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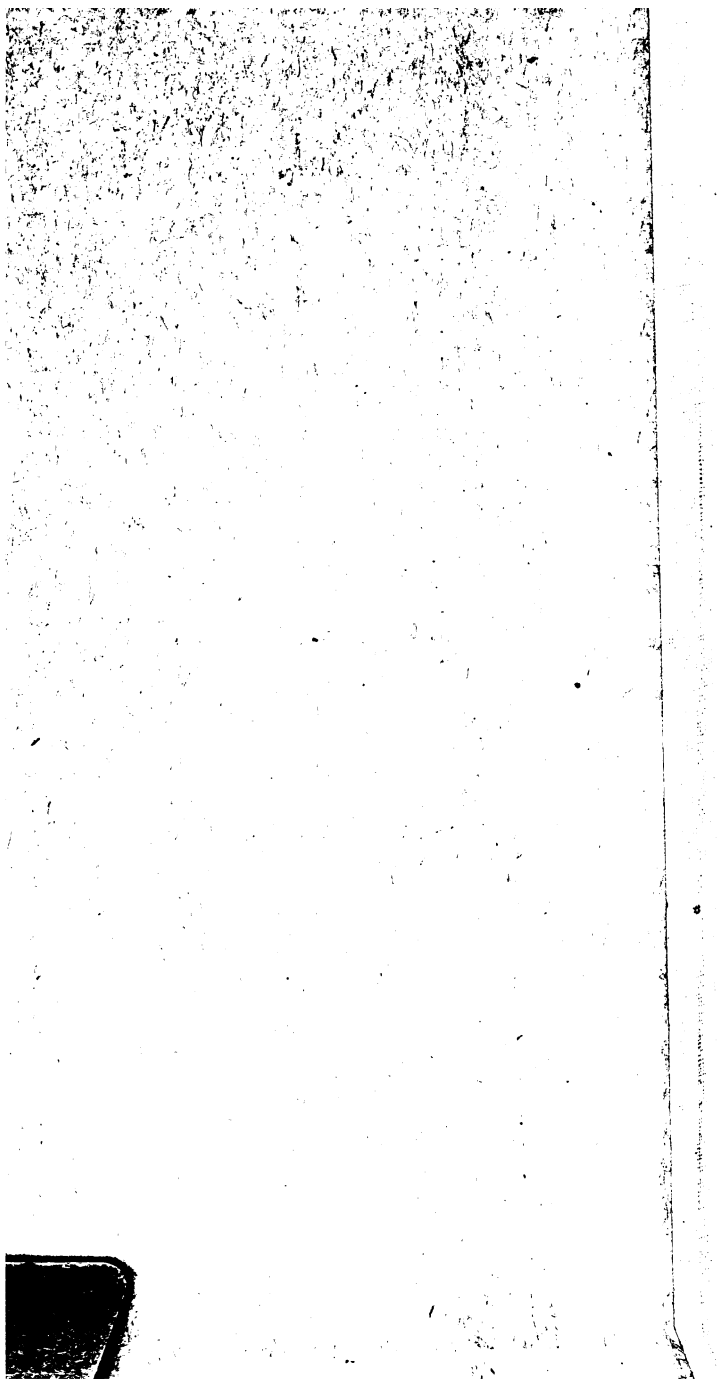
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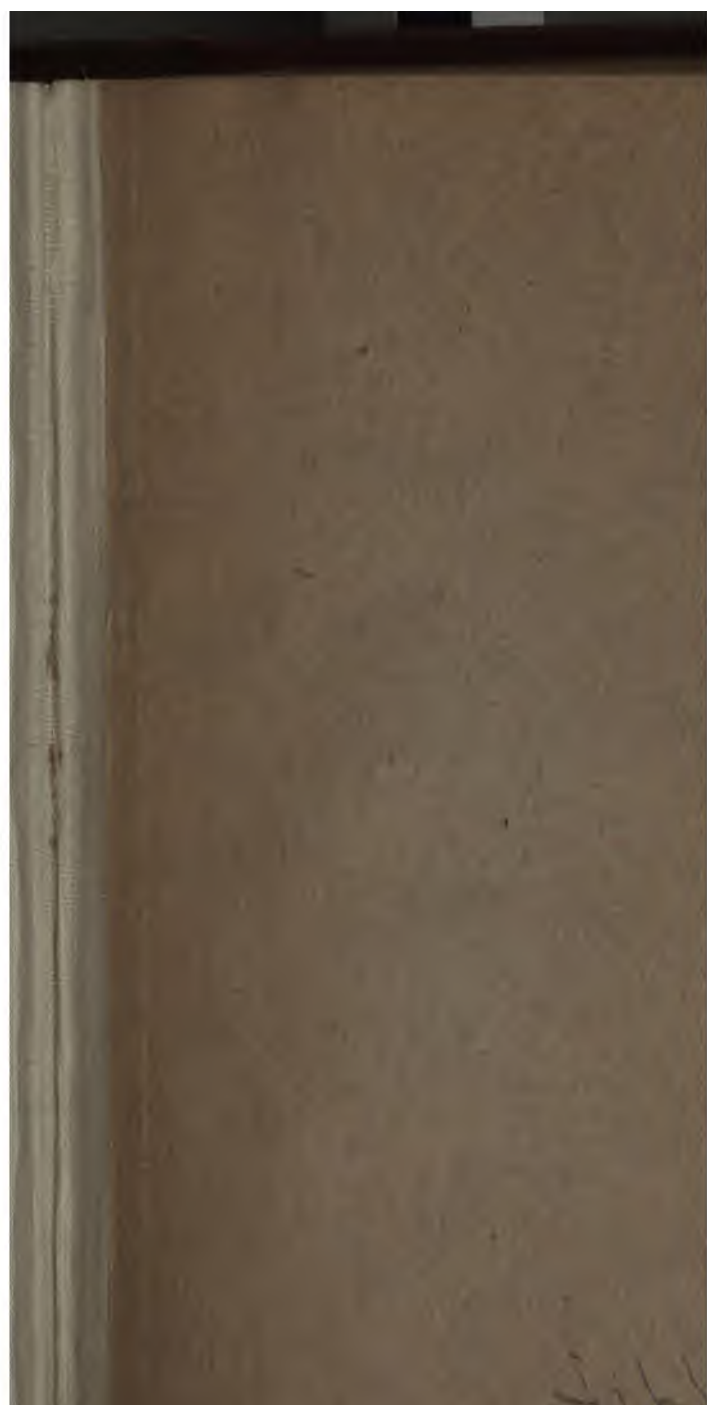
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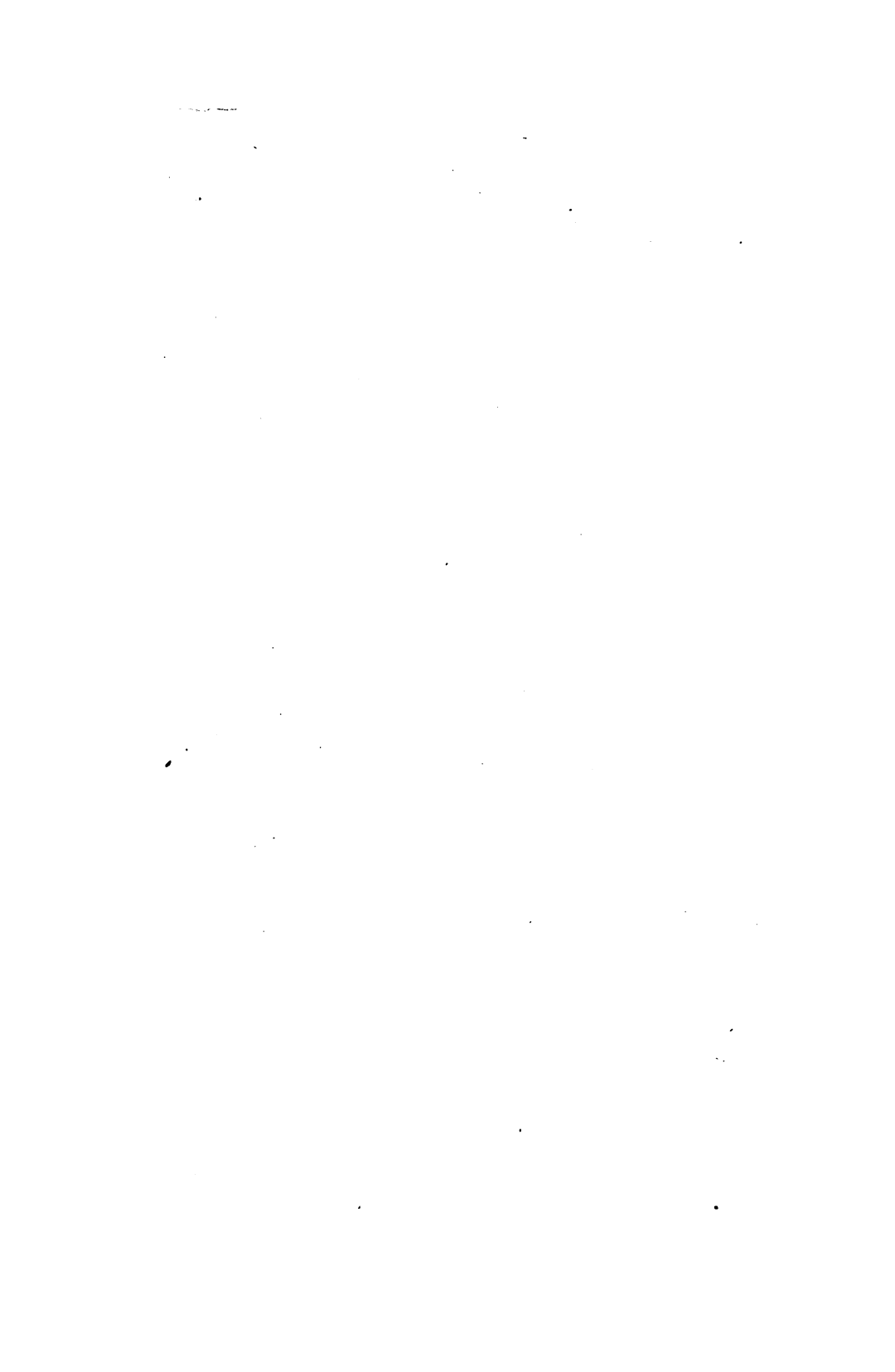




(Sibbald)
NDP







CHRONICLE
OF
SCOTTISH POETRY;

FROM
THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY,
TO
THE UNION OF THE CROWNS:

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A GLOSSARY,

BY J. SIBBALD.

Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere.—HOR.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.
VOLUME IV.

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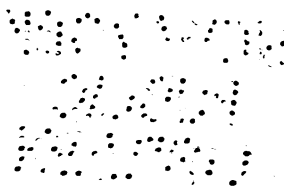
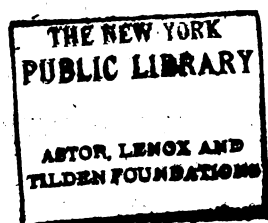
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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE TERMS

PICTI, CALEDONII, AND SCOTTI,

THE “*Alphabetical Explanation of hard and difficult words in Gawin Douglas’s translation of Virgil’s Æneis*” by the celebrated Ruddiman, may be considered as the ground-work of this Glossary; while, at the same time, all the best Glossaries of the Scottish and old English languages have been carefully consulted. Recourse has also been had to some of the best Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, and Scandinavian dictionaries, in one or other of which, almost every old Scottish word is to be found, with nearly the same signification. Under the Teutonic are comprehended the various dialects used in Belgium or the Netherlands, and in the North-west of Germany. The Anglo-Saxon, as every one knows, is the antient language of England; and

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the Scandinavian comprehends the languages of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. The whole of these are, indeed, but various dialects of the same language; so that the same Scottish word is frequently to be found in all of them, with only some slight variation of the orthography. It appears, however, that the Scottish dialect has a much greater affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and with the Teutonic or Belgic than with any of the Scandinavian dialects; and, with respect to the two first, it appears that a cognate word is more readily discovered in the Teutonic dictionary of Kilian than in the Anglo-Saxon of Lye. The origin or cause of this affinity was first pointed out in 1742 by Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, in "*An Enquiry into the antient language of Britain;*" a paper intended for the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and printed only within these few years in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*. This being a voluminous work, and in the hands of few, a considerable part of the following cursory observations shall be given in the words of Baron Clerk's *Enquiry*. The purpose of them is nothing more than to submit to the reader a conjecture with respect to the origin of the appellatives *Picti*, *Caledonii*, and *Scotti*; a conjecture which, if not probable, is at least new. As, unhappily, we have not any monuments of the Lowland Scottish of an older date

date than the thirteenth century, it is chiefly by means of the etymology of appellatives that we can form any rational conjecture concerning the antient inhabitants and language of the country. If it could be ascertained that the Caledonii of Tacitus were a German or Belgic people, and that the names of *Caledonii* and *Picti* denoted not only the same people, but were derived from words having the same signification; and, at the same time, that this signification expressed one of the most remarkable circumstances in their mode of life; while, on the other hand, the appellative *Scotti* was derived from a word indicating a contrary way of living, some light might be thrown on a subject of no small importance in the antient history of North Britain. The principal arguments which are used by Sir John Clerk and Mr Pinkerton to prove the German or Teutonic origin of the Caledonians are the following:

Cæsar, in his fifth book of commentaries, (*“ de Bello Gallico,”*) hath these words; “*Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iis qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causa, ex Belgio transferunt; et nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello illati ibi remanserunt, atque agros colere cæperunt, &c.*” i. e. The inland part of

of Britain is possessed by those who are reported to have been produced in the island itself; and who sow no corn, but live upon milk and flesh; the maritime part, by those who have passed from Belgic Gaul, and are almost all called by the names of those cities from which they had their original. After they had made war, they continued there, and began to cultivate the ground. He elsewhere informs us, "Belgas esse ortos a Germanis," that the Belgæ sprung from the Germans; or, in other words, they were Germans.

Ptolemy, who wrote his geography of Britain in the second century, places the Belgæ in the fourth parts of England, viz. in Somersetshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire, and ascribes to them chiefly two cities; one of them supposed to be Bath or Wells, and the other Winchester.

From that antient treatise called *Notitia Imperii*, written before the invasion of the last Saxons in the fifth century, it appears that the *littus Saxonicum* was particularly taken care of by the Romans; being placed under the authority of a Magistrate who was called Comes littoris Saxonici. We have there also an account of several offices, sub dispositione comitis littoris Saxonici in *Britannia*; and so are not left to doubt that these shores were inhabited by a race of people from Germany, whom the Romans considered as a
very

very considerable part of the inhabitants of Britain.

Tacitus, speaking of the Suevi and Aestyi, (populi Prussiæ, et Livoniæ, Suevi, Pomeraniæ, et provinciarum finitimarum,) says, " quibus ritus habitusque Suevorum linguæ Britannicæ proprius ;" i. e. that the Suevi, (a German people between the Elbe and the Vistula,) spoke a language which resembled that of the British.

The same writer, in his life of Agricola, says, " Rutilæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem asseverant, sermo haud multo diversus ;" i. e. the red hair and large limbs of those inhabiting Caledonia assure us of their German origin ; their language being also not much different." It is not indeed certain that Tacitus himself was ever in Britain, or that he wrote from his own proper knowledge ; but being the son-in-law of Agricola, the Roman General there, and having lived long in Belgic Gaul as procurator, he had great opportunities of intelligence. Besides, among the auxiliary troops in Agricola's army, there were whole cohorts of Batavi and Tungri, who are described by Tacitus himself as Germans ; consequently they must have been able to recognise their mother tongue when they heard it spoken by the Caledonians.

That

That these Caledonians were the same people who in the following century were called Picts, appears from a passage in Eumenius. In his oration spoken (A. D. 296.) upon the victory of Constantius over Allectus, he uses the following words : “ Adhoc natio etiam tunc rudis, et soli Britanni, Pictis modo, et Hibernis, affueta hostibus adhuc seminudis, facile Romanis armis signisque cesserunt ; i. e. Moreover, the nation he (Julius Cæsar) attacked was then rude ; and the Britons, used only to the Picts and Irish as enemies, and being yet themselves but half naked, easily yielded to the Roman arms and ensigns. And again, in the year 310. “ Neque enim ille tot tantisque rebus gestis, non dico Caledonum, aliorumque Pictorum, silvas et paludes, sed nec Hiberniam proximum, nec Thulen ultimam, nec ipsas, si quæ sunt, Fortunatorum insulas, dignatur acquirere, &c. ;” i. e. For, by so many and so great actions, he deigns not to acquire, I will not say the woods and marshes of *the Caledonians and other Picts*, but Ireland, which lies nighest, &c. ; from this passage it appears almost unquestionably that the Caledonians were Picts ; and that the Hiberni were a different race of men.

Under the year 364, Ammianus Marcellinus uses these words : “ Picti, Saxonesque, et Scotti, et Attacotti, Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis.” The Picts and Saxons, and Scots and Attacots

Attacots vexed the Britons with continual harassments: And under the year 368 he says, “ Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes divisi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicosa hominum natio, et Scotti per diversa vagantes, multa populabantur ;” i. e. At this time the Picts, divided into two nations, the Dicaledonæ and Vecturiones, as also the Attacots, a warlike nation, and the Scots, wandering divers ways, ravaged many parts. These notices are immediate and present ; not retrospective, as that of the Picts by Eumenius ; and afford a strong proof that the Caledonians and Picts were one and the same people ; also, according to Sir John Clerk, that the Saxons here mentioned were inhabitants of some part of Britain ; and lastly, that the *Scotti per diversa vagantes* are the same people who are mentioned by Eumenius under the name of Hiberni ; in after times called *the wild* or *wandering Scots*, in contra-distinction to the civilized Scots or Vecturiones, who are placed by Richard of Cirencester, in Fife, Angus, &c.

To come to British authors ;—Adomnan, who about 690, wrote the life of Columba, mentions that he had an interpreter between him and the Picts. Columba was an Irishman ; so that the Picts could not be Gael or Hiberni : and even from this they would seem not Cumri or antient Britons, for we find Patrick, a Cumraig, preached to the Irish without an interpreter, as
may

may be seen in the many large lives of him, where not a word of an interpreter is mentioned.

Bede, who wrote about the year 730, describes the Picts as a people who came from Scythia; or from the South of Scythia, according to the Saxon Chronicle; and it is commonly understood that the Scythia of Bede is the Germany of Tacitus. If the Scythia of the Saxon Chronicle should rather mean Scandinavia, we may consider the mother country of the Picts to have been somewhere at no great distance from the mouth of the Baltic. Here it is proper to mention, that Bede says there were, in his time, (besides the Latin,) four languages spoken in Britain, viz. Anglorum, Britonum, Scotorum et Pictorum; i. e. Anglo Saxon or Old English; British or Welch; Scottish or Hibernian; and Pictish or the language of the Vecturiones: And Nennius, about the year 850, gives us the same information; "In Britannia *prius* habitabant quatuor gentes, Scoti, Picti, atque Saxones et Britones;" in both of which enumerations, the Anglo-Saxons, and British of the South of Britain are opposed to the Picts and Scoti, or Hiberni of the North. Thus it seems probable, that long before the arrival of the Saxons under Hengist in the fifth century, the whole Eastern parts of Britain were inhabited by a people of German

German or Teutonic origin; and that the language of the Vecturiones, or of Pechtland, differed but little from that of the littora Saxonica, or Eastern parts of England; probably not more than at present.

The Saxons, of Vandalic origin, are mentioned by Ptolomey as a people of Germany, near the Chersonesus Cimbrica, or about the mouth of the Elbe; and in all probability bore that name before any of them emigrated into Britain. But neither of the two names of the German people who inhabited the Eastern parts of Scotland, seems to have been used by any antient nation of the Continent; nor has any satisfactory account been given of the origin of these names.

These people, in the Saxon Chronicle, and in King Alfred's translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, are uniformly called, (not *Picti* or *Picki*, but) *Peohtas*, *Pyhtar*, and *Peahte-theod*, (that is *Peoht* people); by the vulgar, to this day, all over Scotland, *Peyhts*; by the antient Welch writers, *Phichtied*; and by the Irish and Gaelic, *Cruithneachd*. As the language of the Anglo-Saxons differed little from that of the *Picts*, the name given to the latter by the Anglo-Saxons probably comes nearest to that used by the people themselves. And, if they called themselves by such a name as *Peohtas*, the circumstance

to be mentioned below authorises a conjecture that they assumed this appellation from the striking difference between their mode of life and that of the Scotti or Hiberni, their neighbours to the Westward. It has also been shewn that, as far back as the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the interior, or rather perhaps the Western parts of England, did not sow corn, but lived upon milk and flesh; and that in the year 368, the *Scotti* are described as “*per diversa vagantes*,” i. e. a people who led a wandering life; which seems to imply that they lived much in the same manner as the ancestors of the Welch; that is, not by raising of corn, but upon animal food. And it is remarkable, that the name which they gave to the Peyht-folk signifies also in their language *wheat*; so that *Cruithneacht*, without any stretch of meaning, seems to signify *sowers of wheat*, or *people who subsisted upon corn*.

The key to the explanation of the term *Pecht-beod*, or *Pecht-people*, is probably the initial syllable of the names of all such places in Scotland as begin with *Pit* or *Pitten*; as Pit-sligo, Pit-ferran, Pit-medie, Pit-illock, Pit-arow, Pit-liver; Pitten-crief, Pitten-weym, Pitten-dreich. This initial *Pit* has every appearance of being the same with the Belgic *Pæcht* or *Pacht*, which in the dictionaries of Wachter and Kilian is explained

plained *villa, colonia* ; and may perhaps be nearly allied with the Latin Pagus, i. e. *vicus ubi multa edificiâ rustica sunt conjuncta*. In the same dictionaries we also find the composite Ambachten or Ampæchten, (the plural of Am-bacht or Am-pæcht,) thus explained ; “ ejusmodi in civitatibus corpora dicuntur quæ unum sibi legunt, cujus auctoritatem perinde atque capitis sui venerantur. Hinc apud Flandros quatuor pagi sunt, aut potius unus pagus in quatuor regiones divisus, cujus singulæ partes *am-bachten* vocantur : quod diligenter notandum, ne quis opinetur hoc vocabulo mechanicam artem significare, quod quidam sermonis sui nimis rudes opinantur. Ambachten sunt *collegia artificum in civitatibus*.” In conformity with this explanation of Pæcht and Am-pacht, Kilian makes this last synonymous with the Teutonic Ghilde, which he explains, *societas contributionum, sycscenium, sycssitia, phratría, sódalitas, corpus*.

If, then, the Caledonians or Pæcht-theod were a German people, as Tacitus describes them, it seems not improbable that these terms Pæcht, and its composite Am-bacht, or Am-pæcht, were the origin of the modern *Pit* or *Peth* ; both of them signifying *a village or town inhabited by incorporated citizens* ; such as artificers, husbandmen, merchants, &c. who might find it their interest to associate in this manner, either for the purpose

purpose of mutual defence, or of carrying on their various occupations to the best advantage ; a mode of life which must have differed extremely from that of their neighbours the Scotti, per diversa vagantes, who perhaps chose to live more at large, and to subsist upon the produce of their herds of cattle, or by the means of fishing and hunting.

Of all the various occupations or professions of these *affiliated villagers*, it is natural to suppose that none would be more respectable or numerous than the class of husbandmen. Accordingly, in the dictionaries already mentioned, we find *Pächter* and *Pachter* explained *colonus*, *conductor*, *prædii rustici conductor*, i. e. husbandman or farmer ; in early times, perhaps, a person who contributed one or more oxen to the number which was deemed necessary for cultivating a ploughgate of land, or fifty acres.

Every one knows that husbandmen were antiently little better than slaves to the great Barons or Land-holders. Accordingly, we find in the same dictionaries the term *Am-pachter* explained “ *ambactus, cliens, vassallus* ;” and in the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas *Andbahtos*, used for “ *minister*,” (John xviii. 18.) It is probable, indeed, that the Latin word *ambactus* is derived from the Belgic *am-pachter*. It is thus used by Cæsar : “ *ut quisque (Gallorum) est genere*

here copiosque amplissimus, ita plurimos circa se *ambactos* clientisque habet." And of this word *ambactus*, Festus says, "lingua Gallica servus dicitur;" to which quotation is added by Wachter, "quod de lingua Galliæ, Belgicæ intelligendum." And we have the testimony of Cæsar, "*Belgas esse ortos a Germanis*," that the Belgæ sprung from the Germans; and of Strabo, that the manners of the Belgæ and Germans were quite the same. The Anglo-Saxon term corresponding nearly with the Belgic *Am-pächter* and Latin *Ambactus* appears, under the form of *Am-biht-men*, and is explained ministri, servientes, stipatores, satellites, pedissequi.

It thus appears that all these words, viz. Pächter or Pacht; Pächter or Pachter; Ambacht or Ampiht, Ambachten, and Ambiht-men are of one and the same family; all of them signifying either *a village containing associated citizens*, or *the inhabitants of associated villages*. To the same class of words, I have no doubt, we may refer not only the initial *Pi*th or *Pit* in the names of places, but the appellation of *Pehts* or *Piçts*, by which the inhabitants of the greater part of North Britain were distinguished, from the third to the twelfth century. The literal meaning of the word was probably no more than *the inhabitants of associated villages*; and accordingly, in the Saxon Chronicle, they are sometimes called

Peht-

Peht-theod; from Belg. *pacht*, villa, colonia, pagus; or *ampacht*, coitio fodalium, collegium, fodalitas; and *theod*, gens, populus; and their country Peht-land, Peth-land and Pet-land; now corrupted to Pentland.

It is worthy of observation, that almost all those places in Scotland which have the initial syllable *Peth* or *Pitt* are situated within twenty miles of the sea, or of a navigable river; from which it may be inferred that they were among the first built villages or towns in North Britain; probably a thousand years older than any such villages among the wandering *Scotti*. Thus living among, or in the vicinity of a people who did *not* associate in villages, or did not even construct houses, but sheltered themselves in woods and caves, it was natural for the Belgæ to distinguish themselves by a name which was descriptive of their social mode of life.

This etymology of *Peht-theod* or *Psychtes*, and *Peht-land* or *Peth-land*, will not be invalidated by the circumstance that in the vicinity of some of these places, beginning with *Peth* or *Pitt*, there are coalleries; whence it might be inferred that the names are derived from the coal-pits. Places thus named are chiefly between the friths of Forth and Murray. In this extensive district there are no collieries, except a few in the very Southern extremity; and these are probably of

a much later date than the names of the places, And in other parts of Scotland where coal-pits abound, we find no name of a place beginning with *Pit*. It is not, therefore, likely that this can be the origin of the name. The Scottish term is not coal-pit; but *coal heugh*.

From the situation of these places beginning with *Pit*, it may be conjectured that the friths of Forth and Murray were originally the bounds of the Pictish dominions or Peth-land on the South and North; and that the Picts occupied chiefly the arable land adjoining to the coast or navigable rivers. Here they carried on the business of agriculture; and hence, by their neighbours the Scotti, they were called Crutheneihd or *sowers of wheat*. And it is a circumstance worth mentioning, that the Highland labourers who annually come down to assist the Lowlanders in cutting down their crop, call them at this day by a name equivalent to *the Strangers*.

But, although Belgic *pæchts* or villages were scattered over the whole coast between the counties of Clackmannan and Nairn, the principal, if not the earliest domain of the Pechs seems to have been the counties of Fife, Angus, and Carle of Gowrie; the chief regal seats; (if the term *regal* can with propriety be used,) being at Forteviot and Abernethy. In this district Richard of Cirencester places the *Vecturiones*; by
which

which name the Southern Picts are distinguished in the fourth century from the Di-Caledonii, or Picts along the coast to the Eastward of the Murray frith ; or from the county of Nairn round perhaps to Aberdeen. That this term Vecturiones is derived from the same source, can scarcely admit of a doubt ; it being well known that the labials *P*, *B*, and *V* or *F* are interchangeable in almost every language ; and, in conformity with this principle, that the Welch name for the Picts is *Phichtiad* or *Fichtied*.

Another antient name of the country inhabited by the Vecturiones was Foth-ryk or Fothrev. This seems also a Belgic, not a Scandinavian word, signifying the kingdom of the Barons, or that part of the country which particularly abounded with castles or seats of the Pictish nobility ; from Teutonic *Voght*, (or according to the Scandinavian orthography, *Fogd*,) præfectus, toparcha, præfectus arcis ; and *ric*, regnum. According to Mr Macpherson, in his *Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History*, Fothric contained the upper part of Fife-shire, with Kinrofs-shire, and the parishes of Clackmannan and Muckard ; being the parts which were most exposed to the inroads of the Angli and other enemies on the South ; and therefore in greatest want of castles and strong holds to impede their progress. The name is sometimes indeed written *Forthric* ; and hence

hence Lord Hailes derives it from *Forth* ; but this form of the word is probably a corruption ; and even the name of the river may be derived from the same source. In the Swedish we find *Foegderi* explained *præfectura*, *jurisdictio*, *toparcha* ; and Forteviot was antiently written Fother as well as Forthar. In the same part of the country there are also various other names of places beginning with *Foth* or *Fod*. King Kenneth, the son of Malcolm, was killed at Fotherkern, (now Fetherkern,) and it is not unlikely that the name of Fife belongs to the same class of words. To conclude these observations on the etymology of the appellations of Peht-theod and Peth-land, I shall only add, that there seem to be no such words as those above-mentioned, viz. *pæcht*, *pächter*, *am-pabt*, &c. in the Danish or Swedish languages ; and that, if the derivation here submitted to the reader should be without foundation, it is a remarkable circumstance that the appellation *Caledonæ*, denoting the same Belgic people, appears to be synonymous in original, or literal signification, with the words from which the name of Pechts has been derived.

In the Constitutions of Charlemagne, and in the antient laws of the Longobards, the term used for a guildry or incorporated body of citizens, was *Geldonia*, or, as it might sometimes be pro-

nounced, *Keldonia*, from the Teutonic verb *gelten*, also written *kelien*, solvere, mutuo dare, reddere rem pro re; and *gelt*, supposed to signify originally “vices, et quælibet res cum alia commutata.” This affords room for a conjecture that the Caledonians of Tacitus were not only the same people with the Peht-theod or Picts, but that their name was literally synonymous in all respects. The root of this term *Geldonia* occurs in the Gothic gospels of Ulphilas, Luke xii. 14. *us-gildan*, et *fra-gildan*, reddere; and may have existed in the language of the Germans or Belgæ long before his time. Now, if the inhabitants of the *pæbts*, *pitts* or villages were, as Tacitus represents them, a people who spoke nearly the same language, it seems not improbable that one of the names by which they distinguished themselves from the Scotti “per diversa vagantes,” might be the *Geldonich* or *Keldonich*, which the Romans could scarcely latinize by any other word than CALEDONII. If there be any truth in this conjecture, the appellation of Geldonii or Caledonii could never denote the *Scotti*, or inhabitants of the hilly part of the country; but *only* those who associated together in villages or towns in the more fertile parts of the country.—Had the word been of Gaelic, Irish or Welch origin, some appearance of it might have been expected to remain in one or more of these languages;

guages ; but no vestige of that kind is to be found. Some have conjectured that the term Caledonii is derived from the Welch *kelydion*, or “ woods.” But certainly no part of North-Britain abounded more with woods than the districts of Teviotdale, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark ; and yet the name of Caledonians was never given to their inhabitants, but was peculiar to the people of Peht-land or Peth-land. The appellation seems then to have originated among themselves ; and from them to have passed directly to the Romans.

It now remains to offer a conjecture with respect to the origin of the appellation of *Scotti*.—The name is unknown in the Gaelic language, and is first mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, A. D. 360. “ In Britannii cum Scotorum Pictorumque, gentium ferarum, excursus, &c.” where “ it is joined with that of Picti, as Hiberni had been sixty-four years before by Eumenius.” Hence it may be inferred, that Hiberni and Scotti were synonymous. Under the year 364 they are again mentioned thus by the same writer : “ Picti, Saxonesque, et Scotti et Attacotti, Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuus.” And under 368, “ Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes divisi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones, itidemque Attacotti, bellicosa hominum natio, et *Scotti* per diversa vagantes, &c.” At this time
the

the Picts, divided into two nations, the Di-Caledonæ and Vecturiones, as also the Attacots, a warlike nation, and the Scots, wandering about from place to place, ravaged many parts. Here the words "*per diversa vagantes*" are descriptive probably of the general character of the *Scotti*; as in subsequent times they were called the wandering, or wild Scots; and Gildas mentions them as coming from the North west to invade the Britons, as the Picts came from the North. Without entering into the question, Whence, or at what time the *Scotti* came into North Britain, there can be no doubt that the people here described by Ammianus, and perhaps also by Gildas, were the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Scotland, to the North of the Clyde, and West of Pecht-land; it being incredible that Argyle-shire and the head of Perth-shire should, in the fourth and fifth centuries, be inhabited by Cruthenachd, or *sowers of wheat*, or by a people who were accustomed to associate together in towns or large villages. In the maps of antient North Britain, no vestige appears of any such places. And if that part of Scotland had been entirely uninhabited, the *wandering Scotti*, it is probable, instead of returning to Ireland, after the season of depredation was at an end, would have taken possession of it as a country that was suitable to their mode of life; and

and where they could always be ready to join their allies the Picts at a moment's warning. The mountainous part of North Britain must therefore have been inhabited in the time of Ammianus either by the Scotti or the Atta-Cotti; both of whom are considered as the same with the Hiberni of Eumenius.

It seems also not unlikely that Scotti and Cotti were originally the same word; and that Atta is merely a distinctive prefix, denoting some quality, or relative situation of territory. The question then comes to be, Whether Scotti or Cotti be the original form of the name? It is well known, that in the Northern languages the S has frequently been prefixed to words that originally were written with an initial C or K.—Thus the English *scratch* is formed from the Teutonic *kratz*; *short* from *kort*; *sklender* from *kleyner*; *scop*, now *shop*, from *cop*; *scrape* from *krabben*; *skreigh* from *kraeycren*; and in many other instances. I therefore am inclined to give the preference, in point of antiquity, to the form of *Cotti*, and to believe that this appellation has been given to them by their Belgic neighbours, as a nickname denoting some remarkable circumstance in their manners, or mode of life. It is beyond a doubt that mankind, in a certain stage of civilization, must have sheltered themselves chiefly in caves and dens; and it is well known

known that Scotland abounds with lurking places of this kind, both natural and artificial, more than any other country in the world. A great number are described in the *Statistical Account*.—Some of them are of immense extent; “capable of lodging five or six hundred people.” Some are scooped out among rocks; others are constructed below ground in the plains; and these, without the assistance of arches, which tends to evince their high antiquity. In some of them are found large quantities of peat or of wood ashes, with fragments of rude earthen vessels, and other household implements; sometimes around the entrance of them considerable strata of bones and oyster shells, as in New Holland; and in most cases, divided into, or consisting of a variety of separate apartments. What can we conclude from this, but that these caves had served the inhabitants of the country for regular and common dwelling places? A Belgic nation obtaining a settlement, in a country thus inhabited, might naturally call the Aborigines by a name descriptive of this extraordinary circumstance. In the Belgic or Teutonic dictionaries, we find Kot (or Cott) explained “cavus, cavum, caverna, spelunca, cubile ferarum, latibulum.” From this was probably formed the nickname of Cotti, i. e. *the inhabitants of the caves*;—an appellation so natural and apposite, that

that one might have been surpris'd if the Belgæ had called them by any other name. The change from Cotti to Scotti might take place in the same manner as in the other instances above-mentioned. The Belgic article, corresponding to *the*, might be *se*, as in the Anglo-Saxon, or *sa* in the Gothic; so that *Se Cottigh* would signify *the inhabitant of a cave*; and this, to a Roman ear, might sound *Scottigh* or *Scotti*. That the antient Britons did occasionally lodge in the same manner, is reported by Bede, who represents them as "making excursions from the mountains, *caves*, and woods," against their enemies the Picts, and *Irish rovers*, (*Hiberni grassatores*.) Even among the Germans, the art of building houses of stone seems to be comparatively a modern invention. Instead of the phrase "built his house upon a rock," Ulphilas uses, "*timbered* his house upon a stone." In countries, therefore, where the use of instruments of metal was little, or not at all known, and while the forests were filled with wolves and other savage animals, it was impossible for the human race to exist in any other manner than in caves. So late as in the fourteenth century, Scotland is described as "generally void of trees, and more abundant in savages than in cattle. Even in the Lowlands, the houses of the common people have four or five posts to support the turf walls,

and

and a roof of boughs ; three days sufficed to erect the humble mansion." " The commonalty, says a contemporary author, have abundance of flesh and fish, but eat bread as a dainty " If such was the situation of the Lowlanders in the fourteenth century, what must have been that of the Highlanders, i. e. the Scotti and Atta-Cotti in the fourth?—Probably the observation which Sir William Petty makes with respect to the Irish may with equal justice be applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of North Britain. " There is, at this day, no monument or valid argument to show that, when they were first invaded, they had any stone housing at all ; any money, any foreign trade, any learning ; nor geometry, astronomy, anatomy, painting, carving ; nor any kind of manufacture ; nor the least use of navigation, or the art military." Nearly in the same situation, according to Icelandic writers, appear to have been the ancient inhabitants of Norway, " who fled from the open day, and lived in the solitudes and clefts of the rocks ; who fed on human flesh, and clothed themselves in the raw skins of wild beasts." Thus also are described the Atta-Cotti by St. Jerome, an eye-witness :—
" Cum ipse idolefcentulus in Gallia viderim Atta-Cottos, gentem Britannicam humanis vesci carnibus ; et cum per silvas porcorum greges, et armentorum pecudumque reperiant, pastorum nates

hates et feminarum papillas solere abscindere ; et has solas ciborum delicias arbitrari."

The same horrid accusation is maintained against the antient Hiberni by various Roman authors ; and no less against the primitive inhabitants of the Scottish caves by vulgar tradition.—The Gaelic word for "cave" is *uaigh*. and that for "a giant" *uaigher* ; i. e. the inhabitant of a cave. The safest retreats would thus be occupied by the most powerful individuals, whose stature and rapacity of course would be magnified by the terrors of those who lurked in the open woods and wilds around them.

In this stage of society the language of the Cotti or Scotti must have been very confined : And, as the Welch borrowed a great number of words from the Romans and Belgi of South Britain, so the Scotti appear to have borrowed words of the same nature from the Pehts or Belgi of the North. Those who are conversant in the various Teutonic dialects, will immediately perceive this upon looking into a Gaelic vocabulary, where the words are arranged according to the nature of things, qualities, arts, &c. Probably the whole difference between the Welch and Gaelic may be accounted for upon this principle. The number of original British words in each may be nearly equal ; but the Gaelic, it is reasonable to suppose, may contain more Teuto-

níc words than the Welch; and this again more Latin terms than are to be found in the language of the Scotti. At one period they were most probably the same; but in the time of Bede, (A. D. 730.) they were accounted different languages; and the Píctish different from both.

This last position has, however, been strenuously controverted by various eminent writers, who, disregarding the authorities of Tacitus, Bede, the Saxon Chronicle, &c. contend that the Pícts were not of Teutonic or Belgic, but of Welch origin; or, in other words, that they spoke nearly the same language with the Welch. One of their principal arguments is founded upon a passage in Bede, wherein he says, that a town in Scotland at the East end of the Pícts wall, was, in the language of the Pícts, called *Peanfabel*. And Nennius adds, that its name in the British (*or Welch*) tongue was Pengaul; “as nearly the same word,” says Mr Ritson, “as the slightest difference of dialect, or corruption of orthography will allow; from *pen*, head, and Lat. *vallum*, wall; which latter word both Pícts and Britons had adopted from the Romans, either from having no synonymous word in their own language, or none at least applicable to a fortification of that nature.” But it so happens that both parts of the name are pure Belgic or German; or at least as near to that language as
to

to the antient British ; namely *pinn*, explained by Wachter *summitas* ; and *vall* or *wall*, murus è cespitibus ; and accordingly the Saxons called it *Pennultun*, that is *Pinwal-toun*. All that can be gathered from this remark of Bede is, that the inhabitants of Peht-land in his time, (as at present,) sometimes used *f* for *w* or *wh*.

Another objection to this view of the Pictish origin is, that in the twelfth century the men of Galloway were Picts ; and that these Galloway men continued to speak the Celtic language till within the eighteenth century. The weight of this objection rests chiefly upon the authority of Irvine, who in his *Nomenclatura historiae Scoticae*, says, that in his time, (about 1650,) the Gaelic Albanich was spoken much in the Rinns of Galloway ; and upon that passage in Buchanan where he treats of Galloway : “ Ea magna ex parte patrio sermone adhuc utitur.” By this *considerable part* he probably means very little more than the tract which within seventy years after his time was particularly specified by Irvine, namely the Rinns, a peninsula to the West of Loch Ryan and the bay of Glenluce ; and perhaps some small portion of the hilly part of the country. The vicinity of this peninsula to Ireland, or some other circumstance of situation might occasion its being inhabited by people who spoke the Gaelic language. But this is only a small

small part of what was antiently called Gallovidiæ. All the country to the Eastward of the peninsula, or from Wigton to the mouth of the Solway, appears to have been inhabited antiently by a Saxon or Belgic people: first, “ from the *motes* which are extremely numerous through all that province. Camps also, in the Anglo Saxon fashion are not unfrequent. But what is chiefly remarkable, and at the same time most unequivocal, is, that the seats here occupied by the Angles, while Galloway was subject to the Northumbrian sway, are still distinguished by the name of *Inglestons*. Of these *Inglestons* there is one almost in every parish along the coast, and commonly for fourteen or twenty miles backwards into the interior country. Near each *Ingleston* is usually a *Boor-land*; and there are also several *Ceorl-tons* and *Granges*. In short, the names of places contiguous to the sea coast are generally Anglo-Saxon.” Whether Galloway, as would seem from Bede, was inhabited by Picts in the 5th century, is of no consequence. It is sufficient that the people who imposed these names were of Teutonic, not of British origin. Besides, we are informed in express terms by William of Malmesbury, that the Picts, with the Scots, some time before their union under Kenneth, invaded Galloway, upon the decay of the Bernician kingdom: And from the *Polychronicon* we learn, “ they were the Picts alone
that

that seized on Galloway and took it from the Saxons ;” immediately, perhaps, upon the subversion of their government in Peht-land ; or they may have been transplanted thither by Alexander the first, or David the first, as Malcolm the fourth in 1159 was obliged, on account of their turbulent disposition, to disperse those of Murray into different parts of the kingdom, and plant that country with new inhabitants.

Another objection to the German origin of the Picts, it seems, is that “ the names of the Pictish sovereigns have no resemblance to those in any Gothic list.” To this it may be answered, that the Picts appear to have been a colony of strangers whom the indigenous inhabitants permitted to settle among them, partly for their own convenience or accommodation ; and that the princes who were appointed to rule over them may have been of the Scottish, not of Pictish race. But the objection would require to be made with greater precision ; by pointing out what lists are alluded to. To me it rather appears that the names in the list of *Scottish* kings have little or no resemblance to the Gaelic language ; and that it would be no difficult task to trace many of them, as well as of the Pictish, to a Gothic source. See a specimen of such derivations in Mr Pinkerton’s *Enquiry into the antient history of Scotland*, Vol. II. p. 163. Even the names beginning with

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Mac have a close affinity with the Gothic *mag-us*, filius, puer; the final syllable being merely a variable termination, as appears from the Anglo-Saxon form of the word, *mæg*.

Mr Pinkerton, in the work just now mentioned, has also exhibited the Gothic origin of various initial and final syllables in the names of places in Scotland. The most remarkable of these are;—*Strath*, from *streke*, plaga, regio; *strecken*, extendere; or *strat*, via, the *tract* (Lat. *tractus*) or way of the river. *Aber*, from Goth. *ufar*, trans, super; Ang.-Sax. *ufer*, superior, altior, ulterior, posterior, serior; or *bergh*, mons, collis; quasi, *y-bergh*. *Bal*, of the same signification with the initial *Fod* or *Foth*, from old Flemish *bael*, præfectus, administrator, toparcha, provinciæ præfectus, præter, judex; et administratio tutelæ; quasi, *the residence of the Superintendent*. *Inver*, from Teut. *vacren*, ire, tendere, proficisci; quasi, *in-fare* or entrance: Or it may sometimes signify *inner*, *inmost*, *within*. The *Pitts* or *Pithens*, we have seen, from Teut. *pæht*, villa, vicus, pagus. The *Fors*, (contr. of *Fother*,) perhaps from Teut. *veght*, or Scand. *fogd*, synonymous with *Bal*, præfectus provinciæ sive arcis, judex. The *Kins* may be from Teut. *kien*, pinus, teda, *a place of fir trees*. *Kil*, from Teut. *gilde*, a society or corporation. *Achter*, from Teut. *achter*, retro, post, pone, a tergo, behind, beyond, farther.

ther. *Ach*, from Teut. *ach*, elementum aquæ ; *acha*, flumen, et omnis aqua fluens ; in affinity with Lat. *aqua*. *Wick*, from Teut. *wiick*, perfugium ; littus curvum, statio segura, ubi conjunctioribus ædificiis habitatur, castrum. *Nes*, from Teut. *nese*, promontorium. *Weeme*, (plural *Weemys*,) from Teut. *weeme*, domus parochi, ædes curionis ; flaminia, domus flaminis. When the Laity built houses and towns, and the Religious retired to solitudes, the word came to signify *caves*. *Ben*, synonymous with Teut. *pinn*, summitas. *Dun*, nearly with Teut. *duynne*, mons arenarius, agger marinus. *Carfe*, from Islandic or old Teut. *kier*, palus, lacus. *Ard*, from Teut. *arden*, sylva ; whence *ardon*, habitare ; primorum hominum habitacula in sylvis, (ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, qui plerumque silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates. *Cæsar de B. Gall.*) *Kern* or *Cairn*, from Teut. *kermen*, lamentari, ejulare ; Swed. *kerm*, pluteus ; quasi, *a place of lamentation*. *Tor*, from Teut. *tbor*, collis, turris, difficilis. Even the appellation of *Albanich*, by which the descendants of the Scotti at this day distinguish themselves, is evidently Teutonic, from *alp*, mons. So also may be the name *Crutheneichd*, applied to the Picts both of Scotland and Ireland ; from Teut. *grutse* or *krutse*, far comminutum, frustra farris hordeacei, grana hordei contrita. An adjective formed from this
substantive

substantive by a Teutonic people, would be *grut-senigh* or *krutzenigh*, in process of time *Cruthe-neichd* ; that is, *people who lived upon prepared vegetable food*. Britain itself, or, as it is more antiently written, *Bertane*, may be derived from Teut. *berg*, mons ; *ge-Berghen*, montes. Thus it seems probable that the names of villages were imposed by a Teutonic people who had made some progress in civilization ; or at least were in the habit of erecting such habitations.

Before we leave this subject, it may not be improper to mention an observation which has occurred with respect to one of the antient names of Edinburgh ; viz. *Mayden castle* ; translated by Turgot, Fordun, and others, *Castrum puellarum*, or *the castle of maidens*. Turgot says that Queen Margaret, the wife of Malcolm the third, died at the *Castrum puellarum* ; and the description which he gives of it corresponds exactly with that of the castle of Edinburgh. “ Some antiquaries imagine that the Scots termed it the *Maiden castle*, because the Pictish princesses were kept there ; but this, as observed by Lord Hailes, is irreconcilable with the idea of an English province extending to Edinburgh. It would have been strange policy indeed to have kept the princesses upon the very frontier of another kingdom, as in a place of safety.” That Edinburgh was so situated, we have the testimony of John
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of Wallingford, who mentions it as *at the northern extremity of Northumberland*. *Castrum puellarum*, however, according to Mr Pinkerton, is a mere translation of *Dumfries*, or *Dun-Fres*, from Goth. *dun*, castellum, urbs; and *fru*, or *fre*, virgo nobilis. This, he adds, "was the name given by the Picts, while the Cumri of Cumbria called the same place *Abernith*, as it stands at the mouth of the *Nith*." By what ancient author *Dumfries* is called *Abernith*, does not appear. I rather incline to think that both of these names signify *Edinburgh*. That this fortress was called *Castrum puellarum*, or *Maydyn castle*, at a very early period, is clearly evinced by charters of David the First; by the Chronicle of Melrose under the years 1180 and 1255; by Matthew Paris, p. 907, "*puellarum castrum, quod vulgariter dicitur Edenburc*;" and by the chronicles of Fordun, Wynton, and Harding. And Mr D. Macpherson, in his illustrations of Scottish history, remarks, that the origin of Boycé's pretty fancy of converting this fortress into a boarding-school for young ladies of the Pictish royal and noble families, is probably to be found in the following passage, from the Chronicle of Lanercost, "*Redditum est castrum puellarum in manu J. Dispensatoris; locus, qui nusquam in antiquis gestis legitur prius expugnari, propter suam eminentiam et firmitatem, qui a conditore suo monarcho Edwyno Edwynesburgh*

dictus est antiquitus, ubi, *ut dicitur*, septem filias suas posuit conservandas." The date of this Chronicle is not mentioned; nor is it of any importance. It would be more desirable to know whether Turgot, confessor to Queen Margaret, the consort of Malcolm Canmore, wrote *Maydyn-castle*, or *Castrum Puellarum*. Be this how it may, the term *Mayden* appears to have no concern with the Latin *puellæ*; but is doubtless a genuine Gothic word; the participle past of the verb *maitan*, explained in the glossaries of Stiernhielm, Junius, and others, *scindere*, *conscindere*, *abscindere*, *præsecare*, *concidere*; where also we find several composites from the same verb, and of similar signification; as in Luke iv. 19. *fra-letan ga-maidans*, *dimittere con fractos*: xiv. 13. *ga-maidans, hal-tans, blindans*, *debiles, claudas et cæcos*. John xviii. 10. *afmai-mait*, *abscidit*: *Bi-maitan*, *circumcidere*. Matthew v. 30. *af-mait tho*, *erue eam*: vii. 19. *us-maitada*, *excidetur*. Mark ix. 43. *af-mait tho*, *abscinde illam*: xi. 8. *mai-maitun*, *concidebant, vel cædabant*; in which last, the corresponding word in the old Belgic Testament is "*sneden*."

The literal signification, therefore, of *Mayden castle*, I conceive to be; *a castle upon a hill which appears as if it were snedded, cut, or hewed down*, *mons abscissus, rupes amputata*; precisely the same with *Snedden-castle*, or *Snedden-bergh*. This Gothic

Gothic word *maitan*, abscindere, amputare, is one of those few of which there seems no vestige in the Teutonic, Saxon, or Scandinavian dialects. Hence we have in the appellation *Mayden-castle*, a kind of presumptive proof that the language of Ulphilas was spoken in North Britain when that name was given to the fort which was afterwards called Snedden castle, and Edinburgh. In all the modern dialects of the Gothic language, the place of this word *maitan* is supplied by the verb *to sned*, and its derivatives.

Under the article *Snawdon*, in the Glossary, a conjecture is offered that Sneddenbergh, or Snawdon castle, may for some time have been called *Nedden* or *Nethen-bergh*, as the English Snottingham has now become Nottingham. I had not then attended to the diversity of opinion which has long prevailed among our best antiquaries concerning one of the places called by antient historians *Abernethyn*, *Abernethi*, and *Aburnethige*. In the histories of Ingulphus, Florence of Worcester, and others, we find that William the conqueror in 1072 “invaded Scotland by land, while his fleet seconded the operations of his army. Malcom the Third met him at a place called *Abernithi* or *Abernethyn*, concluded a peace, gave hostages, and did homage;” (probably for the lands which he held in England.) It is highly improbable, says Lord Hailes, that Abernethy, on the south bank of the river Tay, should

should be *here* intended. That place lies distant from any rout which so prudent a commander as William would have taken in an expedition against Scotland. He might indeed have come to Abernethy, had he invaded Scotland by sea, and landed in the frith of Tay; but of *that* there is no appearance. The Saxon Chronicle describes the march of William as by land through a known passage into Scotland, and mentions the fleet as merely subservient to the expedition by land. Hence it is probable that William, with his land forces, would keep generally within a few miles of the sea; and, if so, the natural place for an interview between the two kings was some where in the vicinity of a navigable river, and on the confines of the two kingdoms, where twenty years afterwards he proposed to do homage, *ubi reges Scotorum erant soliti restitutionem facere regibus Anglorum*. Goodall conjectures that this Aburnethige may imply a place, such as Dumfries, at the confluence of the rivers Nith and Solway, or Eden. But that William entered Scotland by the East marches is probable, not only for the reason above-mentioned, but from a passage in Matthew of Westminster, which informs us that William "returned from Scotland *per Cumbriam*," by the way of Cumberland. Lord Hailes thinks *the Time* in East Lothian might, with some propriety,

ty, be termed *Abernithi*. With great deference to such respectable authorities, it seems more probable that this *Aburnethige*, or *Abur-nethyn*, is no other than Edinburgh; quasi, *Gbe-Burgh-Nethen*, or *Yburghnithin*; of which *Nethen-burgh* is merely a transposition; being at the same time an abbreviation of *Snedden-burgh*; from *snedden* or *sniiden*, amputare, abscindere; and *bergh*, or *gbe-bergh*, mons, locus editus five munitus.

Again, if *A-Bur-Nethyn* be *Nethenburgh*, one might naturally expect to find still some earlier mention of it. Accordingly, in various antient Chronicles, under the year 685, we are informed that Egfrid, king of Northumbria, was defeated and slain in a battle with the Picts at a place *within their territories, among rugged hills, and near the north sea*. The Annals of Ulster call the place *Duin-Nechtani*, vel *Castrum Nectani*: Simon of Durham, *stagnum Nectani*:—The Chronicle of Lindisfarne, *Nectanes-mere*.—The consequences of this battle are thus described by Bede and other antient writers: “ From
 “ which time the hope and virtue of the king-
 “ dom of the Angli began to melt and flow
 “ backward: For the Picts recovered the land
 “ of their possession, (*terram possessionis sue*,)
 “ which the Angli had held: Trumwene, a
 “ Northumbrian bishop, who a few years before
 “ had been appointed to preside over (*some part*
 “ of)

“ of) the Pictish territory, was obliged to make
 “ his escape precipitately from his seat at Aber-
 “ corn; and the Saxons never (*again*) sent a
 “ devouring tax-gatherer (*ambroñem*) to exact
 “ tribute of the Picts.” The circumstance of
 the Bishop’s seat being at Abercorn, a few miles
 west of Edinburgh, seems to imply that his ju-
 risdiction extended over the country only on the
 southern bank of the Forth; that is, probably,
 the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and
 Haddington; constituting the *terra Pictorum*,
 within which Roger of Chester places Edin-
 burgh; the hills to the south of this city being
 also still called the *Pehiland* or *Pentland hills*.
 The whole circumstances of this piece of history
 seem to point unequivocally to Edinburgh. The
north sea of the Saxon Chronicle, the *stagnum*
Nechtani of Simon of Durham, and the *Neclanes-*
mere of the Lindisfarne Chronicle may denote
the frith of Edinburgh; and the “*angustias in-*
accessorum montium” of Bede, the rocky hills in
 its neighbourhood. Mr Macpherson, however,
 in his *Geographical illustrations of Scottish history*,
 conjectures Dun-Nechtain to be the small loch
 at Dunnachtan in Badanach, or Loch Nean at
 the foot of Ben Varn, and near Ben Garu in A-
 thol; near both of which, it seems, there are
 monuments of battles. But surely it is impro-
 bable that a Northumbrian army, in the month
 of

of April or May, could penetrate through forests and formidable defiles so far north as Badachnach! Goodall, on the other hand, supposes Dun-Nechtain to be a loch or moss at *Nenthorn* in Roxburghshire; and Hector Boyce places it in Galloway. As Abernethy or Abernethyn is frequently mentioned as a principal feat of the Pictish kings, we may reasonably suppose that it was one of the strongest holds in their kingdom; a character which is more applicable to Dun-Nethan or Burgh-Nethan than to Abernethy on the banks of the Tay. The Pictish Chronicle, written about 1020, says that *Aburnethige* was built by a king of the Picts in the year 458; and that the name of the king was *Nethan* or *Nestanius*; so called perhaps from the name of the hill or castle. The register of St. Andrews places the building of Aburnethyn under the year 600; but still it was during the reign of a King *Nethan*, and the authority of the former is no way inferior to that of the latter. Be this how it may, it seems highly probable that *Dun-Nechtan* of the Annals of Ulster, the Gaelic *Dun-Aidan*, and *Æburgh Nethyn* or Abernethigh of Ingulphus, Florence of Worcester and Diceto, are the same with *Snedden burgh* or *Snedden castle*; and that these do not mean the present *Sneddon* or *Stirling*, but *Edinburgh*; from the circumstance of its having also been called *Maiden-*
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den-castle, a name of the same literal signification.

In every attempt of this nature, the principal difficulty is to account for the introduction of *French* words ; or, as Tyrwhit expresses it, of that compound language “ in which, though “ the scheme and formation are in a great measure Saxon (or Belgic,) a large proportion of “ the *elements* is French.” To this it may be answered, that the greater part of these elements may have been borrowed not directly from the French, but from the Latin language ; and probably would have been adopted into the Anglo-Belgic as well as the Scoto Belgic nearly about the same period, although no such event as a Norman conquest had ever taken place. The greater part both of the Scottish and English clergy in early times were probably educated in France. It therefore ought to be no matter of surprise that the language of Barbour and Winton is found to contain a considerable number of French, or rather of Latin words. So does also the language of Belgium in the sixteenth century, as appears from the Dictionaries of Kilian, &c. While the Belgic and Anglo-Saxon literati were daily making accessions to their written language from the French and Latin, we cannot suppose that the Belgic dialect of Pehtland would remain stationary. We are indeed assured of the contrary,

Contrary, by the well known elegiac sonnet on the death of Alexander the Third, A. D. 1285, composed probably by a contemporary poet, and preserved in Winton's Chronicle :

Quhen Alysandyr oure King wes dede,
That Scotland led in luvè and lè,
Away wes sons of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and glè :

Our golde wes changyd in to lede.
Cryft, born in to virgynyte,
Succour Scotland and remede,
That stad us in perplexyte.

Chiefly, perhaps, through the means of such short compositions as this, the colloquial dialect would be gradually improved both in Scotland and England: And the attempt which was made to introduce the French language into the latter kingdom, instead of promoting the improvement of that dialect, would probably serve to retard it. Tyrwhit observes, that “ even before the Norman conquest, the language of France had been introduced into the court of England, and from thence among the people. The account which Ingulphus gives of this matter is, that Edward the Confessor having been educated at the court of his uncle Duke Richard the Second, and having resided in Nor-

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“ mandy many years, became *almost a French*
 “ *man.* Upon his return from thence, and ac-
 “ cession to the throne of England in 1043, he
 “ brought over with him a number of Nor-
 “ mans, whom he promoted to the highest dig-
 “ nities; and, according to Ingulphus, under
 “ the influence of the King and his Norman fa-
 “ vourites, the whole nation began to lay aside
 “ their English fashions, and in many things to
 “ imitate the manners of the French. In parti-
 “ cular, he says expressly, that *all the Barons in*
 “ *their courts or households began to speak French,*
 “ *as a great piece of gentility.* At the revolution,
 “ 1066, the language of the Norman conqueror
 “ was interwoven with the new political system,
 “ and the several establishments which were
 “ made for the support and security of the one,
 “ all contributed in a greater or less degree to
 “ the diffusion and permanency of the other.—
 “ In particular, from the very beginning of his
 “ reign, all ecclesiastical preferments, as fast as
 “ they became vacant, were given to Normans.
 “ The convents also were stocked with foreign-
 “ ers, whom the new Abbots invited over from
 “ the Continent, partly perhaps for the pleasure
 “ of their society, and partly in expectation of
 “ their support against the cabals of the Anglo-
 “ Saxon Monks.” “ *Sethe Normans come*
 “ *first into Engelond,*” says a contemporary au-
 thor,

thor. "gentilmen children beeth taught to speke
 " French from the tyme that they beeth rokked
 " in her cradel ; and uplandische men also wil
 " liken himselfe to gentilmen, and fondeth with
 " great befynels for to speke French." At that
 time, learning was in a great measure confined
 to the clergy ; and the most eminent scholars
 were educated at the Univerfity of Paris. Hence
 all the beft authors chofe to write in French,
 which was undoubtedly, fays Warton, a great
 impediment to the cultivation and progrefive
 improvement of the vernacular language. Ano-
 nymous French poems and fongs, written about
 that time, are innumerable in every library ;
 while fcarcely one is to be found in the antient
 language of the country. Amufement was thus
 provided for readers of rank and diftinction ;
 while the language of the common people re-
 mained ftationary, from the circumftance of its
 being for two hundred years deprived of one of
 the moft powerful means of improvement. Dur-
 ing the whole of this time, the Scoto-Belgic of
 Pehtland, experiencing no fuch interruption,
 would continue (we may reasonably fuppofe, in
 a progrefive ftate of improvement, partly from
 the increafe of learning, and partly from the
 extenfion of commerce ; fo that, from the be-
 ginning of the twelfth, to the middle of the
 fourteenth century, the Scoto-Belgic was proba-
 bly

bly a more polished language than that of South Britain. Hence the poem of Barbour's Bruce, but more particularly the Fables of Robert Henryson approach nearer to modern language than the compositions of any contemporary English author: And hence also it may be, as observed by Dr. Robertson, that the letters of several Scottish Statesmen in the sixteenth century are not inferior in elegance, or in purity, to those of the English ministers with whom they corresponded. W. Patten, Londoner, in the preface to his history of the Duke of Somerset's expedition into Scotland 1547, recommending an union of the two kingdoms, says, "separate by seas from all other nations, in customs and conditions little differing, in *shape and language nothing at all.*"

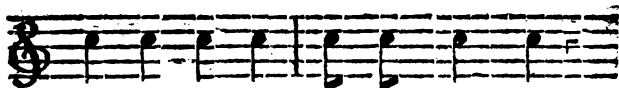
Indeed, the difference between them probably never was greater than what we find at present between the dialects of Yorkshire and Devonshire, or of any two English counties lying at a distance from one another. An intelligent person, therefore, who is well acquainted with almost any one of the provincial dialects of England, can find no difficulty in understanding what is called the Scottish language. That which all over Britain was the written language of the fourteenth century, became the colloquial of the fifteenth; while that which was the colloquial

quial of the same century, had doubtless been the classical of the thirteenth. For the dialect which is now called *Scottish*, we are indebted to a few writers, of depraved taste, about the end of the seventeenth, and beginning of the eighteenth centuries; who, instead of contributing, like Drummond of Hawthornden, to the improvement of the written language of their country, chose to pen elegies on pipers, and dying speeches of hounds and horses, in the familiar dialects of the meanest vulgar. If a native poet of Yorkshire, about the same period, had adopted the like absurd practice, his compositions, bating some slight difference in the orthography, might equally have been termed *Scottish*. This colloquial dialect of the seventeenth century seems to correspond nearly with the written language of Gawin Douglas, stripped of the words which he and one or two contemporaries had thought proper to borrow from the French and Latin. Lisle, in the preface to his "*Ancient Monuments in the Saxon tongue*," says that he improved more in the knowledge of Saxon by the perusal of Douglas's *Virgil*, than by that of "all the old English he could find, poetry or prose; divers of which were never yet published; because it was neerer the Saxon and farther from the Norman,"—which amounts to this, that

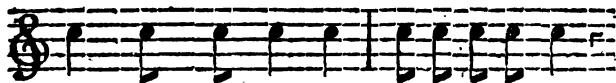
that the colloquial words and phrases used by Douglas were pure Anglo-Belgic.

The slight difference between Scottish and English, in the pronounciation, and consequently, of the orthography, seems not worthy of any particular attention. But it is necessary to remark, that in many of the antient Scottish, as well as English poems, where the lines in general contain ten syllables, the measure does not, as in modern poetry, depend upon the division of the lines into a fixed number of feet. In the poems alluded to, the number frequently varies; and the syllables do not follow in order according to the modern rythm of a short and a long syllable alternately, or of a long and two short repeated. The measure seems rather to be regulated by the division of the time required for recitation of the line, into portions like musical phrases; not necessarily equal in the number of syllables, but requiring an equal period of time for their pronounciation. And it appears also that these portions correspond uniformly with what musicians call *common time*, or *four in a bar*; each line being adapted either to one or two bars. For example, in the first lines of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. the rythm may be exhibited in the following manner, (without regard to the elevation or depression of the voice :)

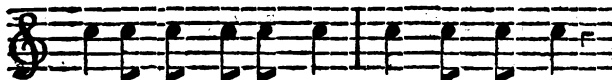
When



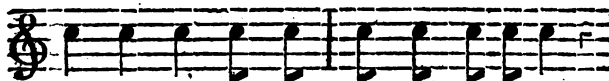
When that A - pril with his shoures fote,



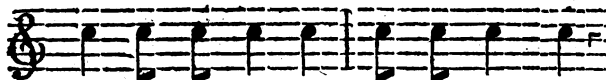
The droughte of March hath per-ced to the rote,



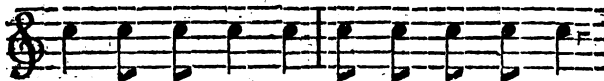
And ba-thed ev-ry veine in swich li-cour,



Of which ver-tue en - gen - dred is the flour,



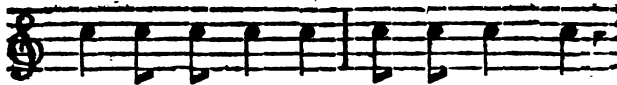
Whan Ze - phi - rus eke with his fote brethe,



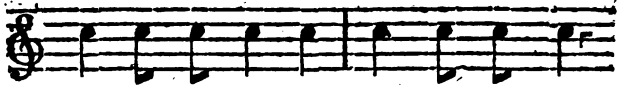
En - spi - red hath in eve - ry holt and heath,

The

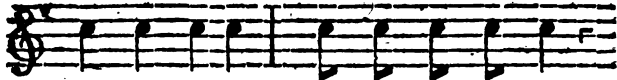
(xlviii)



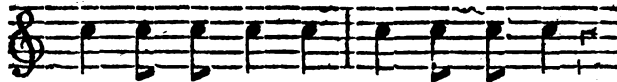
The ten - der crop - pes, and the young fomme,



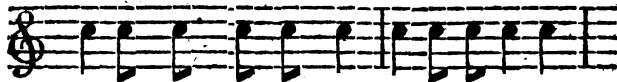
Hath in the ram his halfe course y - ronne,



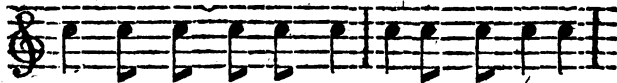
And smale fou-les ma - ken me - lo - die,



That fle - pen all night with o - pen eye,



So pri - keth hem na - ture in her co-ra-ges,

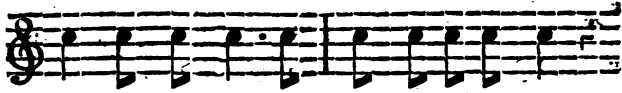


That lon - ger folk to gong on pil - gri-ma-ges.

The

The translation of the Æneid by Bishop Douglas seems to be composed according to the same laws of metre, Take for instance a few of the first lines :

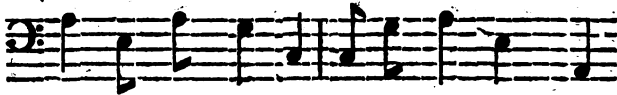




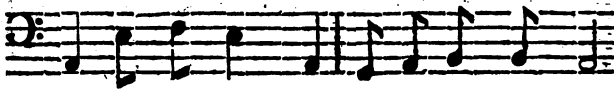
And maist ex - pert of craf - ty fait of were.

That these, and thousands of other irregular lines in the *Æneid* were meant to be recited as modern heroic verses, appears incredible. Perhaps the first lines of ten syllables, which were uniformly capable of being read in this manner, appeared in the version of the psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins; as the 50th, 83d, 110th, and 124th.—And yet, from the music with which they are joined, there is room to doubt if the versifier had any such intention: For example, that of psalm 110th:

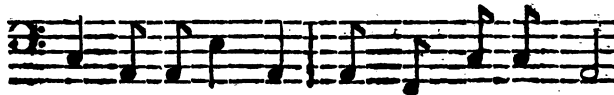
Bass.



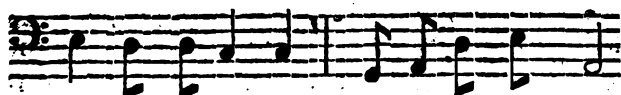
The Lord most high un - to my Lord thus spake,



Sit thou now down, and rest at my right hand,



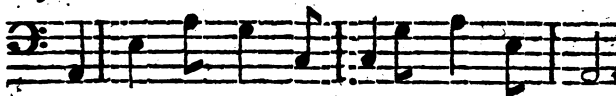
Un - til that I thine e - ne - mies do make
A fool,



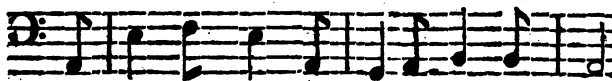
A fool, to be where - on thy feet may stand.

Had this psalm been intended to be recited in the manner of heroic verse, it seems probable that the measure, not to speak of alterations necessary in the harmony, would have been regulated nearly thus :

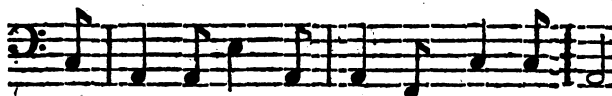
Bass.



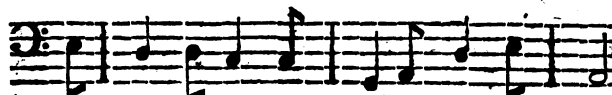
The Lord most high un - to my Lord thus spoke,



Sit thou now down, and rest at my right hand,



Un - till that I thine e - ne - mies do make



A fool, to be where - on thy foot may stand.

The

The order in which the slow and quick notes are disposed in the music of this psalm, seems to throw light upon the nature of old Scottish and English rhythm; particularly in those poems which consist chiefly of lines of ten syllables; such as the translation of the *Æneid* by Gawin Douglas, Henry's life of Wallace; the greater part of the works of Chaucer, &c. A very slight knowledge of music will enable the reader to perceive the difference between that rhythm and the iambic, in which almost all modern poetry is composed; and which is exhibited in the above variation, not of the succession of the notes, but of their accentuation or relative value. The rhythm of antient poems appears uniformly to have been regulated according to that measure which in music is called *common time*; that of modern compositions, by *triple time*. In the former, a short note is never found single, or placed between two long ones: In the latter, the case is precisely the reverse; the motion of the syllables, in point of uniformity, resembling that of a pendulum; while that of the antient or Saxon rhythm may be said to resemble the beating of a drum, in various or irregular numbers of strokes, but in common time.

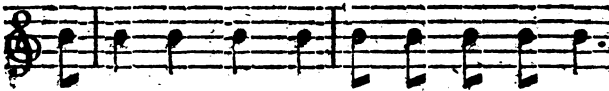
The manner of reciting a noted pentameter line, according to modern or iambic measure, may be thus exhibited:

And



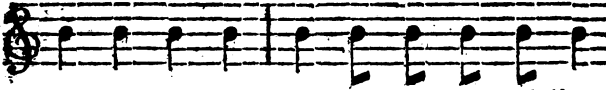
And ten short words oft move in one dull line.

But, if the same line had been written by Douglas, Chaucer, or Pierce Ploughman, it would have been recited by the author probably thus :



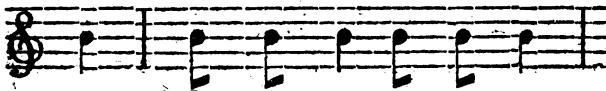
And ten short words oft move in one dull line.

Or thus,



And ten short words oft move in one dull line.

Here the regularity of the antient measure would not have been essentially injured, although one or two more short words had either been added to, or taken from the line :



And *then* you'll find ten short words



Oft move in one dull line.

Or,

Or, by taking away one syllable :

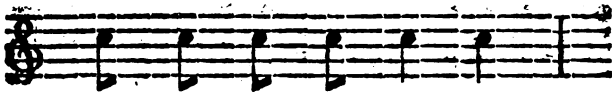


And ten short words move in one dull line.

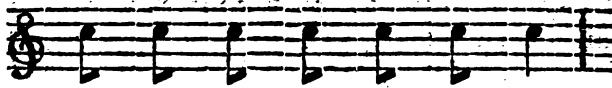
According to this kind of rhythm, I conjecture that almost all English poetry antecedent to the year 1540, ought to be recited ; otherwise, the reader will be shocked perpetually with seeming irregularities, when in fact there are none ;—irregularities which he will attempt in vain to rectify, by contraction or division of syllables.—That Chaucer, Blind Harry, and Douglas, had any plan or intention of writing verses of five iambic feet, or a short and a long syllable placed alternately, appears as unlikely as that a modern musician should compose a piece of music in which the bars should uniformly consist of five crotchets. Tyrwhit, and various other eminent critics, have been not a little puzzled in attempting to ascertain what it was that constituted Anglo-Saxon poetry, since “we do not discover in the specimens preserved by Hickes any very studied attempts at alliteration, nor the embellishment of rhyme, nor metre depending on a fixed

fixed and determinate number of syllables, nor that marked attention to their quantity which Hickes supposed to have constituted the distinction between verse and prose." "To a modern reader," says Mr Ellis, "it will certainly appear that there is no other criterion but that which is noticed by Tyrwhyt, namely, *a greater pomp of diction, and a more stately kind of march:—Or a more artificial obscurity of style*; not so much for the purpose of varying the cadence of their verse, as with a view to keep the attention of their hearers upon the stretch."—Neither of these suppositions is satisfactory. The mechanism and scheme of Anglo-Saxon versification seem to depend entirely upon *quantity*; by which is meant *the length of time employed in reciting the line*; without any other regard to the number of syllables than that the longest line shall not contain more than twice the number of the shortest corresponding line; and that both the longest and shortest shall be capable of being recited within the same portion of common time; which portion must either be *one* complete bar, or *two*. One of the most irregular passages in the ode on Athelstan's victory, A. D. 938, may be thus exhibited:

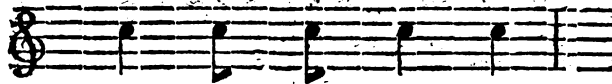
Swile



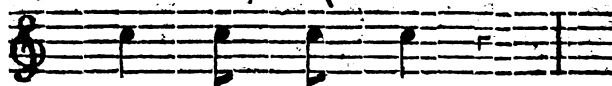
Swile thær eac fe fro - da,



Mid fleame cō - mon his cyth - the,



Nordh Con - stan - ti - nus,



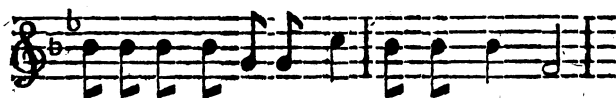
Har Hil - de rinc.

That is,—So there eke the prudent;
 With flight came to his country,
 The Northern Constantine,
 The hoary Hildérinc.

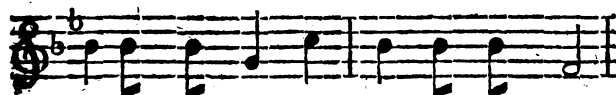
Nearly also in the following manner may have been recited by far the most antient specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry. It has been handed down to us in King Alfred's translation of Bede's history, Book IV. Chap. 24. and appears to have been composed about the year 660.

Fragment

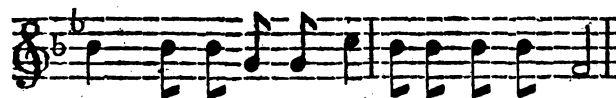
Fragment of the genuine CAEDMON; perhaps nearly the same language with the Picto-Belgic.



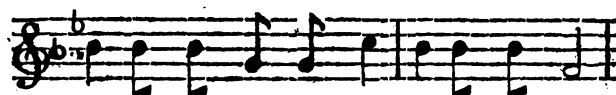
Nu we fceo-lon he-ri-gean Heo-fon rices weard,



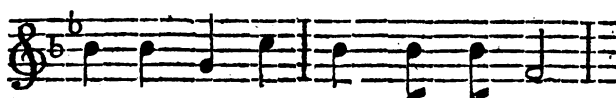
Me - to - des mihte and his mode ge - thank,



Weorc wul-dor fae-der fwa he wun-dra ge-hwæs,

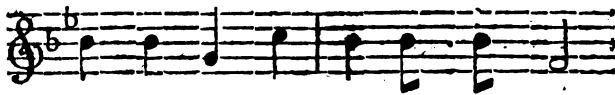


Ece drih - ten ord on-steald he æ - rest scop,

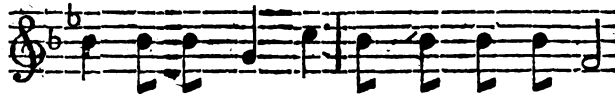


Ear - than bear-num heo - fon to rofe,

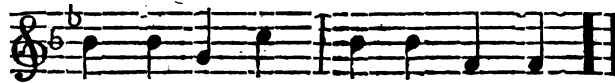
(lviii)



Ha - lig ſcip - pend thà mid - dan geard,



Mon-cyn-nes weard ece Drih - ten æf - ter teode,



Fi - rum fol - dan, Frea æl - mih - tig.

Translated thus,

Now ſhall we praife the Governour of the heavenly
kingdom,
The power of the Creator; and render thanks for his
kindnefs;
And for the deeds of the Father of glory; the Lord
who wonderfully
Exiſted from the beginning; he firſt of all framed
The ſacred heavens as a covering to the children of
the earth:
Then he, the protector of mankind, Lord eternal,
And God Almighty, ordained the earth for man's ha-
bitation.

In the ſame kind of meaſure are almoſt all the
popular rhymes which ſtill continue to be re-
peated

peated by children in their ring-dances ; such as,

I'm Willie Wastel
Here in my castel, &c.
I've a cherry, I've a chefs,
I've a bonny blue glafs, &c.

generally sung to the notes here placed under the *Fragment of the genuine Caedmon*. Perhaps also the boasted influence of antient Greek music ought to be ascribed to the various modes and artful management of this kind of rhythm, rather than to the subdivision of the scale into half and quarter tones, or to any superior excellence in the melody or harmony.

These observations also afford a presumption that the popular Scottish airs in common time, and especially in this particular kind of rhythm, such as *Hey now the day dawes, John come kiss me now*, and the *Flowers of the Forest*, are of higher antiquity than those in treble or minuet time, as *I'll never leave thee, Waly, waly, up the bank*, and *Our auld gudeman*.

The original words of the first of these having long been supposed to be lost, I was happy to find them in a MS. collection of poems, chiefly by Montgomery, in the College Library of Edinburgh. From its being mentioned by Gawin Douglas in 1512 as a favourite song among the vulgar, we may suppose it to be as old as the reign of James the Third : Tradition says, of Robert the Bruce.

(1x)

HAY NOW THE DAY DAWIS.



(lxi)



The feilds ourflouis
With gouans that gronis,
Quhair lilies lyk lous,
Als rid as the rone.
The turtill that tren is,
With nots that reneuis,
Hir hairtie perfeuis,
The night is neir gone.

Nou hairtis with hynds
Conforme to thair kynds;
The turfis thair tynds
On grund quhair thay grone.
Nou hurchonis with hairs
Ay passis in pairs,
Quhilk deuly declairs
The night is neir gone.

The fesone excellis
Through suetnes that smellis,
Nou Cupid compellis
Our hairts echone.

On

On Venus wha vaiks,
To muse on our maiks,
Syne sing for thair saiks,
The night is neir gone.

All curageous knichtis
Aganis the day dichtis,
The breist-plate that bricht is,
To fecht with thair fone.
The stoned steed stampis
Throw curage and crampis,
Syne on the land lampis ;
The night is neir gone.

The freiks on feildis,
That wight waponis weildis,
With shyning bricht sheildis,
As Titan in trone.
Stiff speirs in reifts,
Over cursor's creifts,
Ar brok on thair breifts ;
The night is neir gone.

So hard ar thair hittis,
Some sueyis, some fittis,
And some perforce flittis
On grund quhill they grone.
Syn grooms that gay is,
On blonks that bray-is,
With suords assayis,
The night is neir gone.

The

The Editor has only to add, that, except in those instances where a word occurs but once in the course of the work, he has thought it unnecessary to affix references from the glossary to the text. In general, the explanation is sufficiently established by the cognate words; and there are in this volume many words which do not occur in the text. The Glossary now offered to the public has indeed some claim to be considered as a Dictionary of the antient language of Scotland. It may, at least, alleviate the labour of others. And if hereafter he shall have discovered that any remarkable words have escaped his observation, he proposes to supply such omissions in an Appendix, to be delivered *gratis* to those who are in possession of the work. In all probability, he may, at the same time, find it necessary to correct some erroneous explanations. That there should be no such, in a Glossary of six thousand words, is not to be expected.



GLOSSARY;

OR

AN EXPLANATION OF

ANCIENT SCOTTISH WORDS.

- A**, *Ac*, *one, only*; abbreviation of the Sax. *ane*, unus.
- Abad**, *Abade*, *Bade*, *delay*, *tarrying*; *tarryied*; from Teut. *beyden*, manere. [Goth. *beidan*, expectare.]
- Abaitmentis**, *amusements*; because, says Ruddiman, they abate or mitigate our cares or sorrows.
- Abandon**, *to bring under subjection, to subdue*; *quasi* y-bandoun from Sax. *ge-bindan*. Teut. *gbe-bandig-ben*, ligare, domare. [Goth. *bandia*, vinctus.]
- Abandonn**, *At abandonn*, *At bandown*, *at random*, *at liberty*; from Fr. *abandon*, *bandon*.
- Abate**, Vol. I. 19, *event*, *adventure*.
- Abays**, *Abaw*, *to abash*, *to confound*; also *to make a low abeyfance*. Fr. *abaisser*.
- Abec**, *alone*, q. y-*bec*, remain in the same state.
- Abit**, *abide*, *await*.
- Abitis**, *Obits*, *service for the dead*. Lat.
- Abjure**, *to absolve*. Lat.
- Ablis**, *Abil*, *Ablins*, *perhaps*, *if able*, q. d. *able* so.
- Abone**, *Abovyn*, *above*. Teut. *boven*, supra; *quasi* *ghe-boven*, or y-*boven*.
- Abrede**, *Brade*, *to publish*, or *spread abroad*: also *to press*, *drive*, or *force*. Sax. *abrædan*, propalare; *exerere*, *bringere*, *avellere*.
- Abstekyl**, *obstacle*.
- Ab-Thane**, *Abthane*, *up*, or *upper Thane*; see *Thane*.
- Abulyé**, *Habulyé*, *to dress*, *to equip*, or *arm*. Fr. *habiller*.
- Abulyement**, *habiliment*, *harness*, *armour*. Fr. *habillement*.

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A

Abusion,

Abusion, *abuse*.

Aby, *to abide*, or *suffer*. Teut. *beyden*; Dan. *bier*, ex-
pectare, sustinere; also, *to dwell*, from Sax. *bye*, ha-
bitatio; *byan*, habitare.

Aby, *quasi Y'by*, *to buy*.

Acherfpyre (spoken of malt) *to spring at both ends*,
and thereby, says Skene, "to shute out all the thrift
and substance." According to a Lancashire Glossa-
ry, *ackersprit* signifies "a potatoe with roots at both
ends." Teut. *achter*, post, retro; & *sprote*, *sprit*,
germen, germinatio.

Achil for Athil, *noble*. Sax. *aetþel*, nobilis.

Actendit, expl. *afforded*.

Actoune, *a quilted leathern covering for the body*. O.
Fr. *auqueton*.

Adjutorie, *aid*. Lat.

A-dow, Of dow, *of worth*. Teut. *degbe*, virtus, de-
cus, bonum aliquid. See Dow.

Adrad, *afraid*. Sax. *adred*, timuit.

Adred, *downright*. Fr. *adroit*.

Adreich, A-drigh, *behind, at a distance behind*. Teut.
traegb, tardus. Skinner mistakes the meaning of
the word, and so derives it from Sax. *dræfe*, expulsio.

Adrefs, *to order, to frame*. Fr. *addresser*.

Adresly, *expertly, with good address*. Fr.

Afald, Effald, Ane fald, *ingenuous, without guile, single-
minded*.

Affair, Effere, Fere, Feir, *appearance, shew, equipment*.

Sax. *faergb*; Swed. *farg*; Teut. *verwe*, color.

Fere or Effere of weir, *shew of war*.

Affair, Effair, *affairs, business*; Affeired, *busied*. Fr.
affaire.

Affairs, Efferis, Affeiring to, *belongs to, relates to, is
proper, becomes*: from the Fr. *afferant*, of the same
signification; and nearly allied to the Lat. *refer*.

[Goth. *fugrs*, utilis, appositus.]

Affroitlic, *affrightedly*.

Affy, *to confide*. Fr.

Afterings, *the last drawn part of a cow's milk*. [Theot.
afterin, posterior.]

After-hend,

Af. — Al.

hend, *afterwards, next after*. Teut. *achter-aen*;
iceps.

clap, *evil consequence*. [Teut. *achterklap*, diffa-
io.]

n, *Afferme, to support, to establish*. Fr.

ie, *against*. Sax. *agen*.

age.

ge, *to aggravate*. Fr. *aggreger*.

le, *to affright, attack*. Sax. *agrisan*, *horrere*.

Achil, *noble*. Sax. *aëthel*.

, *tagged point*. Fr. *esguillette*, q. d. *aculeata*. It

lso explained *a jewel in one's cap*. Fr. *aigrette*.

ak: Aëkyn, *oaken*. Sax. *ac*, *quercus*.

wn. Sax. *agen*. Goth. *aibn*, *proprius*.

arly. Sax. *aer*. Goth. *air*, *prima luce*, *prius*;

nce it also signifies *before, some time ago*.

air.

ar. Sax. *ar*. Isl. *aar*, *remus*.

air, *used for a thing of no value*.

point of the compass; perhaps equivalent to *ward*

omposition. Sax. *weard*, *versus*: Or, from Ir.

, *a coast or quarter*.

ent, *Aylyament, Easement, ease, convenience, ad-*

age. Fr. *aïse*.

t, *oaten*.

, *Eisles, glowing hot cinders*. Teut. *asche*, *cimis*.

d. *eld*, *ignis*, q. *ash-elds*. See Eldin.

ft, *explained suspicion*.

, *field, field of growing corn*. Teut. *acker*. Goth.

, *ager*.

, *alack, alas*; according to the Lanc. Glossary,

like, all I love.

ly, *Allennarlie, alone, only, exclusively*. Teut.

nlick, solum, tantum.

z, *below*.

white garment, *a surplice*. Lat.

d. Teut. *ald*, *antiquus*.

to absolve from allegiance. Fr. *al-leger*.

, *Algatis, all ways, every way; semper, omnino,*

ominus. See Gate.

a little.

Alkin,

- Alkin, *all kind, every sort.*
 Allaris, *allies, confederates.*
 Allennarlie. See Alanerly, *alone.*
 Aller, *elder tree.*
 Aller, *altogether.* Teut. *aller*, omnium; *allerley*, omnigenus. Goth. *allis*, omnino.
 All-hallows, *All saints day.* Sax. *calra halgena-mæsse*, omnium sanctorum festum.
 Allow, Lowe, *to applaud, or approve.* Allow, *for I love.*
 Allowit, *praised, commended.* Fr. *allower.* Sax. *lofian*. Isl. *lofa*, laudare.
 Almore, Aumry, *cup-board.* Teut. *almaris.* Fr. *armoire*, armarium, repository of utensils.
 Almous, Amufs, *alms.* Teut. & Sax. *aelmesse*. [Goth. *armabairtitba*, eleemosyna.]
 Almoufeir, *almoner.* See Almous.
 Alrifche. See Elrifche, *hideous.*
 Allryn, *explained all in progress.* Teut. *allerbande*, omnigenus.
 Alryne seems to mean *the top of a turret or hill.*
 Als, *as, also.* Teut. *als*; ficut.
 Alfwyth, *instantly.* Sax. *fwyth*, vehementer, whence *swift.*
 Aluterlie, Alluterly, *altogether, utterly, wholly.* O. Fr. *tout-outre.*
 Alycht, *enlighten.* Sax. *leobtan*, accendere.
 Amaille, Anmaille, *quicksilver*, or a mixture of quicksilver with some other metals or semi-metals.
 Ambyfett, *beset, lay in ambush.* Sax. *ymb*, about.
 Ameis, Ameys, Amese, *mitigate, or appease.* Fr. *amuser*; or, according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *emmatir*, cohibere, reprimere.
 Amene, *pleasant.* Lat. *amænus.*
 Amerand, Emerant, *green, verdant*; from the colour of the *emerald.*
 Ameris, Amberys, *embers.*
 Amit, *admit, omit.*
 Amorettis, *heads of quaking grass, or shakers.* Fr.
 According to Mr Tytler, *love-knots* or *garlands.*
 Amorat, *enamoured.* Fr.
 Amshack, *noose, fastening.* See Hamschakel.
 Amyrale,

Amyrale, admiral. Fr. & Belg. from Lat. Barb. *admiralis* seu *admiralius*.

Amyte, amity, friendship. Fr.

An, And, if. Isl. *aen*, *fi*.

Aname, call over the names.

Ancleth, Hancleth, ankle. Sax. *ancleow*, q. d. *aen-clauwe*, talus.

Aneath, beneath.

Ane, one, the same. Sax. *an*. Goth. *ains*, unus. It was also much used for the article *a*, and sometimes as a verb, to *be at one*, to *agree*.

Anelyd, incited, excited. Sax. *analan*, incitare.

Anent, concerning, about.

Anens, Anenst, ever against; from Sax. *nean*, prope.

Anerly, only.

Angel, a gold coin of 10s. value.

Anherd, Annerd, adbere. Fr. *aberdre*.

Ankerfaiel, III. 429. anchorite, hermit. Sax. *ancer-felle*, anchorefis. The same Saxon word also signifies the prow of a ship, or ship's head, *prora*.

Ankerstock, a large loaf made of rye flour; quasi *an anchorite's stock*, or *supply for some length of time*; or so called perhaps from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor.

Anlace, dagger. Theot. *anelaz*, *analeze*, *adlumbare*, vel *adlaterale telum*; from *lez*, *latus*, *ad latus*, *juxta*.

Anter, Aunter, adventure.

Anterous, Aunterous, adventurous.

Anteteume, Anti-tune, antipboné, or reponse, alternate singing.

Anyng, union. Isl. *ening*.

Anys, asses. Fr.

Anys, Anis, once, one's.

A per se, Lat. used for unique, matchless person, or thing; cui nihil simile, like the letter *A* by itself, which has the first place in the Alphabets of most languages, perhaps from its being more easily pronounced than any other letter.

Apayn, scarcely, hardly, with difficulty. Fr. *a-peine*.

Apisrilmart, poignant, froward, rough. Fr. *aspre*, and Sax. *smeort*, cruciatus.

Apert,

Ap. ——— As:

- Apert, *brisk, free, bold.* Fr.
 Aporte, *deportment, conduct.* Fr. *apport.*
 Appleis, *satisfy, content.*
 Appoifit, *composed.*
 Aragne, a *spider.* Lat. *aranea.*
 Ar, oar. Sax. *are* Ill. *aar, remus.*
 Aras, Arracé, to *seize or snatch.* Fr. *arracher.*
 Arayne, *arrayed.*
 Arblaster. See *Aublasters, cross-bow.*
 Arc, Ark, *large chest.* Sax. *arc.* Goth. *arka.*
 Areik, to *reach to.* Sax. *areccan, assequi.*
 Areffis, *arrace, tapestry.*
 Argone, Argue, *censure, call in question, quarrel about.*
 Argh, Airgh, *tardy, backward, slow.* Theot. *arg,*
 inutilis, ignavus, timidus. Teut. *traegh, tardus.*
 Arghnels, Archnefs, *tardiness, backwardness:* See
 Argh.
 Arit, *tilled.* Teut. *aeren, arare.*
 Arles, Arle-penny, *earnest money.* Fr. *arres.* Belg. •
 ar-penning. Swed. *arlig, sincerus.* Lat. *arriba.*
 Armony, *barmony.*
 Armyn, Armouris, *arms.* Fr.
 Arnit, Ernyt, *earth-nut, bulbocastanum.*
 Arsey-versey, *topsy-turvy, heels over head.*
 Afs, Affis, *ashes.* Teut.
 Artailye. Artellyé, *artillery, weapons of offence; as*
 bows and arrows before the invention of cannon. Fr.
 artillerie.
 Arts and Jury, *scholastic sciences and law.*
 Arre, Erre, *scar, mark left by a sore.* Dan. *arr, cicatrix.*
 Arred, Erred, *cicatrised.* Dan. *arred.*
 Arreik, to *reach to.* Sax. *areccan.*
 Artow, *art thou.*
 Ask, *newt, an animal of the lizard kind.* Fr. *asca-*
 labé, stellio.
 Afs, Ais, *ashes.* Teut. *as vel asch, cinis.*
 Affecurat, *assured.* Lat.
 Affil-trie, *axle-tree.* Teut. *as, axis.*
 Assége, *besiege, siege.*
 Assembly, *engage.* Assemblé, *engagement.*
 Affolyé,

Affolyé, Affoille, Affoylié, *absolve, acquit.* Lat. *absolvere.*

Affoinye, Affonie, *excuse, effign;* also to *acquit.* Fr. *exonier.*

Aspyne, Hesping, *fastning.* See Hesp.

Assyth, *satisfaction; to satisfy.* Gael. *sith*, peace; or rather Sax. *ge-sotbian*, to sooth.

Astabil, *establisb, settle.*

Astalit, *enstalled, stationed.* Sax. *steall*, status, statio.

Astart, Astert, *to spring suddenly, to run away quickly, to leap.* Sax. *astirian*, amovere, commovere.

Asters, *stars.* Fr. *astre.* Lat. *astrum.*

Astit, *rather, sooner;* q. d. *as tide, as soon.*

Astound, *astonied, astonished.* Sax. *stunian*, obtundere,

Astrene. See Austrene, *austere.*

At, *that.* Dan. &c.

Atanis, *at once.*

Atcheson, *explained two thirds of a penny.*

Athe, Aith, *outh.* Sax. *ath.* Goth. *aith.*

Athel, Aethil, *noble, illustrious.* Sax. *aethel*, nobilis,

Athil-men, *nobles.* Sax.

Attaychit, *attached, fastened.* Fr. *attaché.*

Attamie, *human skeleton.* O. Teut. *atum*, spiritus.

Attour, Atoure, q. d. *out over, beyond, exceeding; more-over.*

Attyr, Atry, *grim, with a threatening aspect.* Sax. *ater*, virus, venenum. Lat. *ater*, vel *atrox.*

Attyrcope, *malignant person, spider, poisonous insect.*

Sax. *attercoppa*, aranea, from Sax. *ater*, venenum.

Teut. *eyter*, pus, sanies, & *cop*, *koppe*, aranea.

Atys, Aits, *oats.* Sax. *ate*, avena, lolium.

Ava, *of all, at all.*

Advance, *advance, promote.*

Avenand, *affable, convenient.* Fr. *advenant.*

Avenantis, *affable persons.* Fr.

Aver, *plough horse, bad horse.* Lat. barb. *averia*, equi; from O. Teut. *aver*, *baverie*, bona mobilia.

Averyle, *April.*

Avérus, *avaricious.* Lat. *avarus.*

Avillous,

Avillous, Awillous, III. 147. debased, degenerate. Fr. *avile*.

Aumrie. See **Almrie**, *cup-board*.

Avouterie, Advouterie, adultery. O. Fr. *avoutrie*.

Avyset, bethought, behaved, conducted. **Avysement, consultation.** Fr. *avise*, from Teut. *wiisen*, instructre.

Aw, to own, to be owner of. Sax. *agan*. Goth. *aigan*; *possidere, habere, obtinere*.

Aw, to owe. Isl. *eg aa, debeo*.

Awail, Awall, to fall backward, or tumble down hill.

Awalt sheep, one that has so fallen, and cannot recover itself. Fr. *avaller*.

Awbercheoun, habergeon, coat of mail. Fr.

Awblaster, Alblaster, cross-bow, cross-bow men. Fr. *arbalestier, arbaleste, arcubalista*.

Aucht, property, possession. Sax. *abt*. Goth. *aigins*; *possessio, peculium, oves, substantia*.

Aucht, owned, appropriated, possessed. See **Aw**, to be owner of.

Aucht, ought.

Aucht, Auchten, eight. Teut. *abtu*. Goth. *abta, octo*.

Auchtene, eighteen. **Auchtsun, about eight.** **Aucht-and, eightb.**

Awent, perhaps Avent, expl. refresh.

Awerty, perhaps Averty, experienced. Fr. *adverti*,

Auld, old. Teut. *ald, alt*.

Awle, hall. Isl. *baull, aula*,

Aume, Alme, allum.

Awmon, Hewmon, helmet.

Awmous, a fur cap. O. Fr. from Teut. *mutz*.

Awne, beard of oats, or other grain. Goth. *aband, paleas*.

Aunter, Adventure, adventure. **Auntyxis, adventures.**

Aunterous, adventurous. **Aunterin, Aunteryns, per-adventure, by chance, fortuitously.** Fr. *aventure*.

Auncetour, ancestor.

Awpes, Whaups, curlews.

Aureat, golden, polished. Lat.

Awsum, Awsome, frightfull, horrible. See **Ug-sum**.

Austie, Austrie. See **Austrene, austere**.

Awstrene,

Aw. ——— Ba.

awstrene, *Afstrene*, *Astrene*, *austere*, *severe*, *stern*.
Teut. *hals-sterrigh*, obstinatus, duræ cervicis. Sax.
styrn. Lat. *austerus*.

autane, *Hautane*, *haughty*. Fr. *hautain*. Goth. *haubs*,
altus.

Awyn, *Awin*, *own*. Sax. *agen*. Goth. *aighin*, *aibn*, pro-
prius.

Awis, *afks*.

Awes, *Ackfys*, *ague*; supposed to originate from Fr.
accès de fièvre; but rather perhaps from the Sax.
aeke, dolor; or, *egests*, horror, terror. Goth. *agis*,
trepidatio.

Awly, *ever*.

Awyl-dolly, *Eildollie*, *Oyl-dolie*, Vol. III. p. 341, some
kind of oil perhaps for curing wounds? Sax. *ele*, ole-
um, and *dolgb*, vulnus; but this seems very doubtful.
Awynding, *breathing*. *Aynding stede*, *breathing place*.

Dan. *aander*, to breath. Swed. *ande*, anhelitus.

Awont, *beyond*. Sax. *a-gheond*, ultra, trans.

Awysament, *accommodation*. Fr. *aissance*.

B.

BABIE, *halfpenny*; according to Mr Pinkerton and o-
thers, corrupted from Fr. *bas-piece*, which, they say,
was the original name of this coin, on account of
the base quality of the billon or metal of which it
was made. The word is mentioned in Knox's his-
tory of the reformation, and appears to be as ancient
as the time of James the Fifth, when its value was
three Scottish pennies.

Babyis, *babes*.

Bad, *Baud*, *offered*. *Bad him*, *made him an offer of*.

See *Bid*, *to offer*.

Bad, *Baud*, *invited*. See *Bid*, *to invite*.

Bad, *Baud*, *commanded*, *ordered*. See *Bid*.

Bade. See *Abade*, *delay*.

Bade, *Baid*, *place of residence*, or *abode*: also *dwelt*,
quasi *byed*, from Sax. *bye*, habitatio; *byan*, habi-
tare.

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B

Badlyng,

- Badlyng, perhaps *evil disposed person*. See Baudling.
 Badnyffie, perhaps *barrenness*.
 Baggit hors, *fallion*; so named from Fr. *baguette*.
 Bagrie, same as Blaidrie, *trash, trumpery*.
 Bag-stanis, *testicles*.
 Bailis, Bales, *sorrows, misfortunes*. Sax. *beal*, malum.
 Bailis, Bales, Bale-fyres, now by corruption *bone-fires*.
 Dan. *baal*. Sax. *bael & baelfyr*, rugus, pyra. In
 O. Engl. *bale-wood* signified wood for making the
 bale-fires.
 Bain, Bane, *bone*. Sax. *ban*.
 Baird, *bard, rhimer, poet*; of Celtic origin, the word
 being found nearly under the same form, and with
 the same signification, in all the various dialects of
 that language; as also, *bar*, carmen.
 Bairdis, *trappings*, particularly of horses. See Baird.
 Baith, *both*. Sax. *batbwa*. Goth. *bai*, ambo.
 Baird, *to array, or equipp*. Bairdyt, *dressed, caparison-*
 ed. Teut. *barderen*. Fr. *barder*, phalerare, or-
 nare.
 Bair-man, *bankrupt*, substantia omni nudatus.
 Bairne, Barne, Berne, *child, young person*. Sax. *bearn*.
 Goth. *barn*, infans, puer, puella.
 Bairn-tyme, *the whole children of one woman*. Sax.
 bearn-team, proles.
 Bait, *to feed, to pasture*. Baitand, *pasturing*. Sax. *batar*,
 inescare.
 Bak, Bauk, *bat, vesperilio*.
 Bakster, *baker*. Ill.
 Bakkin, Bak-men, *followers, attendants*.
 Bald, *bold*. Sax. *bald*, audax.
 Balen, *whale-bone*. Lat. *balena*.
 Balker, *an officer of the customs, or inspector at a sea*
 port.
 Ballingere, Ballyngare, a kind of *sloop or long-boat*.
 Ballit, *ballad*; the origin uncertain, although some
 derive it from Lat *ballare*, saltare; between which
 and the Fr. *ballit*, there is, however, a manifest affi-
 nity. See Barly-break.
 Balow, Balelow, *busb*. An ingenious etymologist has
 fancied

fancied the latter to be Fr. *bas!* *le loup*, hush!
there's the wolf!

Ban, to curse, to excommunicate. Sax. *abannan*. Swed.
banna, denuntiare.

Band of a hill, the top or summit; so called perhaps
from its bent appearance.

Bancouris, tapestry covers for tables, benches, &c. Fr.
banquier. As a diminutive, or rather a variation of
binks, it also signifies *bunkers*, i. e. benches or seats in
a window recess, or in the wall.

Bandoun, prison, confinement, bondage. Teut. *band*,
banden. Goth. *bandios*, vincula; *bandia*, captivus,
vinctus; *bindan*, vincere, ligare. "To her bandon"
occurs in Chaucer, and is explained by Junius
to her voluntary service, as in O. Fr. *a son ban-*
don. In a Norman-Saxon ballad published by Mr
Ritson, "in hire bandoun," is expl. at her com-
mand; but this species of Saxon dialect was proba-
bly never much known in Scotland.

Bandster, binder, he who binds up the corn into sheaves.
Teut. [Goth. *bansta*, horreum.]

Bane See Boun, ready.

Baneoure, Banerer, bearer of the banner. Teut. *baner-*
beer, dominus præcipui signi, baro. Belg. *band*, *ba-*
niere, signum militare. Goth. *bandwo*, signum.

Bang, severe blow; also to beat severely. Sw. *banka*,
bangia, pulsare. Teut. *benghelen*, fustibus cædere.
Goth. *banios*, plagas.

Bangster, Bangifter, ferocious quarrelsome fellow; from
Bang.

Bannow, Bannock, a thinnish loaf of a circular form;
commonly made of barley-meal. Teut. *bol*. Swed.
buila, panis rotundus; & *nauw*, restrictus, parvus,
fordidus, q. *bol-naw*. Gael. *bonnach*.

Banrent, Banneret, a knight or chief who in war was
entitled to display his arms on a "banner" or dis-
tinguishing flag in the King's army. The ceremony
of his creation took place commonly in the field un-
der the royal standard.

Barbulyc, to distract, to perplex. Fr. *barbouiller*.

Bardis. See Bairdis, trappings.

Bargane,

Bargane, a *wrangling* or *contending*, a *skirmish* or *battle*.

Bargane, to *wrangle*, to *quarrel*, or *fight*.

Barganeris, *wranglers*, *combatants*, *fighters*. Fr. *bar-guigner*, *licitari*; where the Latin word corresponds better than the French with the Scottish *bargane*. Teut. *balgben*, *altercari*, *decertare*, *confligere*; or, it may have the same origin with *Wrangle* or *Argone*. See also *Barrat*.

Barla-fummil, **Barly-fa'**, an *exclamation* for a *truce* by one who has fallen down in *wrestling* or *play*; according to *Ruddiman*, from Fr. *parley*, and *whommil*, (*whelm*,) in the *Aberdeenshire* dialect, *fommil*. *Montgomery*, in one of his unpublished poems, says to his mistress, "then *barla-chois*, or *barla-chois* advyse;" that is, as it would seem from the context, then consider whether you will keep me *chasing* after you, or at once declare me the object of your *choice*. This tends, in some degree, to confirm *Ruddiman's* conjecture, but is not satisfactory. It is not unlikely that the meaning of *barly* in this and in the following article may be the same, whatever be the derivation.

Barly-brake, **Barli-break**, explained a *ring dance*, *chorus circularis*. If this definition be correct, the origin must be different from that suggested by *Ruddiman* in the preceding article; at least, no analogy seems discoverable. Perhaps it may be found in the Celt. *bar*, *carmen*, and *lay* or *leod*, *populus*, *vul-gus*: *break* may be synonymous with *freak*.

Barmekyn, **Barmkyn**, **Bermkin**, the *outermost fortification of a castle*. Teut. *barm*, *agger*, *coacervatio lapidum aut terræ*; & *kina*, *fissura*, a *rude wall* furnished with *apertures*. This seems also to have been the *original*, although not the modern signification of the Fr. *barbacane*. See *Barraiss*.

Barm-hors, probably a *horse for carrying out dung to the field*; vulgarly a *muck-horse*. Teut. *barme*, *fæx*, *fanies*.

Barnage, **Barné**, *baronage*, *inhabitants of a barony*, *vassals of a baron*, from Teut. *bar*, *superior*, *dominus*, *herus*.

herus. Barony or Baronry is still used in the same sense.

Barraiss, Barris, Barrace, limits, bounds, barrier, space of ground where combatants were inclosed. O. Fr. *barra*. Teut. *barre*, septum, repagulum; *barren*, includere, nearly allied to Barmekyn or Barnkyn.

Barrat, trouble, sorrow. Isl. *barrata*, lis, contentio, which some have supposed to be also the origin of Sc. *bargane*, wrangle.

Bartane, Britain. Bartanye, Bretagne.

Bask. See Hask, dry and rough to the taste. Teut.

Bassyn-raip, rope made of prepared rushes, or coarse hemp. Teut. *biese*, or *biendse*, juncus, scirpus.

Bassynit, Basnyt, helmet. Fr. *bassinet*, galea.

Bassnyt, (cow,) white faced; from O. Eng. *baufsyn*, a badger.

Baste, to beat. See Baston.

Baston, baton, staff. Teut. *bast*. Sax. *bat*. Isl. &c. *virgula*.

Batable, Baitable, debateable, of which the property is doubtful, or liable to be contended for. Fr. *batable*, pugnabilis. Teut. *battin*, batuere.

Batch, crew, company. Fr. *haucbe*, a layer or course of stones for building.

Bate, boat. Bate-ward, boat-man, boat-keeper.

Battie, Bawty, name commonly given to a dog. [Theot. *bandt*, canis pastoralis, vinculis affuctus.]

Battie-bummel, Bommel-bautie, simpleton, booby. Here, is a notable fund of etymological amusement. 1mo. it may be called an alliterative corruption or augmentation of the Teut. *bot-muyl*, homo stolidus, from *bat*, hebes, and *muyl*, mulus. 2do. it may be derived from the same Teut. *bot*, and *bommele*, fucus, q. *stupid drone*. 3tio. As *Blaitie-bum* occurs in the same sense, the derivation may be from Teut. *blait*, vaniloquus, bardus, gloriosus, and *bomme*, tympanum, q. *empty boaster*. Lastly, from the Fr. *bat*, and Teut. *boom-woll*, cotton, q. *bag of cotton*.

Battayle, battle, war; division of an army; close by one another, like men in order of battle. Teut. *batalis*, certamen;

Ba. ——— Be.

- certamen; batualia, exercitationes gladiatorum, vel militum. Theot. *battin*, ferire, percutere.
- Battellit, *embattled*, surrounded with battlements. Battalling, *battlement*. See Battayle.
- Batts, Botts, *cbolic*. Teut.
- Bauburd, *larboard*. Fr. *basbord*, left side. The same word is also explained *whore*.
- Bauch, Baugh, *feeble, filly, flat*. Teut. (contemptuously,) *balgb*, puer.
- Baudling, Badling, *mean person, boor*. Theot. *baudeling*, *cafarius*; *bodel*, *casa*, *ædicula*.
- Bangie, *badge*.
- Bawdekyn, *bodkin*.
- Bawdekin, *a sort of rich cloth or tapestry*. Teut. *balda-kin*, *testum pretiosum super menfas*, &c.
- Bawdreik, *a pendant necklace*.
- Bauk, *spar, bar, small beam*. Teut. *balk*, *trabs*.
- Bayne, explained *a sort of fur*; perhaps from Teut. *baey*, *levidensa*.
- Bazed, Bumbazed, *confounded*. Teut. *baesen*, *delirare*, *oberrare*, *vagari*.
- Be, *by*. Sax.
- Becht, *tyed, fastened*, as with a withy, or band of twigs; from Teut. *bieghen*, *flectere*.
- Be-cost, *cost*. Be-dyit, *dyled*. Be-dettit, *indebted*, &c.
- Bedes, *beads*, *spherulæ præcatoriæ*. See the manner of using beads in prayer, Vol. III. p. 242.
- Bedes-man, Beid-man, *devotee, intercessor, one whose duty it is to pray for his benefactor*; from Sax. *bi-dan*. Teut. *bidden*. Dan. *beder*, *orare*. Teut. *bedeler*, *mendicus*.
- Bedelvyt, Bedelvyn, *delved, digged, buried*. See Delf.
- Bedene, *immediately, in a short time*; quasi, *by then*, from Teut. *dan*. Goth. *than*, *tunc*.
- Bedewit, *due, owing, or owed, indebted*.
- Bedovyne, Bedoyf, *besmeared*. Belg. *be-dauwen*, to bedew or sprinkle.
- Bedler, Beddyl, *beadle, messenger or officer belonging to a court of law, or college*.
- Bedrel, *bed-rid*. O. Teut. *bet-bred*, *lectus moribundi*.
- Beevit, perhaps erroneously for Beerit, *born*.

Bees,

Bees, *fanciful conceptions*; in the same way as the Swedes use *worm*; *wurmaktig*, whimsical, having a worm in the head. See Bazed.

Beild, **Beld**, *image, model*. Sax. *bilib*. Teut. *beeld*, *imago*, *statua*, *exemplum*.

Beild, **Beld**, *shelter, refuge*; quasi *bebeiled*, covered over; from Teut. *belen*, *celare*, *velare*; *bebelete*, *indutus*.

Beorn, *before*.

Best, q. *be-offed*, *put off*, *beat off*.

Be-gaik, *beguile*. Teut. *be-ghechen*, *deridere*, *ludibrio habere*.

Begarit, *laced, streaked, striped*. Teut. *be-gaeden*, *adornare*, *decorare*.

Begger-bolts, *a sort of darts or missile weapons*. The word is used by James VI. in his *Battle of Lepanto*, to denote the weapons of the *forceats*, or galley slaves.

Be-gouth, **Be-goude**, *began*. Teut. *be-giinnen*, *incipere*.

Be-gruttin, *drowned in tears*. See Greit.

Behecht, **Behete**, corruptedly **Beheist**, *promise, permission*. Sax. *hatan*, *promittere*, *permittere*.

Beik, *to bask in the sun, or before the fire*. Teut. *baeckeren*, *excalesfacere*, *apricari*.

Bein, **Bene**, *comfortable, in good circumstances*; originally perhaps *well lodged*, from Sax. *bye*, *habitatio*.

Beinge, *to beck, to bow*. Teut. *biegen*, *geniculare*.

Beir, **Bere**, *to bray, bawl, snort, neigh*. Teut. *bercu*, *ferociter clamare*, *more urforum*.

Beirth, **Byrthe**, *burden, incumbrance, charge*. Dan. *byrde*, *byrth*. Swed. *boerido*, *onus*. Goth. *bairan*, *portare*, *ferre*.

Beistyn, *the first milk of a cow after calving*. Teut. *biefst*, *biefst-melck*, *colostrum*.

Beit, **Bete**, *to help, supply, increase*. Sax. *betan*. Teut. *beteren*, *meliorare*, *emendare*. It also occurs in the sense of *abate*.

Bekk, **Beak**, *to curtsy*. Teut. *biegen*, *in curvare*, *flectere*, *flecti*; *bocken*, *inclinare se*.

Belch,

Be. ——— Be.

Belch, explained *monster* ; perhaps the same with Elf.
Beld, *fought, contended*. See Bell ; also *barked*. Teut.
bellēn, *latiare*.

Beld, *bald*. Teut.

Bele. See Bale, *flame*.

Be lenes, *leans or keeps to a side*.

Bell, *to fight*. Teut. *belghen*. Lat. *bello*, *bellan*, fighting.

Bellical, *warlike*.

Belling tyme, *pairing time, the season when animals desire to couple*. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *belier*, a ram ; q. *ramming time*.

Beltynne, Beltane, *May day*, (or in some parts of the country the 2d of May,) which in former times was celebrated as a festival over a great part of western Europe. Charlemagne, when he imposed new names upon the months, called May *wonne-maend*, *mensis amœnitatis & gaudii*. If the word *Beltynne* be of Teutonic origin, it seems to have nearly the same signification ; from Teut. *baelen*. Dan. *bæler*, or *beyler*. Swed. *bæla*, *amare*, *operam dare amori*, *scortari*. Teut. *boel*, *amatus*, *amatus* ; *boel-schap*, *amor* ;—& *tiin* for *tîid*, *tempus*, as it is not uncommonly written in some of the northern dialects.—Those, on the other hand, who conceive the word to be originally Gaelic or Celtic, derive it from *Baal* or *Belinus*, the Sun, in honour of whom the Druids are said to have celebrated a festival on the first of May ; and Gael. *tien*, *fire*, i. e. *the fires of Baal*. In this language, however, the word seems to be occasionally written *Beul-tighn*, which, it is said, could not have happened if the latter part of it signified “fire.” In the same tongue a more probable derivation might be found perhaps in *beolus*, *vegetation* ; or *billiog*, the leaf of a tree, and *tighin*, *coming* ; or *time* for *tim*, *time*. On the first of May, says Bourne in his “Popular Antiquities,” the juvenile part of both sexes were wont to rise a little after midnight and walk to some neighbouring wood, where they broke down branches from the trees, and adorned them with nosegays and crowns of flowers.

flowers. When this was done, they returned with their booty about the rising of the sun, and made their doors and windows to triumph in the flowery spoil. The after part of the day was chiefly spent in dancing round a May-pole, which being placed in a convenient part of the village, stood there, as it were, consecrated to the Goddess of Flowers without the least violation offered it, in the whole circle of the year. This usage, says Borlase in his account of Cornwall, is nothing more than a gratulation of the Spring season; and every house exhibited a proper signal of its approach, to testify their universal joy at the revival of vegetation." Schilterus in his *Glossarium Teutonicum*, under the article *Bethid*, furnishes an etymology of this difficult word considerably different from any of these, and by no means unlikely to be the true one. He does not mention where *Bethid* is to be found, but informs us that in an authentic account de *Episcoporum exsequiis*, (Ann. 816,) the following expression occurs, "& xxx. diebus, canonicis horis, expleto synaxeos & septem *bethidum*, Pater noster pro eo cantetur, &c."—Schilterus here produces good reasons for rendering *bethidum*, psalmorum; and supposes the word to have been originally *bet-hidum* or *bet-hied*, from Theot. *bet* or *bede*, preces, & *lied*, cantio, q. petitionary songs. (Thus far Schilterus.) Now, *Beltane*, or as our celebrated antiquary would make it, *Bethied-time*, co-incides almost exactly with Rogation week or Cross week, when supplications were made with great solemnity for the blessing of God upon the fruits of the earth; & in sacris ædibus non simul et unam melodiam, sed singulæ singulam per choros separatim canunt; et quamcunque suavius cantare sacerdotes cognoscunt, illi ex veteri more aliquot vini conchos dari adjudicant. (J. Boemus Aulicus, p. 269.) The beginning of May being thus so particularly distinguished by public exhibitions of singing, (chiefly psalms or petitionary hymns, we may presume, from the nature of the festival, and the superintendency of the priests,) it seems not improbable

bable that the name of *Prayer-finging-time*, in Teut. *Bet-lied-tide*, by abbreviation *Belt-tid*, might be given to those three days which came afterwards to be called in Scotland *Beltane*. See *Taanles*.

Bellomy, Bellamie, expl. *boon companion*. Fr.

Belly-blind, the name of a childish sport, otherwise called *hide and seek*. Probably the first part of the word may have undergone some corruption.

Belyve, Blive, *by and by*, in *process of time*. Norm. Sax. *bilive*, protinus.

Bemes, Bemys, *trumpets*. Bemyng, *resounding*; from Sax. *beam*, tuba.

Ben, *inner apartment*, q. *be-in*. Teut. *binnan*, intus; *binnen-kamer*, locus secretior in penetralibus domus. The speaker or object of discourse, supposed to be in the kitchen or some other outward apartment.

Bendis, *bands, ribbands, fillets*. Teut. *band*, ligamentum. Goth. *bandi*, vinculum.

Benk, Bynk, *bench, seat*. Teut. *banck*. Dan. *benck*, scámnium; whence *banquet*—"vetus mos Francorum, remota mensa, in scamnis inebriari."

Benfel, *bang, to bang, or beat*. Teut. *benghelen*, fustigare.

Bennyfoun, Beneson, *benediction, blessing*. Fr. *benisson*.

Benshie, explained *l'airy's wife*. [Theot. *benz*, diabolus, from *bann*, bannitus, excommunicatus.]

Bent, *a kind of coarse grass, a field covered with coarse grass, barren upland incapable of improvement*. Teut. *biendse*, juncus, scirpus. Sicut *juncus* a *jungendo*, ita *biendse* a *binden*, ligare.

Berber, *barberry*. Lat. *berberis*.

Bere. See *Beir*, *violent outcry*; also used as a verb.

Berand, *crying aloud*.

Bergane. See *Bargane*, *fight*.

Berhedis, explained *bears beads*; and *bare beads*.

Berial, Beile, Beryel, *the beryl stone, or shining like the beryl*.

Berrand. See *Bir*, *whizzing, or whirring noise*.

Bertane, Bartane, Brettane, *Britain*.

Berth, explained *vigour*. [Isl. & Swed. *baerde*, rage.]

See *Bir*.

Bertré,

- Bertré, *q.* Bere-tré, *bier*. Teut. *baere*, feretrum.
 Berun, *blood-berun*, i. e. *blood-shot*; from Theot. *beren*, exhibere; *birin*, parit; or *bernen*, inflammare.
 Besandis, *byzants*.
 Beseik, *beseek*. Teut. *ver-saeken*, sollicitare.
 Be-sene, *adorned*. Well be-sene, *fair to the fight*.
 Besene, *busy, occupied, active*. Fr. *besongne*, business.
 Besmottrit, *be-spattered*. Sax. *besmytan*, maculare.
 Goth. *bi-smait*, unxit.
 Besyne, Bysem, *whore, bawd*. Teut. *baesinne*, amica.
 Betacht, Betaught, *delivered, committed, recommended*.
 Sax. *be-taegan*, tradere.
 Bethleris. See Beidlers, *headles, messengers*.
 Betrayfit, Betresyt, *betrayed*. Betryfs, *betrays*.
 Betrumpe, *to deceive*. Teut. *trompen*, fallere; *trompe*, crembalum, a thing of no value.
 Bevel, *to slant off in bewing*; from Teut. *beugbel*, curvatura; *beugbelen*, arcuare.
 Beverand, *sbaking, nodding*. Teut. *beven*, contremere.
 Beuch, Bew, *bough*. Beuchit, Bewit, *having boughs or branches*; also *bowed, crooked*. Teut.
 Beuk, *book*. Teut. *boeck*, liber.
 Beuk, *did bake*. Teut.
 Bew, *good*. Fr. *beau*.
 Be-waffyt, Be-waiffit, Be-wavyt, *driven by, or on the waves*; *tossed about*; from Teut. *be-wegben*, commovere; *waegbe*, fluctus.
 Be-went, *by-gone, by-past*. See Wend.
 Be-wit, *known*. Teut. *wittighen*, significare, prænuntiare.
 Be-wry, *surrounded, wreathed about*; *q.* *be-wreathed*; also *to pervert or distort*.
 Bid, *to offer*. Teut. *bieden*, offerre, præbere.
 Bid, *to invite, to command*. Teut. *bidden*. Goth. *bidian*, rogare, precari, postulare.
 Bid, Boot, *must, ought*; *q.* *be-ought*.
 Bide, *to dwell, to abide*; from Teut. *beyde*, manere.
 Big, *barley*. Dan. *byg*, hordeum.
 Big, *to build*. Sax. *biggan*. Dan. *bygger*, condere. Big-gyns, *buildings*. Goth. *bauan*, ædificare.

Bi. ——— Bi.

- Big, *large*, chiefly in respect of height. [Fris. *laeg*, al-
tus ; q. *bi-beg*.]
- Bigly, *large, bulky* ; from Big.
- Biggonet, *linen cap, mutch, bonnet* ; dimin. of O. Eng.
biggin, from Fr. *beguin*, velum capitis.
- Bikker, *wooden dish*. Dan. *begere*. Teut. *beker*, pocu-
lum. Matth. x. 42.
- Bilge, Bulge, *gibbosity, the swelled or protuberant part*.
Sax. *bolged*, tumidus.
- Billit, *billed* ; "braid billit ax," *axe with a broad
face* ; from Sax. *bille*, rostrum, promuscula, acicu-
lum ; or, according to Ruddiman, *shed with iron*,
from Sax. *bill*, chalybs, arma.
- Bink. See Benck, *bench, seat of judgment*.
- Bing, Biane, *a temporary inclosure or repository made
of boards, twigs, or straw ropes for containing grain,
or such like*. Teut. *benne*, quasi *bende vel binde*. Sax.
binne, præsepe. Dan. *bing*, cutnera, all from Goth.
bindan, ligare.
- Birr, Beir, *noise made by the flight of birds or of an
arrow*. Birrand, *flying swiftly with a noise* ; ex sono
conficta.
- Bird, *damsel, bride*. Sax. *bridde*, pullus ; *bryd*, sponsa.
Goth. *brutbs*, nurus.
- Birk, *birch*. Teut. *berck*, betula.
- Birle, *to drink heartily, to carouse, to expend in drink-
ing* ; perhaps from Sax. *birlian*, haurire.
- Birn, *to burn, to shine*. Goth. *brinnan*, ardere.
- Birn, *a burnt mark*.
- Birns, *the stalks of half burnt heather*.
- Birneist, *burnished, polished, scraped*. Fr.
- Birnye, Byrnie, *corset, habergeon*. O. Fr. *brugne, bru-
nie*, thorax, lorica. It may also signify a *helmet*, from
Sax. *brynn*, galea.
- Birle, *to parch, to barden by heat*. Fr. *brußer*.
- Birlys, *bristles*. Birsland, *trifling up*. Birslie, *bristly*.
Dan. *byrsl*, seta.
- Birth. See Beirth, *burden*.
- Bism, Byism, *abyss, deep pit*. Fr. *abyssme*.
- Bismyng, Byisming, expl. *guzzler, sot*.
- Bismyre, Bysmere, expl. *bawd* ; q. *blissomer or blyth-
sumer*,

Bl. ——— Bl.

sumer, catuliens. To go a bliffling, catulire, (*sumus*.) Sax. *blithian*, latari, gaudere. Ill. *bliida*, blandities; or connected perhaps with Teut. *baefinne*, *amica*. Ruddiman offers Sax. *bi-smer*, contumelia; & *bi-smerian*, polluere.

Bittil, *beetle*.

Bla, *blue*, of a colour between black and blue, livid. Teut. *blaww*. Theot. *blae*, cæsius, lividus.

Bla, *Blacht*, wan. Teut. *bleych*, pallidus; from *bley*, plumbum.

Black-mail, **Black-money**, **Black-rents**, *sum of money paid annually to a person of name and power allied with moss-troopers or robbers, for protection*. See **Mail**.

Bladder, **Blather**, *to speak inarticulately, to stammer*. Teut. *blaeteren*, blaterare.

Blain, *mark left by a pustule*. Sax. *blegene*.

Blairand, *roaring, crying*. Teut. *blaeren*, mugire.

Blait, *shame-faced, bashful*. Teut. *blaet*, blax.

Blaitie-bum. See **Battie-bummel**, *simpleton*.

Blan, *ceased, or has ceased*. See **Blin**, *to cease*.

Blanchart, **Blanchyt**, *white, bleached*. Theot. *bleichen*, albescere.

Blandit, *blended*.

Blatterand, *blustering*. Teut. *blaesent*, flare.

Blaw, *to blow*. **Blawn**, *blown*. Sax. *blawan*, flare.

Blé, **Blie**, *colour, complexion*. Sax. *bleob*, color.

Bledoch, *butter-milk*. Gael.

Bleiry, *suffused with tears*. See **Blairand**, *crying*.

Bleis, **Blyfe**, *blaze*. Sax. *blase*, fax. Theot. *blasma*, flamma.

Blent, **Blenkt**, *viewed, glanced, (uno obtutu); shone*. Teut. *blinken*, splendere. Theot. *blich* fure, ignis, fulmen.

Blin, **Blyn**, *to cease*. **Blynt**, *ceased*. Sax. *blinnan*, cessare; also *blind*.

Blink, *a light or shining of short duration*. Teut. See **Blent**.

Blithe. See **Blythe**, *cheerful*.

Bloik, *mischievous contrivance, ill turn*. Teut. *bluagi*, insidix.

Blouk,

Blouk, explained *feed*.

Blout, *naked, deserted*. Belg. *bloot*. Theot. *blot*, nudus.

Blude, Blod, *blood, kindred*. Goth. *bloth*, sanguis.

Blunket, *pale blue*; perhaps any *faint or faded colour*; quasi *blanched*.

Blunkit, Blinkyt, *injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance*. See Lunkyt.

Blyth, Blithe, Bleith, *cheerful, merry*. Sax. *bleith*.

Teut. *bliide*, lætus, hilaris. Id. *blidbnissu*. Goth. *bleiths*, misericors, deliciæ.

Bol, Boal, *little amorie or closet*.

Bode, *offer from a buyer to a seller, tender*. Teut. *beo-dan*, offerre. See Bud.

Bodin. See Bowdin, *provided*.

Bodle, *sixth part of a penny English*; so called from Bothwel, the mint-master.

Bodum, *bottom*. Teut. *bodem*, fundum, fundus.

Bod-word, Boid-worde, Bodwart, *message*. Sax. & Belg. *bode*. Swed. *bu*, nuncius.

Body, (contemptuously or familiarly,) *person*. Teut. *bode*, famulus, famula.

Bodyis, Boddice, *a woman's corset*.

Bogil, *apparition*. Teut. *bokene*. Dan. *spoegil*, spectrum, phantasma, larva. Matth. xiv. 26. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *gobeline*.

Bois. See Bofs, *hollow*.

Boist, Boast, *to threaten, to frighten with menacing words or gesture*. [Sax. *beotian*, minare.]

Boit, boat, butt or cask.

Bok, Bowk, *to reach, to belch*. Sax. *bealcan*, ructare.

Boldynit, Boulnyt, Bowdenit, *swelled, tumid*. Boldynand, *swelling*. Bolnys, *swells*. Teut. *bolgbe*, fluctus maris, unda. Dan. *bulner*, to swell.

Bolme, pole, beam. Belg. *boom*, arbor.

Bolnyt. See Boldynit, *tumid*.

Bone, boon, gift, grant. Sax.

Bonk, bauk.

Bony, pretty, handsome, beautiful; may perhaps have some affinity with Swed. *bona*, recolere; & Dan. *boner*, to make clean; or Teut. *boelinne*, amica, amasia, q. *boelnigh*, amabilis. See Bowdin.

Borch,

- Borch, Borgh, Borrow.** *security, bail, pledge, pawn.*
 Teut. *borghe*, fidejussor, compromissor. Theot. *borg*,
borgen, fidem habere, fidem dare.
- Bordeil, brothel.** Teut. *bordeel*, prostibulum.
- Bos, Bos, Boifs, hollow.** Teut. *buyse*, fistula, tubus.
- Bossis, large leathern bottles.** O. Fr. *bouts*.
- Bost.** See **Boist**, to threaten.
- Bot, Botand, but, without, except.** Teut. *moreover*.
- Bote.** See **Bute**, compensation, amerciamment.
- Botless, Buteles, what cannot be remedied, unavailing.**
- Botinys, buskins.** Fr. *botine*, cothurnus.
- Bow, yoke.** Teut.
- Bow of ky, a fold of cows.** See **Boucht**.
- Bowbert, idle, laizie; also dastard, coward, drone.**
 Teut. *boltaerd*, homo inutilis, fabulator.
- Boucht, Bught, fold, small sheep-fold.** Teut. *bucht*,
bocht, septum, arum inclusum. It is also used as a
 verb.
- Bowdin, Bodin, Bowyn, Boun, furnished, provided, ar-
 rayed, equipped, armed.** Teut. *boedel*, *boel*, supellex,
 dos, facultates. *Boun* as a distinct word, according
 to Ruddiman, from Sax. *abunden*, expeditus; and this
 from *bindan*, ligare. See **Boun**.
- Boukis, bodies, carcases.** Boukit, bulky; from Teut.
bayck, venter.
- Bow-kail, cabbage; q. bol-kail; from Teut. bol,**
globus.
- Boukein, a washing of cloathes.** Theot. *buchen*, lavare;
boocken, tudere, pulsare, batuere.
- Boun, going, moving; q. bowing, now bending.** Whi-
 ther are you *boun*? Whither are you *bowing* or *bend-
 ing* your way? See **Bowdin**.
- Bounit, tended, went.** Fr. *bondir*, to bound, to move
 quickly; perhaps allied to Sax. *fundan*, adire. See
Found. Ruddiman refers it to Sax. *abunden* & *bin-
 dan*, ligare; and so explains it *prepared, arrayed*.
- Bountith, extra wages or compensation, what is given
 from "bounty," besides what is due by contract.**
- Bour, retired apartment.** Teut. *buer*, casa, tugurium.
 Sax. *bure*. Dan. *buur*, conclave.

Bourik,

Bourik, a *small bower*, or *hut*. See **Bour**. **Bourach** is elsewhere explained *close together*, in a *heap*, *ring*, or *circle*.

Bourd, **Borde**, *jest*, *mock*. Teut. *boorde*, *jocus*, *scemma*.

Bouse, to *drink plentifully*. Teut. *buyfen*, *pocalis indulgere*.

Bowstowre, explained *an instrument of war*.

Bowsum, *pliant*, *yielding*, *accommodating*, *bearty*, *blyth*.

Sax. *bousum*, *tractabilis*, *flexibilis*; hoc a *bugan*, *flectere*.

Bowy, **Bowie**, *tub*.

Bowt, *bolt*, *arrow*. Teut. *bout*, *sagitta capitata*.

Bowtyt, *bolted*, *sprang*, *darted*.

Boyis, *wood*. Teut. *bofch*, *filva*.

Boytour, expl. *bittern*.

Bra, **Brae**, **Bray**, *side of a hill*, *declivity*. Teut. *bergh*, *mons*. **Ruddiman** *hesitates between Sax. bracam*, *conterere*; and Fr. *braye*, *un fausse braye*, *voce caltense*, *qua succinctum valli significatur*.

Brade, **Braid**, *broad*, *patent*, *intelligible*. Goth. *braid*. See **Abrade**.

Brade, **Braide**, to *brod* or *brog*, to *force*, *drive*, *impell*, to *produce* or *occasion a sudden motion*; to *start*. Hence it has been expl. to *assault*, to *awake*. Scand. *brod*, a *sharp point*. Sax. *a-bradan*, *exerere*.

Brades, *resembles*, *appears like*; from Swed. *brac*, *indolem vel formam gerere*.

Brag-wort, *mead*, a *beverage made from the dregs of honey*. Wel. *bragod*.

Braird, *first sprouting of corn*. Sax. *brord*, *frumentum novellum*.

Braik, *brag*.

Braithfull, *violent*, *sharp*, *wrathful*; from Isl. *baerde*, *rage*.

Braithlie, **Braithfully**, *wrathfully*.

Brak, **Brake**, *brakkish*, *salt*. Teut. *brack*, *salfus*.

Brand, *sword*.

Brander, **Brandreth**, *gridiron*. Teut. *brander*, *brand-roede*, *fulcrum focarium*.

Brandevyn, **brandy**. Teut. *brandwiin*, *vinum causticum*, vel *ardens*.

Brane-wod,

wod, wood for burning. Teut. *bern-bout*, *bren-*
; lignum inflammabile. [Dan. *braende-torf*, turf
fuel.]

wod, *brain-mad*. See Wod, *mad*.

ew, *fire new*, *quite new* (according to H. Tooke,) *from the fire*. Teut. *brand-niew*, recens ab offi-
; or rather from Teut. *brauwe*, comptus, bellus,
itus; q. *braw-new*.

llis, *brandishes*, *shakes*. Fr. *branler*, vibrare.

ll, Brangle, *to wrangle*, *to contend*, or *quarrel*;
is to be only a variation of *vrangle*, *wrangle*, the
ier being still a common manner of pronouncia-
[Fris. *wranten*, *wrantlen*, *mussitare*, *litigare*.
t. *brabbelen*, *rixari*, *altercari*.]

, *to dress gayly*, *to bedeck*. Teut. *proncken*, ador-
; ostentare se; *braggheren*, lenociniis superbire;
gaerd, homo bullatus, elegans.

s, *a rude kind of bridle without bits*. [Gael. *bran-*
a halter.)]

is, *bracers*, *bracelets*, *bandages*. Fr. *embrasser*.

et, Bratchart, *filly stripling*. Teut. *broedsef*, pul-
or q. *wretchet*, little wretch.

scum.

, *rags*, *poor apparel*. Sax. *bratt*, panniculus.

, *noise*, *such as that which is made by a horse can-*
ig; also used as a verb.

gay, *bedizened*. Teut. *brauwe*, ornatus, bellus.

ce it is used to signify, *excellent*, or *excellently*.
um, Breyghim, *horse collar*; may have originat-
rom Teut. *berghen*, *fervare*, *salvare*, *tueri*. The

l. *braighdean*, is probably also borrowed from it.
ins, Brakens, *ferns*; perhaps from Sax. *brack*.
t. *wrack*, vilis, *reliculus*. [Gael. *raithneach*, fili-
] So called, according to Skinner, because they
brittle. See Brokill.

, Brether, *brethren*. Teut. *broeder*, frater.

Brie, Broe, *broth*, *soup*. Teut. *brii*, puls, pul-
tum.

, *letter*, *poem*, *a writing*. Teut. *brief*, *scheda*, e-
lla.

Br. ——— Bu.

Bruke, Brook, to bear, suffer, or endure.

Brukkil. See Brokil, brittle.

Bruse, Broose, tumultuous race at a country wedding ; commonly from the house of the bride to that of the bridegroom. Teut. *broesen*, to rush like a hurricane.

Brusit, expl. embroidered. Brufury, embroidery.

Brute, report, fame. Fr. *bruit*. Theot. *gibreitan*, publicare.

Brydal, marriage feast. Teut. *bruyd-lost*, *brydloppa*. Tat. *brutloufti*, convivium nuptiale. According to another derivation, *bride-ale*.

Brybour, rascal, thief. Fr. *bribeur*, dishonest beggar.

Brynstane, q. burning stone, sulphur ; now corrupted to *brimstone*.

Bub, Bob, blast, storm.

Buckie, the name of a shell fish, a sea snail.

Buks, Boks, corner teeth ; whence *buck-teeth*.

Bud, bribe, gift, proffer. See Bute.

Budge, a bow. Teut. *booghe*, arcus.

Budge, to move, perhaps originally to bow or bend ; from Teut. *bugghen*, *flectere*, *arcuare* ; of which *Boun* may be the participle ; q. *bowing*, *budging*, or *bending*, analogous to the common expression " bent his way." Fr. *bouger*, *movere*.

Buge, Bouge, explained *lambs fur* ; whence perhaps *budget*.

Bugill, bull, bullock, ox.

Bugil, bugle-horn. Gael. *buaigheal*, translated a cow's *bust* ; *buachail*, cow-herd, shepherd. Notwithstanding this apparent analogy, it is not unlikely that the derivation may be from Teut. *boghel*, *curvatura*, *semi-circularis*.

Buith, booth, shop. Theot. *bothe*, *taberna mercatoria*.

Buist, Boist, box. Fr. *boisse*. Swed. *boessa*. Teut. *buisse*, *repositorium*.

Buit. See Bute, compensation.

Buller, to move like the tide when it meets with resistance. Bullerand, weltering. Swed. *buller*, *strepitus*, *tumult* ; *bulra*, to boil ; from Teut. *bolghe*, *fluctus maris*.

Bulling,

- Brok**, *what is broken, remnant, fragments*. Theot. *bruch*, fragmen.
- Brok**, *badger*. Sax. *broc*, *taxus*, *meles*.
- Brokaris**, *hawds, pimps*; according to Skinner, quasi *procurers*. Others derive it from *break*, *decoquere*, quoniam soli decoctores ad hanc artem olim admissi sunt. *Rudd*.
- Brokill**, **Bruckile**, *brittle*. Belg. *brokel*, *fragilis*. Goth. *brikan*, *frangere*.
- Brose**, *fat broth poured upon oat meal*. Teut. *bruys*, *spuma*, *scum*.
- Browdin**, **Broddyn**, *incited, hurried or hurrying on, eager*. "Brodding the oxen," *pricking them forward*; from *brod*, a point in the end of the goad: according to Ruddiman, from *brood*, because all creatures are fond of their young.
- Browdyn**, **Broddyn**, *clotted, defiled, foul, filthy*; from Teut. *brodde*, *ordēs*, *turpitude*.
- Browdyn**, **Broddyn**, *embroidered*; q. *embroyened*. Fr.
- Brouliment**, **Bruliment**, *brail, fray, quarrel*. Fr.
- Brœunynis**, *a kind of Fairies or spirits*; now become so rare, says Ruddiman, that not one is to be found to tell us the reason of their name. "Perhaps, continues he, their hard labour, (for they were mere drudges,) made them of a tawny or *brown* colour, as their kindred may have been named Fairies from their fairness." It seems not unlikely, however, that the name of *Brounynis* may have some affinity with Swed. *bry*, *vexare*, *turbare*; or have been originally synonymous with the Scand. *dwerghs* or dwarfs, a class of fairies who were famous for the manufactory of *brands* or *swords*; q. *bruniers*; from Swed. *brynis*, *ensis*; *bryna*, *cote acuere*. See *Roun*.
- Browstare**, q. *Brewster, brewer*.
- Bru**, **Broe**. See *Bree, broth*.
- Brude**, *child, young man, son*.
- Brudy**, *broody, prolifick*; both from Teut. *brueden*, *incubare*.
- Bruke**, *to possess, enjoy*. Teut. *bruyccken*, *uti, frui*. Theot. *bruch*, *usus*.

Bruke,

Bu. ——— By.

- injured or aggrieved.* Fr. *bour*, boorish. Explained by Lord Hailes *rougb*. See Burell.
- Bus, Busk, *busb*. Theot. *buscb*, boscus, filva.
- Buschement, *ambush*, party lying in *ambush*.
- Busk, Buss, *to dress, array, equip*; originally perhaps *to deck with flowers or bushes*. Dan. *busk*, bush. Swed. *buska*, viburnus, flores.
- Bust, Boost, *tar mark upon sheep*, commonly the initials of the proprietor's name.
- Busteous, Bustuous, *boisterous, unpolished, fierce, huge*. Teut. *biister*, immanis, ferus.
- But. See Bot, *without*.
- Butiene, *booty*. Teut. *buyten*, prædari.
- Butt and ben, *outer and inner apartment*; i. e. *be-out* and *be-in*. Butt denotes commonly *the kitchen*; outward from the room, but yet *within* the house. *But*, used in the kitchen, denotes that part of the cottage which serves for a byre or stable. Teut. *buyten*, extra, foras.
- Bute, Boit, Beit, *gift, inducement, bribe, satisfaction, compensation, remedy*. Theot. *busse* or *butie*, pœna parti læfæ & privato debita, restitutio damni.
- Buttok mail, expl. *some kind of rent paid to the church*.
- By, *besides, beyond*; *unless, except*.
- Byce, *baize*, a sort of warm woollen cloth of open texture, flannel. Teut.
- Byde, *abide, stop, tarry*. See Abade.
- Byghe, *garland, crown*; from Teut. *buyghen*, flectere.
- Byke, Byik, *swarm, band, troop*. See Batch.
- Bynge, *to curtsy*.
- Bysene. See Belyne, *whore*.
- Bysmere. See Bismyre, *bawd*.
- Bysming. See Bismyng, *guzzling sot*.
- Bysprent, Be-spread, *over-spread*. Belg. *be-sprengben*, aspergere.
- Byts, Bizz, *bifs*; ex sono.
- Byffy, Bessie, *busy*. Teut. *besig*, occupatus.
- Bystour, *boisterous person*. See Busteous.

C.

- Ca**, *Caw, call, to call*; also *to drive or force*; in this sense corresponding with Swed. *kora*, *agere*.
- Cabir**, *rafter*. Gael. *cabar*, a lath.
- Cace**, **Cais**, *chance, accident*. Fr. *cas*.
- Cache**, **Caiche**, *to catch*; also *to ketch, tofs or throw*.
- Cadows**, **caddas**, *scrapings of linen rags*. Gael. *cadas*, cotton. Fr. *cadas*, appears to have nearly the same signification.
- Cag**, *keg, small barrel*. Swed. *kogge*, *cadus*.
- Cagear**, **Cadyar**, **Cadger**, *a carrier*; from Swed. *korge*, a creel, q. *corger*. Ruddiman makes it *ketcher*, because his wares are much ketched or tossed about in the carriage.
- Cahutis**, *small apartments, private closets*. Teut. *kaiute*, a cabin. Expl. also by Ruddiman *windings and turnings*; from Fr. *cabot*, the rut of a cart wheel.
- Caidgie**, **Caidhgh**, *frolicsome, wanton*. Dan. *kaad*, incontinent; *kaad-bed*, lechery. Teut. *koddigh*, *facetus*, *jucundus*.
- Caif**, *cave, chaff*; *tame*, q. *captivus*.
- Cail**, **Kale**, *colewort, cabbage*; also *broth* containing either of these or other pot herbs. Dan. *kaal*, *brassica*.
- Gaik**, *stitch, sharp pain in the side*. Teut. *koeck*, *obstructio hepatis*.
- Caikfumler**, an opprobrious appellation applied to such a person, as is described in Vol. III. p. 220. It is also expl. *toad-eater*, synonymous with Teut. *koeck-eter*, *nastophagus*.
- Caim**, *comb*. Teut. *kam*, *pecten*.
- Caim**, *crest*. Teut. *kam*, *crista*, *apex*.
- Caip**, *cape, cover*, the uppermost of any thing. Teut. *kappe*, *culmen*, *projectura*, &c.
- Caip**, *to kep or catch*. Teut. *kippen*, *intercipere*, *capere*.
- Cald**, *cold*. Dan. Isl. & Goth. *kald*.

Caller,

Ca. ——— Ca.

- Caller, Callour, *cool, fresh*. Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus.
 Callant, *boy, lad*. Fr. *galand*, nebulo. [Teut. *kallant*, cliens.]
 Calfay, *cawfey, street, pavement*. Teut. *kassie*, via strata.
 Calfuterd (ships), perhaps *caulked*, or having the *seams* done over with some unctuous substance. Lat.
 Cammerage, *cambrick*. Teut. *kameriick-daek*.
 Cammerage, *party belonging to, or occupying the same chamber*.
 Campioun, Kemper, *champion, hero*. Teut. *kampioen* — Dan. *kemper*. Sax. *kempa*, athleta.
 Campy, *bold, brave, heroicall*. Teut. *kamperlick*, athleticé.
 Camfcho, Camfchol, (Camow,) *flat-nosed, having a distorted or ill proportioned countenance*. Teut. *camuys-achtigh*, flat-nosed. Gawin Douglas uses Camy also in the sense of *rugged, asper*. [Celt. *cam curvus*.]
 Camstairie, *riotous, quarrelsome*; q. *gram-stirrihb*; from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus; and *stieren*, instigare.
 Camy, Camow. See Camfcho, *ill proportioned*.
 Can, for Gan, *began*; so also in the same sense Could, for *goud or begoud*.
 Cankerrit, Cankert, *passionate, crabbed*; reſtius *car-kered*, from *Cark*.
 Cannikin, *little cann or small vessel*.
 Canois, Canos, *gray, gray-haired, white*. Fr.
 Canny, *mild, gentle, well-doing, prudent, cautious*; originally perhaps the same with *candid*; or analogous to *ganand*. See Gane..
 Cant, *canty, lively, merry*. [Sax. *cantic*, canticum.]
 Cantel, *fragment*. Teut. *kanteel*. Fr. *eschantillon*.
 Cantel, *bead*. Teut. *kant*, summitas.
 Canteleins, Cantropes, *incantations, charms*.
 Cap, *cup*. Swed. *kappe*, poculum.
 Cappit, *captious, ill-natured*; also used for Schappit, *shaped*; for Skappit, *escaped*; and for Keppit, *met with, encountered, seized*; according to Mr Pinkerton, *stupid*.

Cap,

- Cap**, Chappe, Coape, Kaip, *mantle, cloak, loose linen frock or gown without sleeves*, commonly worn by ecclesiastics. Swed. *kappa*, pallium.
- Caprowie**, Chaproufie, a *short cloak furnished with a hood*. Swed. *karpus*. Teut. *kaprugn*, cucullus humeralis. The latter part of the Sc. word may, however, have some reference to the colour.
- Capuschyne**, *capuchin, cloak*. Teut. *kappotien*, *kappoot-ken*, palla muliebris.
- Capyl**, Kapyll, *horse, mare*. O. Fr. *kaval*, equus. Gael. *capul*, equa. Lat.
- Cappernytie**, *person of a captious temper*.
- Caryl**, *song, to sing*. Caralyngis, *singing by a number of voices*. Fr. *garieller*, cantillare.
- Carde**, Caird, *tinker, vagrant artisan*. Gael. *ceard*, originally perhaps a maker or mender of wool cards.
- Care**, *to rake up, to search for*. Swed. *kara*, colligere. Teut. *karen*, eligere.
- Cark**, *fordidness, avarice*. Teut. *karig*. Swed. *karg*, fordidus, parcus; *karghet*, avaritia. Sax. *carc*, cura. It is also used for cargo.
- Carkat**, *necklace, carkanet*. Fr. *carcant*, monile.
- Carl**, Karle, *clown, rustic*. Teut. *kaerle*, rusticus, homo; vir fortis & strenuus, qualem fuisse Carolum primum Saxones scribunt. Hence he was called Karle magnus, latinized to Carolus. The term *Carl* always implies an advanced period of life.
- Carling**, *woman, old woman*. See Carl.
- Carlyk**, Carlich, *vulgar, unpolished*. Sax. *ceorlic*.
- Carlyngs**, expl. *pease boiled on Care-sunday*; the first before Palm-Sunday.
- Carne**, Kairn, (Gael.) *a rude monument*; a heap of stones, piled up commonly on the top of mountains. Swed. *karm*, pluteus, repository.
- Carp** *to speak or write with acuteness, or in a satirical manner*; *to recite, to talk*. [Lat. *carpo*.]
- Carrail**, *the town of Craill in Kyfe-shire*.
- Cartis**, *cards*. Teut. *kaerte*, charta lusoria.
- Carvel**, Kervel, *a kind of boat or sloop*. Teut. *karevel*, navis vectoria.

- Carybald, Cnarrybald, *grumbling or crabbed old fellow*.
 Swed. *knarrog*, surly. Dan. *knurpotte*, old grumbler.
 Teut. *knarren*, stridere, frendere, grunnire.
- Caser, Kæsar, Cæsar, *emperour, king*.
- Cassyn, Casten, *cast, fallen*; annulled, from Fr. *caster*, quassare.
- Cast, *four*. Swed. *kast*, quatuor.
- Castis, *contrivances, efforts, arts*. Swed. *kasta*, immutari.
- Castellan, *keeper of a castle*. Castellwart, *governor of a castle*.
- Castocks, *stalks of cole-worts or cabbage*; q. *kale-stalks*.
- Cateing, *desiring the male*. Lat. *catulire*.
- Catheryns. See Katheranes, *sturdy beggars*.
- Catlake, Catcluke, *yellow, or birds foot trefoil*; so called from a fancied resemblance to the claw or foot of a cat. Rudd.
- Catouris, *caterers, providers*. Teut. *kater*, œconomus.
- Catyve, *cattiff*. Teut. *katiif*, miser, pauper; q. d. captivus vel cattivus.
- Cave, *to separate corn from the chaff*. Teut. *kaven*, evenitare paleas.
- Cavie, *ben-coop*. Teut. *kevie*, cavea, cage.
- Cavillis, now commonly pronounced Keuls, *lots*; also expl. *responses of oracles*. Teut. *kavel*, fors in divisione honorum, funis sortis vel distributionis. This latter definition of Kilianus seems formed for the purpose of introducing the "funis" or *cable*, which probably had no concern in the business. Ruddiman supposes the word to be synonymous with Sax. *ken-wel*, a basket; from which the lots may have been drawn, as they were by the Romans from an urn. He also mentions the Lat. Barb. *cavilla* (clavicula) i. e. talus, Teut. *kote*, "quo crus pedi jungitur: hæ autem cavillæ seu tali antiquitus videntur apud nostrates in usu fuisse pro sortibus." In this way *keuls* seem to be the same with *cutts*, which Ruddiman defines *cuttings of straw*. See Cutts.
- Cauf, *chaff*. Teut. *kaff*, palea.
- Cawpes, Calpes, a kind of *black-mail*; defined by Skene "ane gift quhilk a man gives to his maister, or to onie other man that is great in power and authoritye,

Ca. ——— Ch.

ie, for protection against free-booters." He offers
 no conjecture with respect to the derivation. Per-
 haps it has some affinity with the Gael. *calpacb*, a
 young cow, which may have been a common assess-
 ment, or rate of assurance. Theot. *gaba*, donum, mu-
 nus; *gabel*, donarium, vectigal.
 wk, *chalk*. Teut. *kalck*, calx.
 vel, Kavel, *quarrelsome fellow*. Teut. *kiiver*, alterca-
 or. Mr Pinkerton defines it *scoundrel*.
 dule, Schedule, *copy*, *draught*. Fr.
 litude, *highness*. Lat.
 nting, *fumigating with incense*; quasi, *incensing*.
 aftis, *cheeks*, *chops*, *jaws*. Swed. *keft*, maxilla.
 affery, Chap-wares *shop-wares*, *articles of merchan-*
dize.
 akkis, *gnasbes*, *snaps*, *snatches*; ex sono.
 almer-glew, *chamber-glee*, *chambering*, *secret wanton-*
ness. See Glew.
 alous, perhaps for Chalouns, *calves*. Teut. *kalven*,
 vituli.
 amp, *to chop*. Teut. *kappen*, incidere.
 ancy, *that hath a good chance*, *lucky*.
 anoun, canon, *canonicus*.
 ap, *to knock*. Teut. *kappen*, incidere.
 ap, Chop, *shop*. Sax. *sceop*, gazophylacium.
 apes, Chaps, *customers*, *young fellows*.
 apes, *shapes*, *customs*. "According to the *chapes* of
 the country;" (Regiam Majestatem,) *according to*
the fashions, forms, or shapes of the country.
 appin, *chopin*, *a measure of two English pints*. Fr.
 apit, Chaipy, *escaped*.
 ar, Chair, Schair, Skair, *to shear*, *cut*, or *pierce*.
 Teut. *scheren*. Dan. *skare*, tondere, cadere.
 ar, a-Char, on Char, *a-jee*, *on the binges*, *half shut*.
 Teut. *barre*, cardo.
 arries, *turns as a door upon the binges*.
 arbukil, *carbuncle*.
 ar, Schaird, Chairyt, *sheared*. See Char.
 arie, expl. *formal*, *wary*. Sax. *cearig*, sollicitus. Teut.
 karigh, *tenax*, *parcus*.
 arle-wayne, Charl-wan, *the constellation Ursa Major*.
 Chaity;

- Chasty, *chastise*. Chastland, *chastising*.
 Chat thé, *hang thyself*. Cant. *chat*, gallows.
 Chattels, *goods, moveables*, originally *cattle*; the Fr. *chatel* and Belg. *kateyl*, being at one period synonymous. Sax. *ceatta*, things.
 Chaud-mellè, *rencounter, broil*. Fr.
 Cheis, *choose*. Teut. *kiesen*, eligere.
 Chekere, *chess board*. Fr. *echecs*. Teut. *schach-spil*, ludus regius, five, ludus latrunculorum.
 Chekere, *exchequer*. Fr. *eschiquier*.
 Chenyé, Cheinyé, *chain*. Fr. *chaine*.
 Chepand, Cheipand, *chirping, squeaking with a small voice*; ex luno.
 Chesoun, Chessoun, *blame*. O. Fr. *encboissonner*.
 Chevelrus, *courageous, devoted to chivalry*; from Fr. *chevalerie*, ordo, fortitudo, decor equestris.
 Chevisance, *acquisition*; from *achève*.
 Cheveron, expl. *armour for the front of a horse*. Fr.
 Chide. See Schyde, to *split* or *cleave*.
 Child, *young fellow, lad*; commonly used with a view of disparagement, if no epithet is coupled with it; whereas, in its more ancient form of Child it denotes a *young gentleman or knight*, corresponding with *insans* in the times of Chivalry. Teut. *kind*, puer.
 Chirk, Jirk, *to make a grating noise*. Sax. *cearcian*, stridere.
 Chirle, Chirm, *to chirp like a sparrow*. Sax. *cym*, clamor.
 Chirt, *to squirt or send forth suddenly*.
 Cholle, *jole, jaw, cheek*. O. Eng. *chawes*, maxillæ.
 Choller, *double chin*.
 Chymmeris, Chymmis, seems to mean *trowsers, or breeches*. [Fr. *jambière*, leg-harness.]
 Chymmis, Chymes, *houses or cottages standing separately*. Teut. *hammeys*. Dan. *biemmes*. Fr. *bameaux*, hamlets. According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *chemise*, indusium.
 Chymour, expl. a *cymar*, a *light gown*.
 Chyne, Kyne, *cows*; so written for the sake of alliteration.
 Cistrews, Cistews, *Cistercian monks*.

Citinar,

Cl. ——— Cl.

- Clag, Klag, complaint.** Teut. *klagte*, inculpatio.
Clag, to clog, to adhere. Claggy, *unctuous matter which has the power of adbering.*
Claggok, a dirty wench; besmotted with mire. Teut. *claddegat*, puella fordida.
Clahynne, clan, tribe. Goth. *klabain*, parvuli.
Claik-geese, barnacles, "anas bernicla." Lin. See H. Boyce's account of them Vol. II. p. 69.
Clairty, Clarty, Clatty, clotted, clogged with mire. Teut. *klottert*, coagulatus. Sax. *cleot*, pittacium.
Clais, cloathes. Sax. *clatbas*, vestes.
Clank, sharp blow, or the noise thereby produced. Teut. *klanck*, clangor, sonitus.
Clatter, to talk idly. Teut. *klateren*, strepere.
Claucht, seized suddenly, as a hawk seizes with its claws; from Teut. klawe, unguis. See Cleik.
Claver, clover. Teut. *klaver*, trifolium.
Claver, to talk nonsense. Ger. *klaffen*, garrire, effutire; *klæffer*, nugator. Teut. *knabbelen*, altercari, inusitare.
Cleid, cloathe. Cled, *cloathed.* Cleiding, Cleithing, *cloathing.* Teut. *kleed*, vestes; *kleeden*, vestire.
Cleik, book of crooked metal; also to catch as with a book. Teut. *kleyen*, inuncare.
Cleir, fair one, young woman.
Cleket, the catch or fastening; in O. Eng. a key.
Clekk, to hatch or breed. Teut. *klocken*. Sax. *cloccan*, glocire. Clekkin, *brood, progeny.*
Cleip, Clyp, Clepe, to name or call. Sax. *clepian*.
Clene, Clein, quite, entirely.
Clergie, Clairgy, learning, i. e. a knowledge of reading and writing. In England, if a person convicted of felony could read a portion of the Psalter, ut clericus, he was pardoned; which privilege was called "benefit of clergy."
Clerk, priest, learned man, one who could read and write. Teut. *klerk*, clericus, scholasticus.
Cleuchis, Clewis, opposite rugged banks. Sax. *cluth*, cautes, collis; *clough*, rima vel fissura ad montis clivum vel declivum.
Clever, to climb. Teut. *klavieren*, sursum reptare.
Cleyng, for Cleyding or Cleiding, cloathing, dress.
Clint,

Cl. — Co.

- Clint**, *hard or flinty rocks*. *Clinty, flinty*. Sax. *clynæ* metallum, massa.
- Clippie**, *talkative woman*. [Teut. *klepel*, lingua campanæ, lingua loquax.]
- Clippis**, corruption of *eclipse*.
- Clippis**, *embraces, holds fast; a pair of hooks or grappling irons linked together*. Sax. *clippan*, amplexi.
- Clock**, *to cluck*. Teut. *klocken*, glocire.
- Clok**, *beetle*; so called from its shining like a bell. Sax. *clucga*, campana. Teut. *klocke*, aes campanum.
- Clofs**, *Clofe*, *Cloce*, *inclosure, narrow way*. Teut. *kluyse*, claufura, locus angustæ conclusus.
- Clowis**, *claws*. See *Cluf*.
- Clowit**, *Clewit*, *made of clews, woven*. Teut. *klourwe*, glomus.
- Clowis**. See *Cleuchs*, *rugged banks*.
- Cloude** for *Clout*, *rag*. Sax. *clut*, pittacium.
- Cloys**, *cloister*. Teut. *kluyse*, claustrum.
- Clud**, *cloud*. *Cluddy*, *cloudy*. *Cluddit*, *clouded*; q. *coagulated*. [Teut. *klotteren*, coagulari; *klotte*, massa.]
- Cluf**, *Cloif*, *Cluve*, *hoof, claw*; from Teut. *kluyve*, unguis.
- Clure**, *Clour*, *swelling occasioned by a stroke on the head*. Teut. *knorre*, tuberculum, nodus. It is also, but rarely, used in the sense of *dimple*.
- Clute**, *half of the hoof of any bisulcated animal*. See *Cluf*.
- Clum**, *Clamb*, *did climb*. *Clummen*, *climbing*. Teut.
- Co-arctit**, *forced*. Lat.
- Cockernony**, *woman's head-dress*.
- Cod**, *pillow*. Sax. *codd*, pera.
- Cod-wair**, *pillow-slip*; from *Cod*; & Sax. *wair*, retinaculum.
- Coffe**, expl. *cheat*; from Fr. *covin*.
- Coffe**, *to purchase, to trade*. Teut. *koopen*, emere, mercari. Goth. *kaupoth*, Lu. xix. 13. negotiamini: whence to *cowp*.
- Coffe**, (*Pedder*,) *bawker, pedlar, petty dealer*. Teut. *koop-vaerder*, mercator peregrinus.
- Coffing**, *coffer*; from Sax. *coffe*, vel *cosa*, cavea; q. *cavina*.

Cog,

- Cog, *milking-pail*. [Ger. *kauch*, vas cavum. Dan. *kaag*, a trough. Teut. *koggen*, celox, cymbula.]
- Cogle, *to shake, as when placed in an unsteady posture*.
Teut. *koegbel*, globus.
- Coif, Cove, *cave*. Teut. *kouwe*, cavea.
- Coil, coal. Teut.
- Coifche, coach. Fr. *coche*. Teut. *koetse*.
- Collatioun, conference, interview. Lat.
- Colly, Colley, *shepherd's dog*.
- Combure, burn, inflame. Lat.
- Commend, commentary. Lat.
- Commendis, benefices "in commendam." Lat.
- Comparg, lineage, kindred. Fr. *com-parage*.
- Complene-song, Compline, *the last of the canonical hours, or from nine to twelve o'clock at night*. Fr. *complie*.
- Complexioun, connections, associates, party. Lat.
- Con, expl. *the squirrel*; and transl. *sciurus*.
- Conable, possible; q. can-able.
- Condyt, *letter of safe conduct*; also *conduit, passage*.
Teut. *condayt*.
- Confits, *sweet-meats*. Teut. *konfiit*, confectura.
- Conneis, Vol. III. p. 457. perhaps *passports*; from
Fr. *conge*; q. *conjeys*.
- Constrie, Consistory, *ecclesiastical court*.
- Contake, contest. O. Eng. *conteck*, *conteke*.
- Contirmont, *backward, contrary way*. Fr.
- Contrer, expl. *miscbief*.
- Convyne, Covyne, *agreement, paction, convention*. Lat.
- Conquest, acquisition, *acquired by force, fraud, or industry*.
- Convoy, *trick, to bring to pass, to persuade*. Fr. *convier*, invitare, persuadere.
- Coop, *large cart*. [Teut. *kopf*, dolium, navigium.]
- Cop, Cob, *spider, selfish malignant fellow*. Teut. *kop*, araneus.
- Cop, cup. Teut. *kop*, scyphus; also a coffin. See Coop.
- Copill, *to join, to unite*. Teut. *koppelen*,nectere.
- Copper, *cup-bearer*; from cop, cyphus.
- Goranach; *funeral song, mournful cry*. Gael. *coranach*.
Corbie,

Corbie, *raven*. Fr. *corbeau*.

Corbulyè, *a kind of leather*. Fr. *cuir-bouillè*, fine dress'd leather.

Corce. See Cors, *cross*, *body*.

Cordenouris, *shoe-makers*. Belg. *kordewænier*, *sutor*.

Cordowan, expl. *Cordova* or *Spanish leather*; may also mean *tanned leather*, from Teut. *touwen*, coria perficere, the term *cordowan* being still commonly applied to a particular part of the tanned hide of a horse. Probably the Scottish cordwainers dealt but little in Spanish or Morocco leather.

Corfe, Crufe, Gruve, *but, temporary shade*; q. *courbof*. See Cour.

Cor mundum, *the first words of a Roman Catholic prayer*.

Corncraik, *land rail*; from its cry of *craik* or *crex*.

Cors, *cross*, *market place*. Swed. *kors*, *crux*.

Cors, *human body after death*. Lat.

Cors-prefant, *a mortuary or funeral gift to the church*; in recompense, as was pretended, for any tithes that had been omitted or with-held by the deceased; synonymous with O. Eng. *soul skott* or *soul-portion*.

Corsly, *large bodied*; from Cors.

Corwyn, Corvyn, *a kind of leather*. See Cordowan.

Cos, Cofs, *to barter or exchange*. Sax. *ceosan*, *eliger*; q. *to choose alternately*.

Cosh, *snug, quiet, free from interruption*. Fr. *coy*, *quietus*.

Cosie, *warm, comfortable*. [Fr. *coussineux*, *pulvinatus*.]

Costay, *to coast, to sail or go by the side of*.

Costlyk, *costly, magnificent*. Teut. *kostelick*.

Cote, cottags. Teut. *kot*, *casa*, *tugurium*; *kutt*, *tegumentum*.

Cotter, cottager, *possessor of a cote or cottags*.

Cotys, coats, pettycoats. Fr. *cotte*, *a coat or frock*. See Cote.

Covanis, *supposed to mean guests*.

Covatysfe, *covetousness*. Fr. *convoitise*.

Coverit, *recovered*.

Couchit, *inlaid, was delivered*. Fr.

Coudie, Quidy, *small wooden chamber-pot*.

Could, *did*; sometimes apparently for *begoud*, *began*.

Coulpit,

- Coulpit, expl. *seized on*. [Fr. *cueillir*, *carpere*.]
 Counter, *encounter*; to *encounter*.
 Coup, *cup*; also a *sort of waggon*. Teut.
 Cour, *to crouch, to sit crouching*. Fr. *couver*. Wel.
cwrrian, in talos *desidere*.
 Courché, *covering for the head*. Fr. *couvre-chef*.
 Courers, Curers, covers, [dishes.]
 Couth, Couthie, *affable, complacent*. Sax. *cutb, cutba*,
notus, familiaris.
 Cow, a *cutting or slip of a plant or diminutive shrub*;
 also *to cut or crop*. Fr. *couper*.
 Cow, *to intimidate, to keep under*. Isl. *kuga*, *subjugare*,
supprimare; whence perhaps Cowart, *coward*.
 Cowar, *collar, neck-lace, chain*.
 Cowclink, *barlot, loose woman*. [Teut. *cocklinck, ju-*
venca.]
 Cow-hubby, *awkward fellow, one who bobbles or moves*
about like a cow. Teut. *bobben, saltare, motare*. Ac-
 cording to Ruddiman, the word signifies *cow-herd*,
 from Scot. *bobby*, *coarse apparel*.
 Cownand, Counant, *covenant*. Fr. *convenant*.
 Cowndyt. See Condyt, *safe conduct*.
 Cowp, *to exchange or barter*. Teut. *koopen, mercari*.
 Cowp, *to overturn, to overset*.
 Cow-schot dow, *ring dove*. Sax. *cusceote, palumbus*.
 Coy, *quiet, snug*. Fr. *koy*, *quietus*; whence Cosh.
 Coydyoch, Coidyoch, *an opprobrious name applied to a*
woman; perhaps *witch*. Gael. *cailleach*, *old woman*.
 Crack, *to converse, to chat, to boast*. Fr. *craquer, stre-*
pere.
 Cracklins, *refuse of tallow*. [Teut. *hard biscuit*.]
 Craig, *crag, neck, throat*. Teut. *kraeghe, ingluvies*.
 Craik, *to importune*. Teut. *krackeelen, litigare, altercari*.
 Crait, *large basket, hamper*. Teut. *kratte, corbis*.
 Crame, Craim, *a merchant's booth, shop or stall*. Teut.
kraem, cadurcum, taberna sive capsa rerum vena-
lium.
 Cramerie, Craimery, *mercerie, goods for sale*. Teut.
kraemerie, merx.
 Crammasie, *crimson or scarlet cloth*. Teut. *krammesin*,
vestis purpurea, ostrina, coccinea.
 VOL. IV. F Cramp,

Cr. ——— Cr.

- Cramp, Grample, *to ramp, climb, or curl like tendrils*.
Fr. *grimper*.
- Crank, *infirm, weak, in bad condition*. Teut. *kranck*, infirmus.
- Crap, Crappin, *crop, stomach*. Teut. *krop*, ingluvies.
- Crap, *did creep*.
- Crote. See Crait, *basket*.
- Craw, *to crow*; Crawin, *crowed*. Teut. *kraeyen*, cornicari.
- Craw, *crow*. Teut. *kraeye*, cornix.
- Crawdoun, Cravant, Craven, *an infamous name understood to mean a coward*. In a criminal trial by battle the vanquished person declared his submission by pronouncing aloud the word *Craven*. If the accused was reduced to this necessity, he was deemed guilty, and immediately hanged. If the accuser, he was declared infamous. The word may be derived from Sax. *crasian*. Ill. *krefia*, postulare; & Scand. *ande*, anima, spiritus.
- Creil, *basket, hamper*; *to place in a basket or hamper*.
Ir. *kril*, corbis, arca.
- Creis, Crefs, *to curl, rumple, wrinkle*. Creisfit, *rumpled, wrinkled*. Teut. *kroesen*, crispare.
- Creisfit, *crazed, crazy, whimsical*. Teut. *be-kroesen*, ebrius.
- Creische, corr. of *grease*. Fr. *graisse*, pinguedo.
- Crine, *to shrink*. Teut. *kleyneren*, diminuere.
- Crippel, Curpil, *crupper*. Teut. *kroppier*, postilena.
- Cro, (Regiam Majestatem) expl. *assythement*. Celt. *cro*, cows. [Swed. *crona*, corona.]
- Crok, *old ewe*. Crokkys, *old ewes*. Teut. *kroongie*, ovis rejecula, cadaver. O. Eng. *crone*.
- Crok, *to suffer decay from age*. See the preceding article. The derivation, however, may be from Teut. *krochen*, gemere; or *kroken*, curvare.
- Cronie, *tippling companion*. [Teut. *kroegben*, potare, inebriari; *kroegber*, caupo.]
- Crounar, Crouner, *coroner*.
- Crounel, *little crown*; dimin. of Croun.
- Croup, *berry*. Craw-croops, *crow-berries*. Sax. *crop*, uva.

Croufs,

- Croufs**, *bold, confident*. Fr. *courroucè*.
Crowdie, *thick gruel*. [Teut. *kruydt*; herba.]
Croyne. See **Crune**, *to sing in a low tone*.
Cruell, *keen, inflexible*.
Cruells, *kings evil*. Fr. *ecrouelles*, struma.
Cruke, **Crook**, *chain with a hook at the lower end*.
Cruke-trie, *beam upon which the crook is suspended over a kitchen fire*.
Crummie, *name of a cow*.
Crusie, *crucible, melting pot*; also *lamp*. Swed. *krus*, urna.
Crune, *to hum or sing in a low tone*. Teut. *kronen*, gémere. Isl. *krina*, ejulare, mugire.
Cruves, *burdles, used in rivers for the catching of fish*. Teut. *korf*, hamper.
Cruve, *bovel, poor habitation*. Swed. *krype*, casa.
Cryle, *dwarf*. Teut. *kriel*, parvulus, pumilus.
Cubicalair, *chamber-companion, person belonging to the bed-chamber*. Fr.
Cuck-stule, **Cogg-stule**, **Cucking-stool**, *the pillory, stool of repentance*; or, more properly, *a stool upon which petty offenders were first securely placed, and afterwards immersed in water, commonly some stinking pond*. This chair of penance was also called *the timbrel* or *trebuckel*; and by the Saxons *scealsing-stole*, sella urinatoria in qua rixosæ mulieres, &c.—The origin of the more modern term is probably to be found in the Teut. *kolcken*, ingurgitare, from *kolck*, gorges, vorago, vortex.
Cuchill, *expl. a grove or special place of residence*; from Fr. *couche*, lectus, sedes.
Cuddie, *ass*; originally perhaps a diminutive of **Cowt**.
Cude, *frolicksome*. Belg. *kout*, prattling, jesting.
Cudeigh, *bribe, present*. Gael. *cuid*, a share, or part.
Cuitchouris, *gamesters, gamblers*; also *smugglers*, those who lie in wait to carry on some secret trade. Fr. *coucbeur*; or perhaps from Teut. *kute*, talus, a cubical bone used as a die.
Cullum, **Callum**, *vagina*; also *a part of the bowels*. Lat. Barb.
Cullage, *habit, figure, or shape of body*; probably corr. from

from colour. According to Lye, from Hib. *culaigh*, vestis, vestitus.

Culmes, or Culmez, expl. a *culmush* or *club*. Swed. *kul-pac*, a knotty cudgel.

“To mak debate he held in til his hand,
Ane rural club or culmez in stede of brand.”

G. Doug.

Culreach, “a cautioner left be him quba repledges a man fra ane court to his awin court,” as a security that justice shall be done to the complainer; corruption of Sax. *gildan-redd*, arrha.

Culroun, *cullion*, rascal, one of the rabble, contemptible fellow. Fr. *couille*, expl. a lubberly coward; and the common termination roun. q. v.

Culyé, Cullyé, to cully, to impose upon, to “gull.”

Cummer, Kimmer, gossip. Fr. *compere*, *commere*.

Cummer, encumbrance; to encumber. Fr. *encombrer*.

Cun, to taste. Swed. *kænna*, gustare.

Cun, to give or acknowledge. Swed. *kænna*, & Sax. *cunnan*, agnoscere.

Cun, to know, to learn, to teach. Sax. & Goth. *kunnan*, scire, noscere, cognoscere, agnoscere. Swed. *kunnig*, peritus; whence perhaps Canny.

Cunnand, knowing, intelligent. Goth. *kunnands*, sciens.

Cunning, covenant; from Fr. *convenir*, to bargain.

Cunyé, coin. Fr. *coigner*, signare monetam.

Cunyé, Coyné, corner. [Fr. *coin*, *angulus*.]

Curling, a game played on the ice, in some respects resembling Quoits.

Curlurous, expl. *cburlish*.

Curne, a grain of corn; used for a small parcel. Teut. *korn*. Goth. *kaurno*, granum.

Currough, a skiff or canoe. Gael. *currachan*. The Teut. *karrake* is defined “navis majoris genus.”

Curs, to excommunicate. Curling, excommunication.

Curtil, expl. *fluttish*. See Clarty.

Cure, care, anxiety, trouble. Lat.

Curie, abbreviation of inquiry; also used for curing.

Cursché, Curche, head-dress, kerchief; Fr. *couvrechef*.

Curfoure, Cuffare, stallion. Fr. *coursier*, charger.

Custroun,

Custroun, *pitiful fellow*; literally, perhaps, a *taylor* of the lowest order, a *botcher*. Fr. *couffourier*; or q. *cuisse-roun*, from Fr. *cuisse*, a college pedant, and the common termination *roun*.

Cutts, *lots*. To draw cutts, to draw *lots*; from Teut. *kote*, talus, astragulus. Lat. Barb. *cavilla*, a small cubical bone, which seems to have been much used in gambling and other affairs of chance, before the invention of dice. According to Ruddiman, Cutts are so called from their being commonly cuttings of straw.

Cutchouris. See Cuitcheouris, *gamblers*.

Cute, *ankle*. [Teut. *kuyte*, fura.]

Cuttie, *short, little*. Gael. *cutag*, a short spoon.

Cutty-gun, *short tobacco pipe*.

Cutty-stule, *stool of repentance, a short-legged stool*.

Cutty, *Kittie*, *wanton wench*. Swed. *katig*, fly, cunning. Gael. *cutag*, a young, or (rather) little girl.

Cusché, *Cussé*, expl. *armour for the thighs*; from Fr. *cuisse*.

Cuvine. See Covyne, *combination, covenant*.

D.

Da, doe. Sax. *da*, dama femella.

Dablet, Daiblet, perhaps *imp of bell devil's get or bairn*.

Daffin, Daffery, foolery, play, playing; q. *gaffin*, from Teut. *gabberen*, nugari, jocari; or *gacbelen*, cachinnare.

Daft, playful, foolish, mad. See Daffin. Junius would seem to connect these words with Dan. *doffuen*, ignavus, iners, torpidus, between the primary sense of which (*deaf*) and the Scot. signification, there can be no analogy. See Dowf.

Dag, thick fog, mist. Dan. *taag*.

Dagonis for Dragounis, *dragons*.

Daigh, Daeuch, dough. Teut. *deegh*, farina subacta.

Daimen, expl. rare, now and then.

Daintè, kindness, hospitality. See Daintith.

Daintith, dainty, delicacy, rarity. O. Fr. *dain*, delicatus. Sax. *thænian*, madidare, madefacere.

Daif, Deve, to deafen. Teut. *doof*, surdus.

Daisit, Daisenit. See Dosenit, *damaged, decayed*.

Daker, Dockar, to toil as in job-work, to labour. See Darg, from which it probably has been formed.

Dale. See Dele, *part, division, or district of a country*, as Tweed-dale, Annan-dale, &c. from Teut. *deyl*, pars, partitio; corresponding with Sax. *scire*, share. Or perhaps, according to Ruddiman, *valley, plain*, especially *on the side of a river*; from Teut. *dell*, vallis, lacuna, lacus; in some of these districts, however, not many *valleys* are to be found.

Dams, game of draughts. Fr. *dames*.

Dammys, Dammeis, damage. Fr. *dommage*.

Dampne, to damn or condemn; a species of orthography which was common in the Latin of the middle ages.

Dan, Lord, Sir; equivalent to the Span. *Don*, and O. Fr. *Dam*, all from Lat. *dominus*.

Dander, to saunter about in a listless manner. Fr. *dandiner*. Teut. *danten*, ineptire.

Danders,

Danders, *the ashes from a smith's shop*. Goth: *tandian*, accendere.

Dang, *struck, overcame, drove*. See Ding.

Dankyn, *Danish*.

Dant, Danten, *to tame or subdue*. Danted, Dantenit, *tamed, subdued*. Dantenit hors, *a horse that has been broke*. Fr. *donter*, domare, tractare.

Dantoun, expl. *to daunt or affright*. See Dant.

Darg, *days-work, task*; contracted from *day-work*. Teut. *dagb-werck*, pensum.

Dargeis, Dergeis, *dirges, funeral songs*; from the frequent repetition of the Lat. *dirige* in the burial-service. Dirge is also used for *moral poem*.

Dafs, *that part of a bay stack which is cutting down for immediate use*; so called perhaps from its resemblance to a Deifs or seat.

Daver, Daifer, *to stun with a blow on the head*. Teut. *daveren*, contremere, contremiscere. Isl. *doffe*, stupor.

Davel, Devel, expl. *a stunning blow*. See Daver.

Daw, *slugard, lazy idle person*; from Teut. *daghen*, prorogare in alium diem; q. *a postponer*. According to Ruddiman, from *dowy*, dull.

Daw, *to dawn*. Teut. *daghen*, diefcere.

Dawache of land, *a plough-gate, or as much as could conveniently be laboured in a season by an eight oxen plough*. It seems to have been common for eight husbandmen to club an ox a piece to make up this formidable draught. Dawache seems evidently connected with Teut. *dagbward*, modius agri; versus, id quod uno die arari aut verti potest; from *dagb*, dies; & *wenden*, vertere.

Dawt, Daute, *to fondle or cherish*. Dan. *dægger*, *to nourish* or bring up.

Dawtie, *favourite*. Dan. *dægge*, a darling.

Dayis darling; Vol. II. p. 154. perhaps *darling of my days*. [Teut. *duyfe*, concubina.]

Days, Daes does. See Da, *dama femella*.

Dé, die. Deand, *dying*. Deit, *died*.

Debait, *battle, to fight*. Fr. *debat*, pugna.

Debonare, *courteous, gentle*. Fr.

Decoir,

De. ——— De.

Decoir, *to decorate*. Fr.

Dedal, Dede, Deith, *death*; the first, q. *dead-ill*.

Dedeinye, *to deign*; the *de* being here a superfluous preposition.

Dedeinye, *to disdain*. Fr. *dedaigner*.

Dee, Dey, *dairy-maid, house-keeper*. Swed. *deya*, *oeconomia*. Sax. *theowe*, *famula*, *serva*, *ancilla*.

Deface, *to confound or disgrace*.

Defaid, *faded, disgraced*. Fr. *defait*, *fine colore*.

Defound, *to pour down*. Lat. *defundere*.

Degeft, *grave, composed*. Degeftlie, *sedately*. Lat. *digestus*.

Deject, *to throw out, to displace*. Lat.

Deil, *devil*; from Lat. *diabolus*.

Deir, Dere, *to annoy, injure, wrong, trouble, vex*. O.

Teut. *deren*, *deyren*, *nocere*, *officere*, *obesse*, *urgere*.

Deir, Dere, *injury, wrong, annoyance, distress*. O. Teut. *dere*, *nocumentum*, *dilplicitia*.

Deir. See Dere, *to pity*.

Deir, expl. by Mr Pinkerton *daring*.

Deis, *a long massy seat or bench, furnished with a back, and destined for the use of the principal personages at an entertainment*. Before the *deis*, upon a raised or slightly elevated part of the floor, was placed *the great dining table*, which by Chaucer and other ancient writers is frequently also called *the deifs*.—Lastly, the word was confined, particularly by the French, to *the canopy (dais)* which was suspended over the whole of the table and benches. It is not easy to determine which of these was the original signification of the word;—probably the first, as *deifs* continues still to be the name given to *a long seat built against a wall*, and also to that part of a hay-stack which is cutting down for daily use, from its resemblance to a seat of that description. In other Teutonic dialects, however, the word is more frequently defined *table*; and the origin, in either of the two senses, may perhaps be found in the Teut. *doofse*, or Dan. *de efke*, a chest, which in early times might serve, as at present in cottages, either for a
seat

De. — De.

- seat or a table. The Fr. *dais*, canopy, is derived by Wachter from Teut. *decken*, operire.
- Dele**, *share, division, part*. Teut. *deyl, deel*, pars, partitio, distributio. Goth. *dail*, pars. According to Bede, used in this sense by the Brit. Scots of his time. The word, however, is evidently of Teutonic origin, and probably belonged to the Peyhts.
- Dele**, *to deal or divide*. Goth. *dailjan*, dividere, dare.
- Deleirit**, for *delirious*, which had not then been formed.
- Delf**, *Delfe, grave*. Zel. *delve*, fovea.
- Delfe**, *to delve or dig, to bury*. Teut. *delven*, fodere, defodere, infodere, inhumare. Delfen, Dolven, *delved, buried*; from Zel. *delve, dilve*, fovea.
- Deliver**, *Delyver, to deliberate, to determine*. Delyverance, *deliberation, determination*. Fr. *deliberer*, decernere.
- Deliverly**, *resolutely, speedily, nimbly*. Fr. *deliberè*, fixus.
- Demayne**, *domain*. O. Fr. *demayene*, dominium.
- Demane**, *Demayn, to dwell, to remain*. Lat. *manere*.
- Demane**, *Demayn, to maltreat, injure*; from Teut. *mancken*, mutilare; *manck*, mancus.
- Deme**, *dame, mother*; in a quarrel, *mistress, jade*.
- Deme**, *to censure, to condemn, to pass judgment on*. Teut. *doeman*, censere, judicare, damnare; *doeme*, judicium.
- Dempt**, *judged, censured*. See Deme.
- Dempster**, *Deimster, officer who pronounced the judgment of a court of law*. Teut. *doemer*, judex.
- Demelle**, *engagement, rencounter, joining in battle*. Teut. *mellen*, conjungi.
- Denk**, *spruce, gaudy, neatly dressed*. [Dan. *dynniker*, to whiten or plaister.]
- Denude**, *to divest*. Lat.
- Dene**, *Dean, dell, any low situation, especially if covered with trees or brushwood*; which, before the country was cleared, was frequently the case between two opposite banks. The meaning is now more contracted in *Den*; from Teut. *dell*, lacuna.
- Dent**, *Dint, dimple*; also expl. *engraven*. See Dint.
- Dens-men**, perhaps *Danes* or *Danish pirates*.

Depairt, to distribute. Fr. *departir*, distribuire.

Depesche, Depeche, to dispatch.

Deplome, to unfeather. Fr. *plumer*.

Deray, merriment, noise, disorder, tumult. Fr. *desroy*, in opposition to *arroy*, equipage, order; *arroyer*, ordinare, in ordinem digerere.

Dere. See Deir, hurt; with several other significations.

Dere, any untamed quadruped. Teut. *dier*, animal, bestia, fera.

Dere, Deir, to pity. Teut. *deren*, miserari, miseri. Deir me, *miseret me tui*.

Derene. See Dereyne, contest; to contend.

Dereyne, Derene, Derenye, contest, decision; to contend, to decide a controversy by force or argument. Fr. *desrener*.

Derf, active, vigorous, bold. Swed. *dierf*. Id. *diarfur*, audax; *dierst*, presumptuously. Teut. *derven*, audere, audaciam adhibere; from *Deir*, fera.

Derfly, vigorously, boldly. See Derf.

Dergat, target, shield. Sax. *targa*, clypeus.

Dern, solitude, secrecy, private. Sax. *dyrn*, dearn, occultus, secretus.

Dern, to bide, to retire. Sax. *dearnan*, occultare. Gaw. Douglas has *derne* or *dereyne*, in the sense of bold.

Dert, Vol. I. p. 51. perhaps earth or soil.

Descans, descant, a term in music.

Desmelle, Dyfmelle. See Demelle, contest.

Destrenyeit, expl. distracted.

Det-bund, q. Death-bound, predestinated, bound by fate; also simply indebted, or duty bound. Fr. *dette*.

Detruise, expl. to detract.

Deval, Devail, Avail, to descend, to hurry down, to fall. Fr. *devaler*, avaler. Lat. B. *devalcare*, descendere, from *vallis*; as *montre*, montare, ascendere, from *mons*.

Devall, Devald, to cease or stop. Without devald, (or devalding,) without ceasing. Devalds, ceases; q. *desails*; from Fr. *defaillir*, defici aliqua re.

Deve,

Deve, to render deaf by noise, to deafen.

Devyse, device, appointment, legacy; also to dispose of.
Fr. *deviser*.

Devyse, to tell, to narrate; analogous to Teut. *wiis-*
maken, *injicere aliquid in animum*; or rather be-
wiizen, *docere*, *ostentare*.

Devode, q. Devoid, to empty, or draw forth.

Deyligate, beautiful. Dan. *deylig*, formosus; *deyligbed*,
formositas.

Dicht, Dycht, prepared, dressed, made ready, equipped,
harnessed, furnished. Sax. *dibtan*, parare, instruere;
adibtode, dispositus, compositus, composuit. Hence
it is also used in the sense of composed or arranged
a speech, discourse, or poem, corresponding with Teut.
dichten, *sententiam dicere*, *componere carmen*, dic-
tare.

Dicht, Dycht, to wipe off nastiness, to cleanse; from
the same origin with the preceding.

Dichtings, that which is wiped off; also the refuse.

Dilatioun, Dellation, delay. Lat.

Dilp, expl. daw, a taudry buffy. [Swed. *dilka*, ama-
sia.]

Din, noise. Dinsom, noisy. Isl. *dyn*, tono; *dunde*, tonui.

Ding, worthy, honourable. Lat. *dignus*.

Ding, to strike, beat, throw, overcome in any kind of
competition. Sax. *dencgan*. Swed. *denga*, tundere, fuf-
tigare, to bang or thump. Teut. *dwinghen*, cogere,
urgere, domare. According to Ruddiman, from Sax.
thringen, urgere, premere. See Thring.

Dink, corr. abbreviation of *decken*, decked. See Denk.

Dinle, Dynnel. See Dirling, thrilling. The word is al-
so used in the sense of tingle.

Dint, Dunt, blow. Dyntis dour, hard blows. Dint also
signifies the impression made by a blow. Sax. *dynt*,
ictus.

Dinmont, Dimment, a wedder in its second year, or ra-
ther from the first to the second shearing. The word
has perhaps some reference to the number of teeth;
from Teut. *tand*, dens, vel *diien*, augeri; & *mond*,
os.

Dird, Gird, a blow; also to attack. See Gird.

Dirdum,

Di. ——— Do.

- Dirdum**, *perillous play, noisy sport, uproar, squabble*; from Dird; or perhaps literally *deirdum*, from Teut. *deren*, nocere. [Gael. *durdan*, is expl. a groaning noise.]
- Dirk**. See **Durk**, *dagger*. Teut. *dolck*, *fica*.
- Dirling**, *thrilling, piercing, sharp*. Swed. *drilla*, perforare, terebrare. Sax. *thyrl*, foramen; also used for *tingling*.
- Dis**, *does*. Dis-na, *does not*.
- Discrefs**, *discretion*.
- Discourers**, *discoverers, scouts*. Fr. *descouvreur*.
- Diseis**, *displeasure, vexation*; q. *dis-easiness*.
- Distherysoun**, *disinherison, disinheriting*. Fr. *desherance*, *hæredis defectio*.
- Disjoine**, **Desjune**, *breakfast*. O. Fr. *desjune*, *jentaculum*.
- Dispend**, *expend*. **Dispense**, *expence*. Lat.
- Dispituously**, *unpitifully, without mercy*. Fr. *despiteux*, ad indignationem facilis.
- Distrenye**, **Distrayn**, *to seize (goods) for the benefit of a creditor*; also, *to distract*.
- Difty-meiller**, expl. *meal made of the last of the crop*; perhaps q. *duffy-melder*.
- Ditt**, *to stop up (a hole)*. Dan. *digter*, *tetter*, the same.
- Dittay**, *bill of enditement or accusation*; from Teut. *dicbten*, *dictare*, *commentari*.
- Divet**, *a turf of an oval form, and thin all round the edge*; from *Delve*.
- Dochly**, expl. *duly*, but may also mean, *in an able manner*.
- Docht**, **Dought**, *could*. See **Dow**, *to be able*.
- Docht**, **Dought**. See **Dow**, *worth, consequence, value*.
- Dochtie**, **Dowghtie**, *powerful, valiant, worthy*. Sax. *dohtig*, fortis, strenuus, nobilis. Teut. *degbelick*, *eximus*, insignis, honestus. See **Dow**, *virtus*.
- Dochter**, **Dother**, *daughter*. Teut. *dochter*, *filia*.
- Dodge**, *to jog or trudge along*. Teut. *doggen*.
- Doft**. See **Daft**, *merry, mad*.
- Dole**, *a large piece*. See **Dele**.
- Dolent**, *sorrowful, sorry*. Lat.

Dolf,

- Dolf**, *Dowff*, *dull*, *heavy*, *wanting spirit*. Dan. *doffuen*, deses, ignavus. Ill. *doffe*, stupor.
- Dolly**, *Dully*, *Doolie*, *Dowie*, *dolefull*, *dull*, *melancholy*. Fr. *deuil*, dolor.
- Dollyn**, *Dolfen*, *buried*. See *Delf*, *to bury*.
- Dolp**. See *Dowp*, *bottom*.
- Dolphyne**, *Dauphin*, eldest son of the King of France.
- Dominie**, *parson*, *minister*; from Lat. *dominus*.
- Done**, before a verb, forms the preterite tense; as
Done roun, *rouned* or *whispered*.
- Dongyn**, *Dinged*, *driven*, *forced*. See *Ding*.
- Donk**, *dank*, *moist*. Teut. *tagg*, ros.
- Donfie**, *dunca-like*, *dull*, *stupid*. Dan. *duncare*, homo plumbeus.
- Dont**, *Dount*. See *Dint*, *blow*, *stroke*.
- Doop**, *Doup*, *to dip*, *to immerse in water*, *to baptise*.
The Dooper, *the baptist*. Teut. *doopen*, mergere, immergere.
- Dornyke**, *damask*, *variegated curtains*, *carpets*, &c. originally made at *Tournay*.
- Dorts**, *fit of sulkiness*. See *Dorty*.
- Dorty**, *peevish*, *sulky*. Teut. *trotfigh*, *tortigh*, contumelious, arrogant; *trotfen*, *torten*, to provoke.
- Dortyness**, *sulkiness*, *peevishness*, *pride*. See *Dorty*.
- Dortour**, *dormitory*, *bed-chamber*, *apartment containing a number of beds*. Fr. *dortoir*, dormitorium.
- Dote**, *to imagine*, *rave*, or *act idly*. Teut. *dotten*, delirare.
- Double**, *copy of a writing*.
- Doublit**, *bent*, *bowed down*, *laid double*.
- Douch-spere**, *Douze-Per*, *the twelve*, or perhaps *one of the twelve peers of France*, who were appointed to be privy counsellors to the King; or may allude to King Arthur's twelve knights.
- Douce**, *Doufs*, *decent*, *sedate*, *steady*, *respectable*, *worthy*. Fr. *doux*, fuavis.
- Douk**, *to duck*, *to dive*. Teut. *ducken*, conquiniscere.
- Doun-thring**, *to fling down*, *to pull down*. See *Thring*.
- Doure**, *hard*, *inflexible*, *sullen*. Lat. *durus*.
- Dout**, *danger*, *fear*, *apprehension*. Fr.

Dow,

Dow, Du, dove, pigeon. Theot. *douue*, columba.

Dow, can. Downa, q. Dow not, *cannot, am or is unable to.* Dowht, *could.* Dowghtna, *could not.* Teut. *doghen, deugben.* Theot. *diuben, douchen, dolen*, prodesse, crescere, decere, valere, probum esse, in pretio esse.

Dow, worth, avail, value. Teut. *doogh*, commodum, lucrum, virtus, decus, potentia, valor. In Belg. it also signifies *salus, sanitas, vigor.* “Nocht o’ dow, *of no value, or nothing of worth.*

Dowf, sad, void of animation or energy, q. deaf.

Dowlefs, (more commonly) Thowlefs or Thawlefs, void of energy. Swed. *dugloes*, good for nothing. See Dow.

Dowerit night (Gaw. Doug.) gloomy or sable coloured night ; from Teut. *doof-verwe*, color furdus vel austerus. See Dowf & Fere. Or, according to Ruddiman, *dull, heavy, weary, drowsy*, from Scot. *Duir*, obstupescere ; which seems nearly allied to *Dover* ; to slumber ; from Teut. *doofworden*, or Dan. *doever*, surdescere. That he was not, however, quite satisfied with this derivation, appears from his mentioning lastly *dowry, dull ; q. made heavy.*

Dowf, dull, void of animation. Teut. *doof*, furdus.

Dowfart, heavy or stupid fellow ; from Dowf. [Teut. *doofbout*, lignum cariosum. Swed. *duswen*, marcidus.]

Dowp, Dulp, bottom, lower extremity, end ; q. depth, from Goth. *diups*, profundus.

Dowy, Dowie, dull or melancholy from solitude ; probably the same with *dully*. See Dolly ; or from Dowf, q. *dowfie*.

Dovering, slumbering, in a state between sleeping and waking ; from Teut. *dowf-werden*, surdescere.

Doytit, Doilted, stupid, superannuated ; from Sax. *dol*, fatuus Engl. *dolt*.

Dozenit, Daizyt, chilled, decayed, impotent ; rather perhaps from Teut. *eyfen*, gelare, than from the usual derivation *dusfelen*, attonitum fieri.

Drable, Dragle, to trail in the mire ; q. dreckle, from Teut. *dreck*, fordes.

Drakkyt,

- Drakkyt, Drawkyt**, *absorbed, attracted, drew up*. Teut. *trecken*, Isl. *draga*, trahere. It is also used in a passive sense for *drenched* or *soaked*.
- Draff, brewers grains**. Teut. *dras*, glumæ grani decocti, excussum sedimentum.
- Dram, discontented, sorrowful, sad**; slightly corrupted from Teut. *gram*, asper, iratus, stomachofus. According to Ruddiman, from Hib. *drambam*, ringere; or from Isl. *dramb*, superbia, fastus; *dramblaatur*, superbus; "because discontent and melancholy generally arise from pride."
- Dram-lyke**, probably the same with **Dram, discontented, sorrowful**.
- Drame**; "Induris bot ane *drame*," *endures but as a dream*.
- Drammock, Drummock**, *meal and water*, commonly understood to be mixed raw; q. *crammock*.
- Drap, drop**. Drappie, *small drop*.
- Drawk**. See **Drakkyt**, *absorbed, drenched*.
- Dré, Drie**, *to suffer, to endure, or feel*. Sax. *throwian*, pati, from *threa*, afflictio, inflictio.
- Dreich, slow, hesitating, lazy, tedious**. A-dreich, *behind, at some distance behind*. Teut. *traegb*, tardus, ignavus, reses, deses.
- Dreissland, Dribbland, drivelling, dropping in small quantity**. Teut. *druppelen*, stillare; *drooppel-piss*, stranguaria.
- Dreik, dirt, excrement**. Teut. *dreck*, fordes, stercus.
- Dreip, to drop**. Teut. *druypen*, stillare.
- Drene, drain, spout, conduit**.
- Dress, to apply, to manage**. Fr.
- Drevill, Drivel, to slumber, to sleep unsoundly**. Teut. *revelen*, errare animo.
- Drew, drop**; as **Grew** for Greek, &c.
- Dribble, to fall slowly in drops**. See **Dreissland**.
- Drighen, God, Lord** Sax. *dribten*. Isl. *drottin*, dominus; according to Wachter, from Teut. *drotna*, dominare; *drot*, populus. See **Drotes, nobles**.
- Dring, drudge, slave, mean wretch**. Thus it is also explained *miser, covetous person*. Dan. & Swed. *dræng*, servus,

Dr. ——— Du.

- servus, famulus* ; whence perhaps the termination *roun*, as in *Culroun, Custroun, &c.* q. v.
- Droddum**, expl. *the breech*.
- Droggis**, *drugs* in the sense of *sweet meats*. Fr. *drogues*.
- Droich**, *Dreich, dwarf*. Teut. *dwargh*, *nannus*, *pygmeus*, *homuncio*.
- Drotes**, *nobles, knights*. Swed. *drott*, *heros*. Teut. *drut, draut*, *fidelis*, *charus*, *amicus*. O. Fr. *drut*, *favori*.
- Droukyt**, *drenched, soaked*. Sax. *on drugunge*, in aquoso. According to Ruddiman, from *Douk*.
- Droure**, *Drowrie, gift, present, love token* ; perhaps a corruption of Teut. *trou-rinck*, *annulus pronubis*, from *troue*, *fidelitas*. Goth. *triggwo*, *pañtum*. O. Fr. *drurie, druerie*, *amitié*, *fidelité*, *amour*. Ruddiman supposes the word to be the same with *dowry*, or *dower*. Fr. *douaire*.
- Drum**, *ridge*, or, (as some would rather have it,) *the back of a mountain*. Gael.
- Drumly**, *muddy, disturbed*. Teut. *turbelen*. Fr. *troublé*.
- Drumacke**, *Dramack, meal and water mixed raw*.
- Drunt**, *Strunt, pet, ill humour* ; from Swed. *drunt*, *emanfor*.
- Drynt**, *drenched, drowned*. Sax. *druncna*, *madidus*. See *Drouk*.
- Dualm**, *Dwalmyng, swoon, fainting, fit*. Teut. *bedwelmt*, *defectus animo*, *exanimatus*, *exanimatio*. According to Ruddiman, the same with *qualm* ; from Sax. *cwealm*, *mors*.
- Dub**, *small pool of water*. [Swed *dy*, *palus*.]
- Dublaris**, expl. *pewter dishes of large size*.
- Duddis**, *Duds, rags*.
- Duddie**, *ragged, in rags, tattered*. Gael. *dudach*, *ragged*.
- Duddroun**, *a person in rags* ; also expl. *a spectre*. See *Roun*.
- Dule**, *dole, pain, grief, mourning*. Duleful, *doleful*. Fr. *deuil*, *tristitia*.

Dule,

Du. ——— Dy.

Dule, Dool, *the goal at football or golf as it was anciently played*; originally a mound of earth. Teut. *doel*, *aggesta terra in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas*. The mark was called the *doel-pinne*, *scopus*. O. Eng. *toyle* signified the tilt or mark aimed at in tournaments.

Dully. See *Dolly*, *melancholy, dreary*.

Dulfe, Dilfe, *sea weed*.

Dung, Dungen, *beat, overcome*. See *Ding*.

Dungeroun, dungeon; of old, *the highest part of a castle*. Fr. *donjon*; the derivation not known.

Dunner, Dunder, *to make a noise like thunder*. Teut. *donder*. Swed. *dundra*, *tonare*.

Dunt, heavy blow upon an elastic or resisting body. Sax. *dynt*, *ictus*.

Dark, Dirk, dagger, properly *concealed dagger*. Teut. *dolck*, *fica*; from Swed. *dolia*, *celare*, *occultare*.

Durken, Deirken, *expl. to affright*; q. *eirken*, from *Eiry*, *fearful*.

Dusck, to fall, to fall upon; nearly the same with *dash*, from Dan. *dask*, *a blow, or attack*.

Duschet, Duffie, *a sort of musical instrument*, probably the *doucete* of Lydgate, or *douced* of Chaucer; from Lat. *dulcis*, as in later times *dulcimer*. In Gael. *duis* signifies "the drones of a bag-pipe," and *doagbadh* "singing."

Dustie-fute, "*ane pedder or cremar quha has na certaine dwelling place qubere he may dicbt the dust from his feet*." Skene.

Dwine, to pine, to decay. Dwining, *consumption*. Teut. *dwiinen*, *tabescere*, *attenuari*.

Dyke, wall of earth or stone. Teut. *diick*, *agger adversus inundationes*. [Sax. *dic*, *fossa*, *ditch*.]

Dyker, a builder of earthen walls. See *Dyke*.

Dynd for Dant, to subdue or tame. See *Danton*.

Dynle, to dingle, to tingle or tinkle, to produce a tingling sound. Teut. *tingelen*.

Dyne, Dean, den, retired sheltered place.

Dynle, to thrill. *Dynland, thrilling, piercing*. See *Dirle*.

Dynn, noise. Sax. *dyn*, *tonus*, *sonus*.

Dy. ——— Ec.

Dynnit, Vol. I. p. 201. perhaps *be-dewed*. Sax. *thwont*,
lavare, ungere. According to Mr Pinkerton, *fed*.

Dyocie, *diocese*.

Dysmel. See Demelle, *squabble*. Fr.

Dyte, *to endite or accuse*. Fr. *enditer*.

Dyvour, *debtor, bankrupt*. Fr. Lat. Celt.

E.

E, Ee, *eye*.

Eak, Eke, Eik, *to increase*. Sax. *ecan*. Goth. *aukan*,
augere.

Ear. See Are, *to till*.

Eard, *earth*. Teut. *aerde*. Goth. *airtha*, terra.

Eard-fast, *fixed in the ground or earth*. Sax. *eard-fæst*,
fitus.

Eardit, *buried, laid in the earth*. Sax.

Eardíng, Erddyn, *earthquake, thunder*. Sax. *earthdyn*.
Teut. *aerdbevinge*, succussio.

Eargh, Ergh. See Airgh, *tardy*. Theot. *arg*.

Earlisch. See Elrích, *hideous*.

Earm, Yearm, *to tease or importune in the whining*
manner of a mendicant. Teut. *arm*, pauper. Goth.
arman, misereri.

Earne, *to coagulate*. Dan. *gaer*, yeast, *gaerende*, fer-
menting.

Earnbliter, expl. *the snipe*. The latter part of the word
(*bliter*) may be a corruption of *bittern*, if this be not
rather the true meaning of the term.

Eavers, (Reg. Maj.) *beasts or cattle*. See Aver.

Ebatement. See Abaitment, *sport, pleasure*.

Echil, Ethil, &c. *high, noble*. See Ethil.

Echeris, *ears of corn*. Sax. *abber*. Germ. *aehr*, spica.

Echt, *ought*. See Awe.

Eelift, Eyelast, (Eye-lett,) expl. *deformity, what bu-*
the eye; and accordingly it is also used to signify
break in a page, the beginning of a paragraph, or
the beginning of a section or chapter; from Sax. *lett-*
impedire, obitare.

Eens, *even as*.

Effectuo ——— is

fectuous, affectionate.

Feir, Effere, *appearance*. See Feir.

Feiris. See Affeiris, *belongs to*.

Frest, l'frest, *first, chief*.

t, *after, binder part*. Sax. *est*, post.

t, *oft, often*. Est-lyis, *often-times*. Sax. *fitbe*, vice.

ter-hend, q. *after-thence, afterwards*.

Stone, *soon after, in a short time*.

g, *to incite, to stir up*. Sax. *eggian*. Dan. *egger*.

Swed. *eggia*, irritare.

lant, Eithant, lthand, Ythand, *busy, diligent, unremitting, persevering*. Isl. *idne*, diligentia. Sax. *getbeon*, *getbean*. Teut. *gedeyen*, proficere, vigere, crescere, succedere.

ler doun, *the smaller feathers of any kind of birds*.

Teut. *edder*, aves.

, ilk, *each*. Teut. *elck*. Sax. *elc*, unusquisque, omnis.

, Eke, *also*. Sax. *eac*. Goth. *auk*, etiam.

, *to add to or increase*. Goth. *aukan*, augere.

d, *age*. Sax. *eald*, senex, vetus. It is also used in the sense of *barren*; Eild cow, *one that yieldeth no milk*.

deins, *of the same age*; from Eild.

y, Eirie, *fearful through solitude, in dread of spectres*. Isl. *eggur*. Goth. *agis*, metus, timor, formido.

h, Eyth, Eth, *easy*. Either, Eirar, *easier*. Eithly, *easily*. Sax. *eath*. facilis.

ok, *elbow*. Teut. *elle boge*.

laris, *ancestors*. Sax. *eldran*, progenitores.

lering, Eilderyn, *old, growing old, elderly*.

lfather, *grand-father*; also *father-in-law*. Eldmo-
ler, *mother-in-law*.

lyng, *materials for fire, as coal, peat, turf, &c.* Dan.

d. Swed. *eld*, ignis, pabulum ignis.

-shot, *bewitched*; from Sax. Elf, *dæmon rusticus*, or *airy*; used by Chaucer for *witch*.

e, expl. *a kind of yew*. See 33. Henr. 8. c. 9.

s, Ellys, *already, heretofore, otherwise*. Sax. *ellis*, loquin.

Elrische,

Elrifche, Elrick, Erlifche, Eorlifch, *bideous, wild, ghofly*; alfo expl. *lonefome, un-inhabited* except by Elves; perhaps quafi *elfrifh* or *elfifh*, from *elf*; or from Sax. *goldrygea*, incantator; q. *yaldryfch*.

Elfyn, *foemaker's awl*. Teut. *elfene*, ſubula.

Elwand, Our Ladies Elwand, the conſtellation called *Orion's girdle*.

Elyte, *elect*. O. Fr. *élite*, electus.

Emaille, Amaille, *an enamelling*.

Embrowed, *embroidered*.

Eme, Eyme, *uncle*; but ſeems applied chiefly to *relatives by the mother's ſide*; to her father as well as to her brother. Sax. *eam*, avunculus, avus, pater matris. Teut. *oom*, patruus, frater patris; avunculus, pater matris; conſanguineus.

Emerant, *green, verdant*; from the colour of the *Emerald*.

Emmerodes, *the piles, hæmorrhoides*. Gr.

Empefche, *to hinder, to obſtruct*. Fr. *empescher*.

Emprys, Empryis, *enterpriſe*. Fr.

Enach, (Reg. Maj.) expl. by Skene, *ane mendis or ſatisfaction for ane fault, crime or treſpaſs*; as, gif the maifter lyis with the wife of his bondman, the ſervant therefore ſhall be put to liberty, and ſhall receave na uthér *enach*. The word may have ſome affinity with Gael. *eiric*, ranſom money.

Enbuſchment, *ambuſh*; from O. Fr. *emboiſer, embosquer*, to be ſheltered in a wood; alſo explained a *kind of warlike machine*, ſimilar to the Roman *teſtudo*.

Encheſon, *cauſe, occaſion*; from Fr. *cheoir, cadere*; alſo expl. *fault, crime*.

End, Eynding. See Aynd, *a breathing place*.

Enday, *end day, day of death*.

Endfundeyng, Ane fundying, *a be-numbing*. See Fundyng.

Endlang, Endlangis, *along*. Goth. *and*, per; & *lang*, longus.

Endored, expl. *heaped*.

Ene, Ein, *eyes*. Belg. *oogen, oculi*.

Engaigne, expl. *ſpite*.

Engyne,

- Engyne, *ingenuity, craft, wit.* Lat.
 Enherd, *adhered, to adhere, to approve.* Lat. *herere.*
 Enkerly. See Inkerly, *egerly, mercifully.*
 Enlakit, (erronously) Enlakit, *entangled.* Fr.
 Enseinyie, *badge, sign, word of war.* Fr. *enseigne, signum.*
 Entailyé, *to cut out, to form ;* from Fr. *tailler, secare, talliare.*
 Entendement, *understanding, intention, true meaning.*
 Entone, Intone, *to tune, to inspire.*
 Entres. *entry.* Fr. *entrè.*
 Erd. See Eard, *to interr.*
 Ere. See Are, *to plow, to till.*
 Ergh, Erch. See Airgh, *tardy.*
 Ermesyne, Armefine, expl. *taffety.*
 Er-nut, *earth-nut, root of the bulbocastanum.*
 Erlis, Eiles, Erle-penny, *earnest money.* Lat. *arrha, arrhabo.*
 Erne, *eagle, osprey.* Sax. *earn, aquila.*
 Erst, *heretofore.*
 Ertand, perhaps *prompt in action.* [Sax. *aertbon, antea, priusquam.* Gael. *aird-inntin, high spirit.*]
 Ery. See Eiry, *fearful.*
 Escamb, Excamb, *to exchange.* Ital. *cambiare, permutare.*
 Escambion, *the act of excambing or exchanging.*
 Eschele (Eschel-trym) *a particular manner in which the divisions of an army or regiment were disposed.* It is also used to denote one of these divisions, and plurally the whole army. Fr. *eschielle.*
 Esches, Assis, *ashes.*
 Escheve, Eschew, *to atchieve.*
 Ese, *to make easy, or accommodate.*
 Esementis, *accommodations.* Fr. *aïsements.*
 Essing, *conception, the principal mean of conception.* [Sax. *esne, malculus.*]
 Essonyie, Effoinye, *to excuse.* O. Fr. *exoine.*
 Estait, *condition, situation, rank ;* also *chair of state.*
 Ester, *oyster.* Teut. *oesler.*
 Estler, *ashlar, free stone ;* but whether it signified originally *bewn or unbewn,* seems uncertain. Fr. *assile.*
 Ethils,

Ethils, Athils, Haithils, *nobles, noblemen.* Sax. *etbel.*

Teut. *edel*, nobilis, nobili genere ortus ; which by Wachter is derived from *atta*, pater. Verelius, however, translates *adalman*, maritus legitimus ; *adalkona*, uxor legitima ; and *adalkonu barn*, liberi legitimi ; from which it would appear that the word *edel* may be compounded of *æ*, or *ee*, lex ; *eid*, jus ; and *deelen*, distribuere, judicare ; q. *lawgivers.*

Etion, expl. *kindred, genealogy.* [Isl. *ætt*, genus. Wel. *eddy*, cognatio, gens.]

Etling, *aim, intention* ; from Etil.

Etil, *to intend, propose, or aim at.* Scand. *at ætla*, designare, designare.

Ettir-cop. See Attyrcope, *spiteful wretch.*

Euar, Ewer, *pot, flaggon.* Fr. *ayguiere*, a laver.

Euder, expl. *scorching heat.* Fr. *ardeur*, ardor.

Eul-cruik, (Bur. Laws,) perhaps *the largest crook*, or that which was used at Christmases or Yule.

Ewest, expl. *nearest, most contiguous, towards.* [Sax. *nyhsta*, proximus.]

Eveyr, Evir, Evour, Evoure-bane, *ivory.* Fr.

Evil-payit, perhaps for Evil-thayit (or thewit) *ill-disposed.*

Exem, Exame, *to examine.*

Exercitioun, *exercise, practice, exertion.*

Expres, *altogether, wholly.*

Extré, *axle-tree.* Belg. *axe*, axis.

Eyme. See Eme, *uncle.*

Eyndil, *to suspect, to be jealous of.* Eyndling, *jealousy, suspicion* ; perhaps q. *in-telling* ; nearly a-kin to Inkling, *an obscure private hint.* Teut. *een-kallinge*, soliloquium.

Eyne, Eene, Eychen, *eyes.*

F.

FA, *foe, enemy*. Sax. *fab*, inimicus.

Fa, *trap for mice or rats*. Sax. *feall*, decipulus.

Fade, *to taint, to corrupt, to deform*. Fr.

Fadge, *a large flat loaf or bannock*; commonly of barley meal, and baked among ashes. In a Lancashire Glossary, Fadge is explained a *burden*. Fr. *faix*, onus. [Dan. *skolde-kage*, panis subcineritius; q. *fred-esben*.]

Fadir, *father*. Teut. *faeder*, vader. Sax. Dan. & Swed. *fader*; Lat. *pater*. Goth. *atta*. Gael. *aacher*.

Fagald, *Faggelt, faggot, bundle, parcel*. Fr. & Celt.

Faik, *Feck, a considerable quantity, the greater part*; probably from Teut. *veeh*, opes, bona.

Faik, *fold or corner of a plaid, a plaid nuke*, serving the purpose of a satchell or bag; from Fr. *faque*, sacculus. [Teut. *voeghe*, junctio, junctura.] It is sometimes also used to signify *the plaid itself*, particularly a *small plaid*; and lastly, as a verb, *to fold or infold*, corresponding, as would seem, with Teut. *voeghen*, adaptare, accommodare, componere.

Faik, *to become weary, to sag*; from Lat. *fatigo*.

Faik, *Faikit*, occur in the sense of *Vaik*, *Vaikit*, i. e. *become or became vacant*.

Faikles, *Feckles, weak, deficient in power*. A probable derivation might be formed from the Teut. *fucke*, ala; but the true one may rather be found perhaps in Teut. *feob*, opes, &c. *Faikfull*, *Feckfow* is sometimes used in the opposite sense, *large, powerful, vigorous*.

Fail for *Feil*, *many, great, often, very*. Teut. *veel*, multus, numerosus, frequens, copiosus. Sax. *thearle*, multum, valde, vehementer.

Fail, *Feal*, *a square piece of sod*. *Fail-dyke*, *a wall built of sod*; from Field. Teut. *veld*, solum, superficies.

Failye,

Failye, *to fail*; nearest to which are the Swed. *feela*, & Fr. *faillir*.

Fairin, *a present in a fair or market*; of the same family with Sax. *feobern*, gazophylacium, (*veob*, bona, opes; & *ern*, locus,) a crame or thop; from which are descended probably *fair*, and Fr. *foire*, rather than from the Lat. *seria*.

Faiture, *feature*; also *behaviour, dexterity*; from Feat. Fald, Feld, Fell, *open pasture ground, open field*. In the latter form it denotes barren mountains.

Fald, Fauld, *sheep-fold, or small inclosed field*; q. *folett*. Sax. *salæd & fletta*; from *fab*, inimicus, (wolf or fox,) & *latan*, impedire, obstare; originally made of planks. Sax. *latta*, asseres. Or perhaps quasi *fie-bald*, a place for *holding fie* or *sheep*. See Fé.

Fald, Fauld, *to fold, to shut up in a fold*. The Saxon huf-bondmen were obliged commonly to fold their sheep upon the fields of the land lord, for the benefit of the dung; which servitude was called *faldgang*.

Falset, *falsehood*. Teut. Scand. &c. nearly the same.

Falt. See Faut, *indigence, extreme want*.

Fame, *foam*. Sax. *fam*, spuma.

Famell, *family, race, clan*. Fr. *famille*.

Fand, *found, did find*. Teut.

Fang, Thwang, Whang, *cord, rope; the coil or bend of a rope*; hence also *noose, trap, and the talons of a bird*.

Sax. *fang*, captura, captus; from *thwang*, corrigia, ligamentum. Teut. *vangb*, *vanck*, decipula, tendicula.

Fang, *to catch*, in the manner a horse is caught in the field, by means of an extended rope; *to surround or gather in, to seize, to secure*. Teut. *vangben*, comprehendere, apprehendere, injicere manus, manicas, catenas. See Infang. Hence, says Ruddiman, *new-fangle*, catching at novelties.

Fannoun, *a scarf worn on the left arm by an officiating priest*. Fr. *fanon*, translated a fannel or maniple.

Fantoun, expl. *fantastic*; also *fantom*.

Farand, Farrent, *becoming, becoming, behaving*. Swed. *fara*

illa, to behave unkindly. Hence *Auld-farrand*,
 ing like a grown up person.
nan, a *stranger* or *pilgrim*; from Sax. *faran*,

rde, *Faird*, *force*, *blast*, *weight*. Fr. *fardeau*, a
 n, load, or weight; or perhaps from Teut. *va-*
 , *promptus*.

urd, *favoured*, *coloured*, *complexioned*. Dan.
 . Swed. *ferga*, *tingere*; *fergad*, *coloured*, dy-
 ent. *varwe*, color.

undle. Fr. *fardeau*, onus.

eardie, *expeditious*, *bandy*, *expert*. Teut. *vaer-*
promptus, *agilis*; from *Fare*.

r, to go, to pass. Fure, *Farne*, *went*, *passed*.
vaeren, *tendere*, *proficisci*, *vehi*, *petere locum*
 m. Sax. *faran*, *ire*.

urney, *voyage*, *expedition*, *road*. Sax. *faer*,
 , *profectio*, *iter*.

aviour, to behave. Swed. *fara*. See *Farand*.

is, *fairies*, *elfs*, or *elves*; probably from Teut.

feriare, *feriari*, *festos dies agitare*, *festos ex-*

ignes, *otari*, q. *merry-making* or *holiday-folks*.

ot unlikely, however, that the name may have

affinity with Teut. *vaerende vrowe*, *Dryas*,

dryas, *sylvorum dea*; from Teut. *vaeren*, *profi-*

vehi, *quasi homines vagantes vel peregrinantes*.

els, *Farntickles*, *freckles*.

expl. strength, substance.

farce or *cram*. Fr. *farcir*.

ery-fary, *confusion*, *tumult*.

l by Gaw. Douglas for *hair*. Sax. *feax*, *capilli*.

ash, to trouble, vex, disturb. Fr. *fascber*, *alicui*

iam creare.

, *Fasheys*, *troublesome*, *vexatious*. Fr. *fascbeux*,

us, *acerbus*, *gravis*.

, *falcibion*, a kind of sword. Fr. *fauchon*.

even, *Fastrins-even*, the evening before Lent.

vasten-dagh, the day before *Vastene*, *tempus*

agesimale. Goth. *fustan*, *jejunare*.

Fassyoung, *fashion*. Fr. *facon*.

, *Fawfont*, *fashioned*.

Fauch, Faw, Fauth, Fallow, *of a light red or bay colour.* Fr. *fauve*, flavus.

Faucht, Faught, *did fight.* Ger. *fochte*.

Faut, Falt, *want, extreme indigence.* Teut. *faut*, defectus.

Fax, (Gaw. Doug.) *face.* Ital. *faccia*, facies.

Fay, Fey, *truth, faith, fidelity, confidence.* O. Fr. *sey*.

Faynd, *fond*; also for Fond, *to desire eagerly.*

Fè, Fee, Fey, Fie, *sheep.* Teut. *vee*, *veech*. Sax. *feob*. Swed. *fae*. Goth. *fachus*, pecus, pecuaria, armentum, divitiæ, opes, & universa substantia. Hence, according to Ruddiman, *Fee*, merces, præmium, wages.

Feator, Faytor, *deceiver.* Fr.

Fechtariis, *fighters, soldiers.* Teut. *vechter*, pugnator, præliator. Some have conjectured, with no small degree of probability, that the Peyhts, if a Teutonic people, might have distinguished themselves by this appellation, which the Saxons afterwards pronounced and wrote *Peobtar*, and the Welch *Fitchid*. See Peyhts.

Feck & Feckless. See Faik & Faikles.

Fedderum, Fedderome, Fedderoun, *quasi feathering, wings*; the plural of Teut. *feder*, pluma, penna.

Fee, Fey, Fie, *on the verge of death, under a fatality.* Fr. *fee*. Teut. *veygh*, moribundus, morti propinquus; qui præsentem mortem evadere non potest. Swed. *feg*, fato imminens.

Feidom, *the state of being fee.*

Feid, Feyde, Fede, *feud, enmity.* Teut. *veyde*, *veede*, *vied*, odium, inimicitia, bellum.

Feil, Fele, *many, often, several.* Teut. *vele*, *veel*. Sax. *feala*, multi, multum, plures.

Feil, Feill, *knowledge, consciousness, sense*; from Teut. *voelen*, sentire, sapere.

Feir, Fere, Effere, Effeir, *dress, accoutrements, appearance.* Feir of Were, *shew of war.* Swed. *ferg*. Teut. *verwe*, color.

Feirs of the year, *average price of the different kinds of corn, for a year*; from Fr. *feur*, ætimationo venalium, pretii constitutio; *affeur*, annonæ venali pretium.

Fe. ——— Fe.

medicere ; *foy*, *fides*, because the *affeurers* were
 en to give a just judgment.

Ferd. *fourth*. Swed. *fierde*. Teut. *vierde*, *quar-*

Feets. See Theets, *traces*.

See Feil, *many*, *great*, *very*.

vis, *many times*. See Syis.

in, *hide*. Teut. *vel*, “*pellis*,” *cutis*, *exuvix*, *ter-*

Felloun, expl. *cruel*, from Fell. It may, how-
 ; mean only *great* or *excessive*, from Feil.

ll, *right well*, *very well*. See Feil, *very*.

t, *felted*, *matted*, *united without weaving*. Fr.
tre.

itit, *woman-hood* ; q. *feminality*. Lat.

shist, *livelibood* ; *to earn a livelibood*. [O. Fr.
der, *vesci*, *pasci*.]

er, Fynifter, *window*. Lat. *Fenestra*.

See Feird, *fourth*.

fared, *went*. See Fare, *to go*.

ompanion, *comrade*. Sax. *gefera*, *socius*, *comes*.

See Feir, *shew*, *appearance*, *array*.

(Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *entirely*, *wholly* ; rather
 iaps *security*. See Fure.

out of term, *holiday*. Teut. *vieren*, *feriari*, *oti-*
 whence also *Fairies*, sometimes called *Ferters*,
 i *merry-making* or *holiday folks*. See Fare-
 is.

Feiry, *cautious*. Ferilie, Feirylic, *cautiously*.
 t. *vaerlick*, *timendus*.

See Affeiris, Effeiris, *becomes*, *thereto belongs*.

Fardle, *the quarter of a thin large oaten cake* ; q.
 L-dale, *fourth share*.

wonder, *strange object* ; also *to wonder* ; per-
 ; q. *fair-like*, from the gew-gaws exposed to sale
fair.

firm, *to make firm*. Lat.

Farne, *gone*, *fared*. See Fare, *to go*.

Fearn, *a prepared gut*, such as the *string of a mu-*
instrument. Sax. *therm*, *intestinum*.

Fern-yeir,

Fe. ——— Fe.

Fern-yeir, Farne-yeir, *the year that is gone, last year.*

See Fare, to go.

Ferray, *forage.* Fr. *fourrage*, pabulum.

Ferrear, *ferry-man, boatman.*

Ferry, *to farrow, to bring forth young.*

Ferter-lyk, *fairy-like.* See Fare-folkis.

Fery, Feirie, *fresh, vigorous*; nearly synonymous with Fardie; q. v. also *cautious.* See Ferie.

Fet *to fetch, purchase, prepare.* Sax. *fetian*, adducere.

Fetous, Fete, *feat, neat, trim.* O. Fr. *faictis*.

Fetoullie, Fetuully, *neatly, trimly*; from Fetous.

Fettil, expl. *case, condition, energy, power, strength.*

Fetyl, expl. *to join closely.* Sax. *fetel, cingulum.*

Feu, *fee.* Fr. *fief*, a species of tenure, the nature of which is universally known. The word, in all these three forms, is an abbreviation of the Lat. *barb. feudum* or *feodum*, the original meaning of which was certainly neither more nor less than *bondage* or *slavery*. But here a question arises, which, to this hour, has never received a satisfactory solution?—Whence comes Feudum? After all the elaborate inquiries of Spelman, Wachter, Stiernhielm, Grotius, Hottoman, &c. it may perhaps be deemed presumption in me to answer,—From the Sax. *theudom* or *theowdom*. The word is translated by Lye, *servitium, servitus, mancipatio.* Sax. Chron. *weoruld theudom*, *saeculare servitium*; *theudom niman*, *servitium exigere*; *ge-freed of ealle theudom*, *liberatos ab omni servitio.* Psalm 103. v. 15. *wyrta theowdome manna*, *herbas servituti hominum.*—Caedmon. *ne wolde theowdom tholian*, *noluit servitutum pati.*—Exod. 1. v. 14. *mid ælcon theowdome*, *cum omnigena servitute*; Bost. 5. 1. *on beora theowdome beon*, *in eorum famulatu esse.* Those writers who had occasion to mention the word in Latin, took the liberty to write *feudum* instead of *theudum*, there being, in fact, no such sound as *th* in that language. *Theudom* is from the Sax. *theow*, *servus, manceps*; or the verb *thewian*, between which and the Scottish verb *to feu*, in its original signification, there is also a very striking correspondence. Lye translates it 1. *servire*,

vire, in servitutis statu ministrare; servire tanquam miles. 2do. in servitutem redigere, mancipare.— In what manner were the contemporary writers in Latin to express this word *theowan*? As they had converted *theudom* into *feudum* or *feodum*, they used the same liberty with the verb by converting it into *feodare*, from whence were formed, *feodalis*, *feudatorius*, and many more of the same kind.

Although, however, the words *thew* and *theudom* came thus to be changed to *feu* and *feudome*, some vestige of the aptient form was to be found, until very lately, in charters from the crown. See Theme. It may be proper to mention that Spelman brings *feudum* from Sax. *feoh*, pecus, opes, (by him translated also) stipendium, quasi *feo-had*, ordo & status stipendiarius; Wachter and Stiernhielm from Teut. *foden*, nutrire; *foda*, alimentum; Grotius from *feo*, stipendium & *od*, substantia, fundus, possessio; Obertus from Lat. *fides* or *fidelitas*; Hototoman from *feed* (feud) bellum; Guyet from *fidum*, beneficium; and an anonymous etymologist from the first letters of the words “Fidelis ero domino vero meo.”

Fewlume, supposed by Ruddiman to mean a sparrow hawk.

Fewter, Futer, (Gaw. Douglas,) “They *fewter* fute to fute,” i. e. says Ruddiman, their feet are intangled or *feltred* together; from Fr. *feutre*, pannus coactilis. Sax. *felt*.

Feure, furrow in corn fields. Sax.

Fewty, fealty. O. Fr. *feaulté*; from Lat.

Fey. See *Fec*, under a fatality.

Feyhal, foul, of which it seems to be a Celt. corruption.

Fidder. See *Fudder*, load, large parcel. Teut.

Fidge. See *Fyke*, to fidget about, like one who has the itch.

Fierdy, expl. fierce, stout. See *Fardie*.

Fillok, Filly, a young mare; also in a derisory way, a girl or young woman.

Filybeg,

Filybeg, a kilt or short petticoat. Gael. *filleadb-beg*, literally a little plaid.

Fine, end. Celt. *fin*. Lat. *finis*.

Finey, Fainy, finally.

Fippil, to whimper or sob, to utter a plaintive sound, to behave unmanlike. Dan. *flipper*, to shed tears, to cry. Swed. *fläper*, a silly fellow; *flipa*, plorare.

Firron, Farren, of pine tree. Sax. *furb-vudu*. Tent. *vuyren-bout*, pinus, abies. It is worthy of notice, that the Teut. word is commonly placed among the derivatives of *fuyr*, ignis; so that *fir* seems to have signified originally fire-wood.

Firth, Frith, an arable farm; extensive cultivated fields, or perhaps any secure place of residence or possession within a wood. The word seems to be merely a variation of the O. Engl. or Sax. *worth*, *prædium*, *fundus*. "O'er firth and fell," over cultivated and pasture fields. Skinner translates this expression *five per sylvam*, *five per campum*, but upon what authority I cannot discover. For, although the Sax. *frith* and *griþ* translated "*pax*," (and also used for sanctuary,) are evidently the same word, with the same derivatives in the same sense, it is not thereby ascertained that either of them signified a wood; on the contrary, in various instances *frith* appears in a state of contra-distinction to wood; as,

He had both hallys and bourys,
Frytbes, fayr forests wyth flourys.

Romance of Emarè.

By forest, and by *frythe*. Ibid.

When thei sing loud in *frithe*, or in forest.

Chaucer.

It is almost needless to remind the reader that English *frith*, æstuarium, has no connection whatever with the word under consideration, either in its meaning or derivation. The termination *ford* may, however, in some instances be a corruption or variation of *firth*, particularly in the name of a place not situated near a river.

Fissil, Fistle, to rustle, to stir; ex sono.

Rit,

Fytt, *song, short poem*; more commonly used for *division or portion of a poem*. Sax. *fitte*, *canti-ena*.

, *foot*. Fit-les, *footles*. Eitty, Fuddy, *expeditious*.

ntinment, expl. *footing, establishment, concern*. Vulg.

tted, *the print of the foot*; from Stead.

laff, *to flap*, as a bird doth its wings.

lagairies, *gewgaws, vagaries*.

laggis, *Flaughts, sudden blasts of wind, or of wind and*

rain. Flaggis of fyre, *flashes of fire*; from Teut.

vlaeghe, *procella, tempestas*. Gael. *flaiche*, a blast of wind.

Flain, *Flane, arrow*. Flany, *arrows*. Sax. *flan*, *fagitta, jaculum*. Goth. *lein*, *hasta*.

Flain, *Flane, having the skin pull'd off*. Sax. *flean*, *excoriare*.

Flakes, *Flates, hurdles*, such as are used in sheep markets for making small inclosures. Teut. *vlaeck*, *crates*.

Flamit. See *Flème, to banish*.

Flane. See *Flain, arrow*.

Flap, *flap, blow, the sound thereby produced*.

Flat, *to flatter*.

Flaught, *flash*. See *Flaggis*.

Flaughts, *bandfulls*; corr. of *claughts from claws*.

Flayt, *Flate, did flyte, scolded*. See *Flyte*.

Flatlings, *flatly, lying flatly*.

Flaw. See *Flaggis, blasts*; also, *did fly*.

Flawe, *yellow*. Lat. *flavus*.

Flauchter, *slaying*. See *Flain*.

Flauchter-feal, *long turf cut with a slaughter spade*.

Flauchter-spade, *a spade for slaying or paring off the surface of the ground*. See *Flain*.

Flaughtbred, expl. *briskly, fiercely*; rather perhaps the same with *Belly-flaught, stretched flat on the ground*.

Flawkertis, expl. *gaiters, boots, armour for the legs*.

Flé, Fley, Fleg, *to frighten*. Fleit, *frightened*. Sax.

flion, *fugare*; *flyge, fuga*; or rather from Fr. *effrayer*.

Fledgear,

- Fledgear, Fledgeour, a *maker of arrows*; from Fr. *flecbe*, sagitta.
- Fleisch, to *flatter*, to *coax*. Fleischand, *flattery*, *coaxing*.
Teut. *vleyden*, blandiri, adulari, assentari.
- Fleish. See Fleme, to *banish*.
- Fleit, to *run from*. Teut. *vlieten*, fluere, abundare.
- Flekker, Flikker, to *flutter*, to *snake*, properly, according to the manner in which a bird moves its wings.
Teut. *flaggheren*, *vlicbelen*, volitare.
- Flekkyt, spotted, speckled; from Teut. *fleck*, macula.
- Fleme, Fleim, to *banish* or *expell*, to *drive away*. Sax. *flyman*, in exilium mittere, ex legem reddere.
- Flendris, Flenders, *splinters*, *pieces*; quasi *findula*, from Fr. *fendre*, or Lat. *findere*, to split.
- Fleoure, Fleure, *smell*, *odour*, commonly in a bad sense.
Fr. *flair*, odor, "flavour."
- Fleischour, butcher. Teut. *vleesch-bouwer*, carnifex.
- Flete. See Fleit, to *flow*, to *float*. Flet, *float*.
- Flewet, expl. a *smart blow*. [Fr. *fleau*, flagellum.]
- Fleukes, Flouks, *flounders*, *soles*.
- Fley. See Flé, to *terrify*.
- Flikker. See Flekker, to *flutter*.
- Fling, to *throw*, to *kick*, to *strike backward*, like a horse with his hind-feet. [Swed. *flenga*, percutere; or it may originally have signified only to throw darts or javelins; from Sax. *flan*, jaculum.]
- Flik, to *move about in an idle manner*, to *frisk*.
- Fletcher. See Flekker, to *flutter*.
- Flitt, to *remove*, particularly in the sense of from one dwelling place to another. Dan. *flyter*, commigro.
- Flocht, *fear*, *terror*, *anxiety*; from Fleg, to *terrify*.
- Flodder, Flottir, to *overflow*, to *besmear*, or *bespatter*.
Dan. *flyder*, demano; *flood*, inundatio.
- Floucht, *flight*, *did fly* or *flutter*.
- Fludder, expl. *frolick*.
- Flum, (Gaw. Douglas,) *flood*, in the sense of *flumen ingenii*, a *speat of language*.
- Flume or Fleume, *phlegm*.
- Flung, *baffled*, *deceived*; q. *thrown off*; from Fling.
- Flurcis, Flurys, to *flourish* or *bloom*.
- Flusch, a *pool*. Sax. *flewsa*, fluxus, profluvium.
- Flynd,

- For-loppin, *fugitive, vagabond, renegadoe*. Teut. *ver-loopen*, transfugere, vagari. See Lowp.
- For-lore, *forlorn*. Teut. *ver-leren*, perditus; from *loor*, melancholicus, tristis.
- For-lyne, *lay sinfully with*. Scand. *foerligga*, vitiose cubare.
- For-mekil, *very great*. See Mekil.
- Forne, Forrow, To-forne, *before, formerly, heretofore*. Scand. *forn*, præteritus, antiquus.
- Foroutin, Forowtyn, *without*. Sax. *for-utan*, sine.
- Forpit, *fourth part of a peck*.
- Forray, *forage, plunder*. Fr. *fourrage*.
- Forray, *to forage, to over-run*. Fr. *forer*.
- Forret, corrup. of *fore-head, front*.
- For-rew, *to repent exceedingly*. For-rwyd, *repented exceedingly*. See Rew, *to repent*.
- Forrow, *before*.
- Forrow, Farrow, *barren, that yields no milk; perhaps q. fallow*.
- For-speak, *to injure by immoderate praise*. For-spoken, *bewitched, &c.* See Forespeaker.
- For-staw, *to understand*. Swed. *forstae*. Dan. *forstaar*. Teut. *verstaen*, intelligere.
- Forfy. See Forty, *violent*.
- Forthi, For-thy, by corruption For-quhy, *because, for this reason that*. Sax. *fortha*, quia, propterea. In most cases the point of interrogation after "for quhy" is erroneous. Not for-thy, not for all that.
- For til, For to, *to*.
- Fortilles, *fortress, fortalice*.
- For-thynk, *to disturb, to fill with perplexing thoughts*. Sax. *for-thencan*, diffidere.
- Forty, Forfy, *violent, fierce*. Teut. *fortsigh*, audax.
- For-wakyt, *exhausted by lying long awake*. It might also signify *awakened*; from Teut. *ver-wecken*, suscitare.
- For-way, expl. *to wander, to go astray, to err*. It may also signify *to get before upon a road, or to way-lay*. Scand. *saerwaeg*, præcurrere, ut alteri insidias struat.
- For-worthin,

Fo. — Fr.

- For-worthin, *unworthy, ugly, hateful*.
 For-yet, For-yhet, *to forget*. For-yettin, For-yhottyn, *forgotten*.
 For-yeild, *repay, reward, and by conseq. to furnish*; from Sax. *gildan, solvere*.
 Fofs, "*ane pit or fowse, quhairin wemen condemnit for theft suld be drownit*." *Skene*.
 Foster, *progeny*. Scand. *foster*, partus, progenies.
 Fostel, Vostell, *vessel, ship*.
 Fotch, *to shift or change the cattle in a plough*. [Swed. *forka, urgere*; *fortgang, successus*.]
 Fouchtyn, *fought*. Teut. *fobten*.
 Found, Fond, *to go*; also *went, marched*. Sax. *fundan, adire*.
 Foune, *belonging to fawns*.
 Fousome, *clumsy, boyden-wise*; q. *foulsome*.
 Fousy, Fowse, ditch. Fr. *fosse*.
 Fow, Vol. II. p. 236. perhaps *knap-sack*. [Fr. *souillouse*, a bag or scrip.] According to Mr Pinkerton, *a club*.
 Fow, *full, drunk*.
 Fowth, Fouth, *fullness, plenty, abundance*; from Fow, *full*; quasi *fulth, as wealth from weal, to choose*.
 Foy, *a treat given to friends by one who is going abroad*. Teut. *de foy geven*.
 Foyne, Foynzee, *the wood martin or beech martin*; a kind of *pole-cat*; mustela seu viverra quædam septentrionalis, mustela scænarum. Fr. *fouine, martes*.
 Foyson, Feyson, *substance, sap, strength*.
 Fozy, *spongy, soft*. Teut. *voos, voosig, spongius*.
 Fra, Fray (*mod*) Frae, *from*.
 Frak, Frack, *freight, cargo*. Teut. *vracht*. Swed. *frakt, vectio, vectura*; *naulum, portorium*.
 Frak, *nimble, swift*. Frakar, *nimbler, swifter*. Fracklie, *nimbly, swiftly, speedily*.
 Frak, *to move swiftly, to glide, to flash*. Ruddiman brings *frak* from Sax. *fraec, profugus*; or from Teut. *vracht, vectio*. See *Flaggis*.
 Frai, Frafe, *to use more words or "phrases" than are necessary, to provoke with idle palaver*. [Goth. *fraisan, tentare*.] Frai is also used by Gaw. Douglas in

in the sense of *to crash* or *to make a crashing noise* ;
from Swed. *frasa*, crepitare.

Fraist, expl. *strive, try*. [Goth. *fraisan*, tentare.]

Frait, Frayit, *afraid, frightened*.

Frane, Frayn, *to enquire, to ask, to desire*. Franand, *asking, desiring*. Teut. *vraegben*. Goth. *fraibnan*, interrogare, quærere. The word also occurs as an abbreviation of *refrain*.

Franchis *sanctuary, asylum*. Fr. *franchise* ; also *liberality, generosity*.

Frate, (Gaw. Douglas,) *noise, cracking*, such as the noise made by two cables rubbing against one another with violence.

Fratit, expl. *wrought*.

Frature, Fraterie, *Frater-house, dining apartment in a monastery*. Lat.

Fraucht. See Frack, *cargo*.

Frawart, Frawfull, *froward, cross, untoward* ; q. *fromward*. Sax. *framveard*.

Frayit, *afraid* ; also, *engaged in tumult*. Fr.

Frè, *excellent, bountiful*. Freidom, *generosity, liberality* :
Frély, *liberally*.

Fré, expl. *lady*. [Swed. *fru*, matrona.]

Freik, Freke, *fellow* ; but more commonly *petulant* or *forward young man*. Scand. *fraeck*, tumidus, insolens ; alacer, strenuus ; from whence, according to Jhre, the name of Franks. Scand. *reke*, athleta.

Freinyie, *fringe*.

Freith, *to protect, to help* ; from the same origin with Firth, viz. Sax. *frithian*, *protegere* ; *frith*, pax.

Freits, *superstitious sayings or proverbs* ; perhaps from Scand. *fraegd*, fama, rumor ; or quasi *frights*, as hath been conjectured.

Frelege, *freedom, power, privilege*. Sax. *freoleta*, liber-tus.

Frelye, expl. *powerful*. Sax. *freolic*, liberalis.

Fremmyt, Fremit, Frem'd, *strange, foreign*. Teut. *vremd*. Sax. *fremd*, peregrinus, alienus, extraneus, q. d. *ver-beynd*, longe a patria sive demo ; vel a Scand. *fram*, ab, ex. Ulph, *framathiana*, peregrinus.
Frenchly,

Fr. ——— Fu.

- Frenchly, *generously, frankly*; from Fr. *franc*, ingenuus.
- Frensum, q. d. Freindsome, *friendly*. Scand. *frændsemi*, consanguinitas.
- Fret, *a band*. Fr. *fret*, a visrol; also expl. *decked*. In all these senses, the derivation may be from Sax. *thred*, filum, as *fearn* (intestinum) from *thearm*.
- Freth, *to liberate*. See Firth or Frith.
- Frewch, Fruth, *brittle*. Scand. *frækn*, friabilis.
- Frist, Frest, *credit, respite, trust*. Teut. *frist*, mora, tempus.
- Frith See Firth, *an arable farm*, &c.
- Fritte, perhaps for Frith, *refuge, protection*.
- Frody, expl. *cunning*; q. *fraudy*.
- Frog, *upper coat, frock*. Fr. *froc*, scapulare.
- Frugge, Rug, *a coarse woolen counterpane or bed-cover*. See Frog.
- Frusch. See Fréuch, *brittle*.
- Frusched, expl. *hurtled*; also *broke*.
- Frustir, *unavailing*; also *to render useless*. Lat.
- Fryne, perhaps *valour, prowess*; from Teut. *vrome*, strenuus, fortis, animosus.
- Fu, *firLOT*, or *four pecks*; quasi, *a firLOT full*.
- Fud, I ude, *the tail*, (commonly of hares or rabbits.) Sicamb. *fut*, *futte*, Cimb. *fud*, pudenda. Ill. *fud*, matrix.
- Fudder. See Futhir, *a cart load*. Teut. *voeder*, vehes.
- Fugé, Fugie, *fugitive*. Lat.
- Fuish, *fetched, brought*; pret. of *fetch*.
- Fulyé, *manure, dung*. Teut. *vuyligbeyd*, fordes.
- Fulyeit, *defiled*; also *sounded guilty*. See Fulyé.
- Fumart, *pole-cat, fulmart*; q. *foul-martin*, with which animal Walton couples *the fricbat*, probably the *weasel*. Teut. *fret*.
- Fume, *flavour, relish*. Fr. *fumer*.
- Fumler, Caik-fumler, expl. *a turn-cake or parasite*; or perhaps *a niggardly fellow*; one who hides, whelms, or fumles his cake, that nobody may partake of it.
- Fumy, *foamy*; from Teut. *faum*, froth.
- Fund. See Found, *went*. Fundun, *marching*.
- Fundyn, *established, settled, founded*.

Fundyng,

Fu. ——— Fy.

- Fundying**, Fundying, *benumbing, numbness*; nearly the same with *foundering*. Teut. *gbe-wondt*, saucius.
- Furk**, Furche, *gallows*. Lat. barb. *Furca*.
- Fure**, Fuir, *fared, went*. See Fare, to go.
- Fure**, *firm, fresh, sound, in good plight*. Swed. *foer*, sanus, bene habens; *unfoer*, infirmus. On fute fure, *sound in the feet*.
- Fure**, *fur, furrow*. Teut. *vorne*, sulcus.
- Fure-dayis**, Foor dais, *late in the afternoon*. Sax. *forth-dages*, die declinante. The same word might, however, signify *before day light*; from Teut. *veur-dagb*, tempus antelucanum.
- Furlot**, *firlot*; according to Skinner, q. *feird*, or *fourth lot* of some larger measure.
- Furm**, Form, *long seat or bench*. Sax. *fyrmtba*.
- Furthy**, *ready, or forward of speech, frank*.
- Fust**, expl. by Lord Hailes *roasted*; q. *fuzzed*.
- Fute-band**, *foot-guards*; so called in the time of James the Fifth.
- Fute-hett**, Fut-hait, *warm pursuit, hard at the heels, with a hot-foot*.
- Fute-pack**, *a pack which can be carried by a man on foot*.
- Futhir**, Fudder, *indefinite large quantity or number*; according to Skene, 128 stones;—to Ray, 1600 pounds;—to Blount, about a tun. Teut. *voeder*, vehes, *a cart-load*.
- Fyke**, *to fidge or fidget about*. Teut. *sicken*, fricare.
- Fykes**, *an itching in the fundament*.
- Fyle**, *fowl*. Dan. *fuyl*. Goth. *fuglo*, avis.
- Fyne**, *end, extremity, height*. Lat. Celt.
- Fynist**, *bounded, terminated*.
- Fyppil**. See Fippil, *to whimper*.
- Fyre-fangit**, *seized by fire*. See Fang.
- Fyre-flauchit**, *flash of lightning*. See Flaggis, *flashes*.
- Fyre-sum**, *five, about five*.

G.

- GA, to go. Gais, goes. Gaid, Yeid, went.
 Gab, the mouth. Dan. kiebe, maxilla, mandibula.
 Gab, Gaff, Gabble, to talk idly, to prate, to gibe.
 Swed. gabba, irridere. Teut. gabberen, nugari, joculari.
 Gabber, idle talker. See Gab.
 Gabby, Gabband, loquacious, talkative.
 Gaberlunye-man, a begging pedlar who went about the country with a load of trumpery in a basket or wallet, upon his loin; quasi, a gabert-loined man; from Fr. gabarre, originally a wicker boat covered with leather. See Gabert.
 Gabert, a large bark for carrying goods, a lighter. Fr. gabarre, garrabot, from Lat. carabus, parva scapha, ex vimine facta, contexta corio.
 Gad, goad. Dan. & Sax. gad, stimulus, aculeus.
 Gaddy, to gather. Gadryd, gathered. Teut. gaderen, colligere.
 Gade, Yeid, went. Goth. iddia, ivit.
 Gad-wand, a long rod with a sharp point at the end, for driving yoke oxen. See Gad.
 Gaffer, garrulous or talkative person. See Gab. O. Engl. gaffer was, however, a respectful appellation, equivalent to good father, or perhaps to Sax. gefere, focius.
 Gail, Gale, to pierce, as with a loud and shrill noise. Ill. at gala, aures obtundere.
 Gainyng, (O. Engl.) Gainage, the stock upon a farm, a person's capital. Sax. ge-abnian, possidere, q. owning or property. It might also signify the utensils. See Gane, to serve.
 Gait, gbaft. Sax. Swed. &c. gait, spectrum.
 Gait, road, street. Swed. gata. Ulph. gatuo, platea.
 Gait, goats; as sheep denotes the plural as well as the singular number. Sax. get, capri.

Gair.

Gair. See Gare, *a narrow slip of fertile grass*: Also *raptious*; from Swed. *karrig*, avarus.

Gairtone berryis. See Garten berries, *bramble berries*.

Gaizlings, q. Gollings, *young geese*.

Gale, Gail, *to sing, to call in the manner of a bird*.

Swed. *gala*. Dan. *galer*. Isl. *gallar*, cantare.

Gallashes, *wooden shoes, pair of clogs, strong shoes having part of the upper leather double*. Fr. *galoches*.

Galnes, Galmen, *assylment*, a fine paid in goods or money to the relations of a person who had been slain by culpable homicide, or in a sudden fit of madness; may perhaps have some affinity with Isl. *gall*, *galin*, *galning*, *insanus*, *furens*; *galnas*, *insanire*; *galeniskap*, *infamia*; q. *payment for one's madness*. Or not improbably may be a corruption of Ganyeild, *recompence*. [Isl. *gillde*, *æstimium hominis*; *algillde*, *æqualis talio*; *gillding*, *æstimatio*.]

Galore, Gilore, *plenty, great plenty*. Gael. *guloir*, enough.

Galy, *exph. reel*; abbrev. of *gallhard*, a quick dance.

Galyeard, Gaillard, *brisk, sprightly, lively, chearful*.

Fr. *gaillard*; *atacer*, *vididus*, *hilaris*; from Sax. *gal*.

Teut. *geil*, *libidinosus*, *luxurians*, *salax*, *petulans*.

Galyeardlie, *gallantry*.

Gam, *game*. Gammys, *games*.

Gammys, Gams, *gums*. Teut. *gaum*, *palatum*.

Gambettis, *gambols, the shuffling and stinging of an agile dancer*. Fr. *gambade*, *crurum jactatio*; from *jambe*, *crus*.

Gamesons, Gamysouns, *armour for the breast and belly*; Mr Pinkerton says *for the legs*. Fr. *ghamboison*, *anciently wambasia*, a horseman's quilted coat.

Gamountis, *limbs, all below the waist*. It is also used in the same sense with Gambettis.

Gan, *began*; sometimes written Can.

Gane, *gone*. See Gang, *to go*.

Gane, *mouth, throat*; slightly varied from Tent. *gaum*, *palatum*. Ruddiman here adduces Sax. *gin*, *riktus*.

- Gant, *to yawn*; perhaps from Gane, *mouth*.
- Gane, Gain, *to serve, to suffice, or be sufficient for*.
- Ganand, *serving, sufficient for*; also, *seasonable, suitable to*. Swed. *gagna, gena*, *prodesse*; *gen*, *utilis*.
- Ganest, *ittest, most suitable*; *quasi, most gainand*. Swed. *gagnetig, commodus, utilis*.
- Gang, *to go, to walk*. Gaid, *went*. Teut. *gaen*. Goth. *gaggan, ire*.
- Gangaris, *feet*.
- Gangarel, *allit. gr. for Hangrail*; also *a child beginning to walk*. Swed.
- Gansald, Gansell, *expl. a severe rebuke*.
- Gantreis, *stands for ale barrels*; q. *garn-trees, from Dan. gaerende, fermenting*. See Goan, *a wooden vessel*.
- Ganyé, Gainye, Genyie, Gaynyhé, *arrow, dart, javelin*. Ill. *gana, præceps ruo, pernix volare*. [Teut. *ganse, anser, "goose wing."*] Mr Macpherson refers it to Ir. *gaine, reed, cane*.
- Ganyeild, *requital, recompence, due reward*; perhaps from *gan*, i. e. again, & *gildan, solve*. Engl. *yield*. The Scots Law term *galnes*, is probably a corruption of this word.
- Gappoks, Gappoks of skate, *gabbets, morsels, pieces of skate*; from Gab, *mouth*.
- Gar, *to cause, to force*. Garrand, *causing, forcing*.
- Gart, *caused, forced*. Dan. *gior*. Swed. *giora, facere*.
- Gardevyance, *cabinet, buttery*. Fr. *gard de viandes*.
- Gardy, *the arm*. Gardeis, Gardis, *the arms*; "because they serve as guards to the body." Hence Gardebrace, *armour for the arm*. Fr.
- Gare, Gair, *a spot or slip of tender fertile grass on a barren mountain or heath*. Teut. *gaer, maturus, percoctus*.
- Gare, (Gaw. Douglas, prol. 8.) *coarse*. Gare woll, *wool of inferior quality*. See 31. Edw. III. cap. 8. & expl. *lana vilior*. It may have been wool laid aside to be given to "beggars," according to the common custom. [Teut. *gueren, aggregare, colligere*.]

Gare,

Gare, Gair, *solicitous, rapacious*; from Swed. *karrig, girig, avarus*.

Garnison, *garrison, a party or body of men*, in which sense the Lat. *præsidium* is also often taken. Dan. Fr.

Garnish, *to garrison, or fill a fort with men*.

Garrite, *top of a hill, a watch tower*. Fr. *garite*, *propugnaculi turris, perfugium*.

Garritour, *watchman*, whether he be placed on the top of a house or a hill.

Garson, *attendant*. Fr. *garçon*, boy, stripling.

Gar, *caused, forced*. See Gar, *to cause*.

Gartens, *garters*. Fr. from Swed. *giorda*, *cingere*.

Garten-berries, *Lady garden berries, bramble berries, rubus fruticosus*; perhaps from Sax. *ge-werdan, nocere, lædere*.

Garth, *garden, yard, or inclosure*. Sax. *geard*. Swed. *gaord, sepimentum*; *giorda, cingere*.

Gash, *sedate, sagacious*. Fr. *sagace*, from Lat.

Gassie, *Gaucie, plump*. [O. Fr. *gaussée, jucunda*.]

Gastrel, *Castrel, a kind of hawk*. Fr. *cercerelle*.

Gate. See Gait, *street, road, manner, method*.

Gatt, *got, begot*. Sax.

Gaude, (Gaw. Douglas,) *a cunning trick, a ridiculous prank*; from Fr. *gaudir, joculari*.

Gaukie, *idle wanton girl, foolish person*. See Gowk.

Gayler, *jailer*; from Fr. & Celt. *geol, carcer*.

Gayfened, Gyfened, *become leaky from want of moisture*. Swed. *gislua, gisna*, to shrink. Wel. *gwyflen, aridus*; *gista, ficcere, arefacere*.

Gearking, *vain*. See Geck, *to deride*.

Geck, *to assume scornful airs, to deride, to mock, to jilt*. Teut. *gecken, be-gbecken, deridere*.

Gecks, Gekks, *signs of derision*. See Geck.

Ged, the fish called a pike.

Ged-staff, (Gaw. Douglas,) a *Jed*, (river,) or *Jed-burgh staff*, thus mentioned by Major: "Ferrum chalybeum 4 pedibus longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardiensis artifices ponunt, &c. The phrase "Jethart staffs and Kelfo rungs" is still common.

Gee,

Ge, *in y. jectis*; also *fully ge*. Text. *gichte*, *ner-*
verton *remitted*.

Geig, Jegg, Jegg, *in some a noise like that of a cart wheel*
in want of greasing; *ex hum.*

Geil, *poetics*, *expl. w. d. d. d. d.* Fr.

Geir, Geir, *prout, effect, money, wealth*; *anciently op-*
para, instrument. Sax. *geira*, *bona, vestitus, fa-*
cilitates, utrum instrumenta, & alia quævis utensili-
um. According to Roodman, from Sax. *gearfian*,
(*meaning gearfian*) *parare, parare*.

Geis, Geis, *expans, action, adventures*; but more
commonly *the archures of them*. Lat. *res-geis*, or
geis.

Geis, Geis, *in d. 1. & 2. d. d.*

Geit for Chett, *dent*.

Gemmel, *ruin, ruin, Lat. gemell*.

Geit, Geit, *gentle, neat, elegant, vain, fancy, nice*; also
to a person of honourable birth, or of honourable con-
duct.

Gentles, *people of honourable birth*. Fr. *gentil*.

Gentrice, Gentrys, *honourable birth, honourable conduct*.
Fr. *gentileffe*.

Gers, *grass*. Gerfy, *grassy*. Sax. Tent. Scand. &c.

Gerlum. See Graalum, *entry-money*. Sax.

Gesning, Gestning, Guesning, *hospitality, hospitable*
reception. Sax. *gyl-fel*. Id. *gylning*, *hospitium*;
from *gyl*, *hospes*.

Gests. See Geists, *exploits, narratives of exploits*.

Get, Jett, *sudden motion or spring*; *to walk with a*
proud gait. Fr. *jetter*.

Gethornis, Gythornis, Gitternes, *guitars*; also written
Citerns, Citherns; all from Lat. *cithara*.

Gett. See Gait, *goats*.

Gett, Get, Gete, *child, offspring*; now used only in a
contemptuous way; also *begot*.

Gettis, *get ye*.

Gettling, *a young child*; dimin. of Gett.

Gie, give. Gies, gives. Gied, gave. Gien, Gene, gi-
ven.

Gif, if. Sax. *gif*, fi; from *gisan*, *dare*, q. d. *given*.

Giglet,

- Giglet, Gillat**, a merry or laughing girl; from *Gigle*, to laugh. Sax.
- Gil, bole, cavern**; perhaps from Scand. vel Isl. *gia*, hiatus montis.
- Gild, clamour, convivial noise**, literally yelling. Belg. *gillen*, stridere; whence Lanc. *gill-booter*, an owl.
- Gile-fat**, the vat or vessel in which malt liquor is brewed; perhaps from Dan. *gaer*, yeast.
- Gill, Gil**, supposed to mean sometimes *child* in the ancient sense of *young gentleman*; but more frequently perhaps the same with Gael. *gille*, a man-servant.
- Gillie, boy, lad, man-servant**; a derisory diminutive of *Gill*, quasi *chieldie*.
- Gillie-gapous**, foolish young fellow, one who is always gaping at wonders. See *Gill*.
- Gilt, money**. Teut. *gelt*. Sax. & Goth. *gild*; whence *gold*.
- Gilty, Gilted**, golden, gilded; from Sax. *gyldan*.
- Jim, Jim, Gimp, Jimp, tight, neat, trim, slender, handsome, well dressed**.
- Gimmer, a ewe sheep in its second year, or from the first to the second shearing**. Swed. *gimmer*. Isl. *gimbur, gembel*, ovicula; *gumse*, aries; q. *gome*, vel *maritus ovium*.
- Gimmer-lamb, the lamb of a gimmer**; also *ewe lamb*, i. e. *female lamb*.
- Gin**. See *Gyne, ingenuity*.
- Gin, if**; q. d. *gien* or *given*. See *Gif*.
- Gird, a hoop**, commonly made of a hazel rod. Sax. *gerd*, *virga*. Dan. *gyrde*, *cyngulum*. Goth. *gairda, zona*.
- Gird, to beat with a rod, to strike, to pierce**, (Gaw. Douglas,) hence also, to contend with sharp words in jest or in earnest.
- Gird, a stroke, blow; a trick, a circumvention**, according to Ruddiman, quasi, *going about one*.
- Girdel, Girdle, Griddel, a bake-stone, or thin circular plate of iron upon which cakes are baked**; corr. of *gridiron*, *craticula*, which is now used in a more confined sense; from Fr. *grediller*, to scorch, to broil,

Gl. — Gl.

- broil, to crumple with heat. Swed. *griffel*, pala, cui imponitur panis, furno inferendus; a *grædda*, panem coquere; dictum fuisse *grædsel*.
- Girdyng, Gyrthyn, *girth*, *surcingle*. See Gird.
- Girg, Jirg, *to make a creaking noise*.
- Girn, *a snare or gin*. Swed. *garn*, (yarn,) rete.
- Girnell, a corruption of *granary*. Fr. *grenier*.
- Girnell, *to board up in granaries*.
- Girth, Girthol. *sanctuary, place of refuge*; from Sax. *grith*, (the same with *frith*,) pax; *grith brec*, (and *frith-brec*,) *a breach of the peace*. Swed. *grid*, pax, vitæ membrorumque incolumitas; whence Engl. *greet*. Grith is also used by Chaucer for *peace*. Skinner derives *girthol* from Sax. *geard*, habitaculum, regio; & *hal*, salvus, vel *halig*, sanctus. The Sax. *geard* is, however, nothing more than *yard* or *inclosure*; from Swed. *giorda*, cingere.
- Gise, *guise, manner*; in composition *wise*; as in *like-wise*. Fr. *guise*, modus, ratio.
- Gissarne, Gissarne, according to Skene, *a band-ax, a halbert, a bill*. Span. & Lat. *bisarma*, from its having two faces or edges. Fr. *guisarme*.
- Gite. Gide, *attire, night gown*. Fr. *gisle*, expl. lectus.
- Glad, Glaid, (provincially Gleg,) spoken of doors, locks, bolts, &c. which go *smoothly, easily, or loosely*. Teut. *glat*, lævis, glaber; *glatten*, polire.
- Glade, Glaid, *glided, passed swiftly*.
- Gladsum, Gledsum, *cheerful, happy, gladdening*.
- Glaiks, *cheat, deceit, trick*.
- Glaiks, a kind of *puzzle or idle pastime for one person*. Glee was formerly the name of a game at cards; hence perhaps *glais* came to signify any kind of amusement. Sax. *glig*, ludibrium, gaudium, musica. Goth. *laikan*, ludere. Mr Pinkerton explains *glais* *a wandering light reflected from a mirror*; but in this sense it seems to be provincial.
- Glaikin, Glaiking, *play, idleness, wantonness*. See Glaiks.
- Glaikyt, *idle, thoughtless, foolish, wanton*. Lord Hailes adds, *capricious*. See Glaiks.

Glaister,

lister, Glaster, *to bawl or bark, to scold.* Fr. *glaslier* or *glutir*, *latrare.* Teut. *lasteren*, *vituperare*, *improubare*, *infamare.*

lar, Glare, *mud, myre.* Fr. *glaire*, *slime.*

laumer, *deception of sight by means of a spell*; probably from the attractive powers of *lamber* or *amber*; or from Fr. *lambeliner*, *to deceive or delude.* [Is. *glamer*, *lætitia.*]

lave, Glaive, *sword.* Fr. *glaive*, *gladius.*

lebe, Gleib, *portion of land allotted to the clergy.* Lat.

ed, a kite, or hawk. Sax. *glida*, *milvus.*

ede, Gleid, *a very small fire, a spark of fire.* Gledes, Gleids, *hot embers.* Sax. *gled*, *pruna.*

ede, Gleid, Gleit, *to shine, to appear brightly, to appear.* Sax.

eg, Clegg, *a gad-fly.* Dan. *klaeg*, *tabanus.*

eg, acute, sharp, ready. See Glad, *readily.*

eire, *the white of an egg.* Fr. *glaire.* Sax. *glære*, *pellucidum quidvis.*

è-men, *minstrels, musicians, fiddlers, pipers.* Sax. *gligman*, *musicus*, *histrion.*

en, *a narrow valley between mountains.* Gael. *gleann.* [Teut. *glend*, *fepes.* Swed. *lugn*, *calm.*]

engore, Grandgore, perhaps for Gland-gore, *venereal disease*, *lues venerea.* See Vol. I. p. 324.

ent, *to glance.* Glenting, *leering.* Swed. *glatt*, *nitidus.*

leuin, Glevin, *to glow.* Teut. *glocyen.* Swed. *glóa*, *lucere*; *glá*, *lux.*

lew, glee, mirth, sport. Chamber-glew, *chambering* or *wantonness.* Sax. *gliw*, vel *glig*, *gaudium*, *facetia*, &c.

leyd, *old or worn-out horse or gelding.* Sax. *gylie*, *castratus.*

ied, Glead, *squint eyed*; perhaps from Teut. *gloeren*, *limis oculis aspicere*, *quasi glo-eyed.*

lisk, *a slight view.* See Glist.

list, *glistened.* Teut. *glinsteren*, *candere.*

litt, *watery humour.* Teut. *glid-wasser.*

Gloss,

Gl. ——— Go.

Gloff, expl. *the shock felt in plunging into water.* Swed. Gloffed, *shivered.*

Glois, metr. gr. for *glass.*

Gloaming, Gloaming, Glowming, *twilight.* Sax. *glotmang*, crepusculum.

Gloppe, *fat.* Swed. *glop*, fatuus, stultus.

Glose, Gloss, *comment, exposition.* Lat.

Glottit, Glotnyt, *clotted*; from Teut. *klotteren*, coagulari.

Glottnyt, Glotynit, *shining, sparkling*; from Scand. *glatt*, nitidus; *gloed*, pruna.

Glowr, *staring look*; *to stare.* Gouldman has Glow of Glout, patulis oculis aspicere. Scand. *glo*, attentis oculis videre. Teut. *glueren*, limis oculis aspicere.

Gloy, *straw.* Teut. *gluye*, stramen arundinaceum.

Glum, *gloomy, sulky, dark, menacing.* [Teut. *glum*, turbidus.]

Glunch, *to bang the brow and grumble*; from Glum.

Gnap, *to make a noise like that of a grass-hopper*; also *to eat.* Teut. *knabbelen*, morfitare, frendere.

Gnarre, *a hard knot in wood.* Teut. *knorre*, tuberculum.

Gnarr, Gnurr, Nurr, *to snarle, to make a snarling noise.* Teut. *gnorren*, grunnire.

Gnib, Glib, *ready, quick.*

Gnidge, Nidge, *to pinch, to compress, to squeeze*; from Kned.

Goan, expl. *a wooden dish*; perhaps a variation of Cann, or Tun.

Gob. See Gab, *mouth.* Fris. *gob-slik*, a spoon.

Gods-penny, Arles, Erle-penny, *earnest money.* Teut.

Goif, (Gaw. Douglas,) *to behold, look, gaze*; q. d. *to stare with open mouth.* [Teut. *oog-beffen*, to lift up the eyes.]

Goilk. See Gowk, *cuckoo, foolish person.*

Gome, *man, warrior.* Sax. & Goth. *guima*, vir, homo.

Gomrell, Gamfrell, *thoughtless or foolish person.* Fr. *goimpre* or *goinfre*.

Gonyell, Goinyel, *foolish fellow.*

Good-man, Gude-man, *husband, master of the house.*

Good-wife, Gude-wyfe, *mistress of the house.*

Gorbel,

Go. — Go.

1, to gobble or swallow greedily like young nestlings.
Fr. *gobber*, *avide deglutire*. Ir. *gob*, rostrum.
ings, Gorlings, nestlings; q. gobblers. See Gor-

to kill, to devour; according to Shakespear, to
to pierce; from Sax. *gore*, sanguis.

a triangular slip of land, or of cloth. See Gare.
Gorgit, the throat. Fr. *gorge*, & *grogette*, jugu-

ul, supposed to mean the griffin.

and, gluttonous. Fr. *gourmand*, *gulosus*.

abbrev. of *gossip*. Sax. *god-sibbe*, cognatus.

id, Goifand, gazing, staring, looking steadfastly.
Goif.

nale, government. Fr. *gouvernail*, governance,
luct.

nd, Gowan, properly field daisy, but applied to
y other wild plants. See Goulis.

, gold. Teut. *goud*, aurum.

spink, gold-finch. Teut. *goud-fincke*, *aurivittis*.

, Goilk, cuckoo; a foolish fellow. Goukis,
so explained by Ruddiman, expects foolishly; in
irmation of which, he adduces Fr. *gogues*, jollity,
light-heartedness.

, Guk, is also used to denote the cry of the cuc-

yt, foolish; from Gowk.

Goule, to growl, to scold, to howl or yell.

n, what can be held by the hands extended in con-

Ill. *goupn*, manus concava.

the throat or jaws. Fr. *gueule*, gula.

, in the language of Heraldry, red. Fr.

, Goulans, gule-weed, chrysanthemum segetum;

i goldins. See Gule.

naw, Gormaw, the gull, a sea bird.

, waste, desolate, empty, dark and frightful; may
fferred perhaps to the same origin with *gastly*
goistly;—because timorous people, says Ruddi-
fancy that ghosts frequent such places as
ds, caves, dens, old ruinous buildings, which the
ians therefore called *borrentia*.

Gr. ——— Gr.

- Graff, Graif, *grave*; also *to bury*.
 Graggit, *wrecked, excommunicated, consigned to perdition*. Sax. *uracan*, *exulare*.
 Gainter, *keeper of a granary*. See Girnell.
 Graip. See Grip, *griffin*.
 Graith, *barney, accoutrements, utensils, instruments*; from Sax. *ge-rædian*, *parare, apparare, to graithe*.
 Gram, *trouble, tumult, wrath*; hence also explained the *breast* or *bosom*. Teut. & Swed. *gram*, *iratus*.
 Gram, *irefull, warlike*. Gramest, *most warlike*. Teut. *gram*, *stomachosus*, *asper*.
 Grane, Grain, *groan, to groan*.
 Grane, Grain, *a branch*. Granes, *branches, the tines or prongs of a fork*. Dan. & Isl. *grein*, *ramus*. Swed. *gran*, *abies*. Upl. *græn*, *viridis*.
 Granit, *having grains or branches, forked*. See Grane.
 Granit, *In-grane, of a scarlet or crimson colour*. Ital. & Spa. *grana*.
 Grange, *corn farm, the buildings pertaining to a corn farm, particularly the granaries*. Fr. *grange*.
 Granster, Grandshir, *grandfather, great grandfather*.
 Grape, *to grope*. Sax. *gropian*, *palpare, atrectare*.
 Grape, *a trident fork for cleaning stables*.
 Grassill, Griffel, Reiffel, *to rustle, to make a rustling or crackling noise*. Fr. *greffiller*.
 Grave, *grove, a thick wood*. O. Eng. *greve*, *a bush*.
 Gray, *gray beaded person*; as Fair, for *fair one*; Auld for *old one*, &c.
 Gré, Grie, *degree, prize, victory*. Fr. *gre*.
 Gréance, *agreement*.
 Gredins, Gredines, *shabby fellows*. Fr. *gredin*, *homme de neant*.
 Regioun, Grew, *Greek, or Grecian*.
 Greif, (Gaw. Douglas,) *expl. offence, fault*.
 Greis, Greves, *greaves, armour for the legs*. Fr. *greves*, *tibialia ferrea*.
 Greit, *to cry, or shed tears*. Gret, Grat, *cryed*. Sax. *gretan*. Goth. *greitan*, *clamare, plorare, flere*.
 Greke, Greking, *peep, peeping, break of day*. Swed. *gry*, *lucescere, to dawn*.
 Grendes, *expl. grandees*.

Grene,

Gr. ——— Gr.

Grene, Grein, *to desire earnestly, to long for.* Greining, *anxious desire*; from Teut. *greyden*, *avere*, *appetere*.

Gres, *gray colour.* Fr. *gris*.

Gressum, Gersome, Grassum, *premium paid by a tenant at the commencement of a new lease.* Sax. *gærsuma*, *præmium*, *compensatio*; *quasi ready money*; from *gearo*, *paratus*.

Grete, grit, sand, gravel. Teut.

Gretumly, greatly; q. d. *greatsomenly*.

Greve, Greiff, Greive, Reve, Reif, *overseer, bailiff.* Sax. *gê-refa*, *præfectus*, *decurio*, *exactor*, *publicanus*. Teut. *græf*, *præses*, *judex*; *quasi, graww*, *gray headed man*, *senior*, *senator*. Hence *sbire-greve* or *sheriff*.

Greve. See *Grave, grove, wood*.

Grew, Greek, *Greek language.*

Grew, gray hound, properly grew-bound. Isl. *grey*, *canis*.

Greyse. See *Agrise, to terrify*.

Grills, *expl. cuts.*

Grilse, a fish, apparently of the salmon species.

Grip, Graip, griffin, vulture. Swed. *grip*. Lat. *gryps*.

Grippil, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. by Ruddiman, tough, tenacious; perhaps rather the same as *Thrippil* or *Throple, to entwine, to interweave, to entangle*.

Griffill. See *Grassill, to rustle, or make a crackling or rattling noise.* Fr. *greffiller*.

Groat, four-pence sterling. Teut.

Grokar, sharper; originally perhaps *usurer*. Scand. *ocker*, *ockrare*.

Grosells, gooseberries. Fr. *groiselles*.

Grots, shell'd oats. Teut. *grutte*, *grana hordei*, Swed. *groet*, *puls*.

Groue, Growe, a fit of shuddering. Teut. *grouw*, *horror*.

Groue, Growe, to shudder, to be seized with a sudden fright or apprehension, to tremble in a slight degree. Teut. *grouwelen*, *horre*, *pavere*.

Groufome, Growus, horrible, frightful. See *Groue*.

Grouch,

Gr. ——— Gu.

Grouch, Grüntsch, *to grudge, to murmur, to grumble, to express displeasure by protruding the mouth like the snout of a pig.* Teut. *grynsen*, os ducere, os depravare vel distorquere; also, *to dig like a swine.*

Growgraine, Grogram, *a sort of woollen cloth.* Fr. *gros-grain.*

Grub the vines, *to handle or manage the vines.* Dan. *be-greber*, *to understand.* To grub may also mean *to plant*, or perhaps *to graft the vines*; from Teut. *greban*. Goth. *graban*, fodere: or Belg. *greffian*. Irish *grufam*, inferere.

Gruche, *grudge, scruple, murmur.* Fr. *gruger.*

Gruse, Grouse, On grouse, A-grouse, *lying flat with the face downwards.* Ill. *grufite*, pronus; *liggia* a *gruva*, pronus jacere. Swed. *grufva*, fodina, a mine; *gruf-karl*, a miner; *grop*, fovea, pit, pit-fall. Goth. *groba*, fovea, spelunca.

Grufelings, *groveling.* See Gruse, and Grupe.

Grume, groom, man. Teut. *gome*, homo.

Grumlie. See Drumlie, *muddy.* [Fr. *troublee.*]

Grumph, *to grunt like a sow.* Imit.

Grundin, *sharp, sharpened*; from Eng. *grind.*

Grun, Grune, ground. Sax. *grund.*

Grunye, Gruntle, snout, nose. Fr. *groin de porceau*, rostrum suis.

Grunig, expl. *a surly morose countenance.*

Grupe, sewer, ditch. Swed. *grop*, fovea; Sax. *groepe*, latrina, scrobs.

Grys, a pig. Swed. & Ill. *gris*, *grys*, porcellus.

Gucke, Gukk, *to play the fool.* See Gówk.

Gude, *wealth, substance, goods.*

Gude-schir, Gutchter, *grandfather.* Skene designs Matthew Earl of Lennox, the father of Lord Darnley, the Gude schyr of James VI. In all other names, however, of consanguinity or affinity, where the English use *step* or *in law*, we use *good*, as Gude-father, Gude-brother, Gude-son, &c.

Gud-dame, Gudame, *grandmother.*

Gudget. See Gýsert, *munmer.*

Gudlynis,

Gu. — Gy.

Gudlynis, **Gudlingis**, seems to mean *some kind of base metal for mixing illegally with gold*. [Teut. *guychbel-werk*, *præstigiæ*; *guychelen*, *dexteritate quadam decipere*.]

Guerdoun, **Guerdone**, *reward, recompence*. Fr.

Guff, **Goff**, *fool*. Fr. *goffe*. Teut. *guygh*, *stupid*.

Gukkow, *the cuckoo*. Teut. *guck-gauck*. Ill. *gaukur*, *cuculus*.

Gukkyt. See **Gowkyt**, *foolish*.

Gule, *yellow*. Swed. *gul*, vel *gol*, *flavus*.

Gule, **Gulde**, *corn marigold*, *crysanthemum segetum*; called in England *gang-flower* or *Rogation-flower*, because it is commonly in full blow about Rogation week. Skene explains **Gulde**, (Lat. *manaleta*), "ane pernicious herbe, or rather ane wide, quhilk being in the lands pertaining to ane farmorer, and he will not clenge the land therof, he may be punished, as he quho convoyes ane hoast of enemies into his maister's land. And ilk bondman have and *guild* within the land, sall pay to his maister ane mutton (*mutonem*) for ilk stocke thereof." Stat. Alex. II. cap. 18.

Gullie, *large knife*.

Gulfach, **Gulset**, *the jaundice*. Swed. *gulfsot*. Teut. *geelsuchte*, *icterus*; q. *yellow sickness*.

Gum, *mist, vapour*; perhaps, says Ruddiman, from Lat. *gummi*, gum, the viscous matter that flows from certain trees, as these vapours are exhaled from the earth.

Gumption, *good sense*. Ill. *gaum*, *cura*, *attentio*. Theot. *goumilos*, *qui sine cura est*. Lanc. Gloss. *gaum*, to understand; *gaumlese*, *senseless*.

Gurd, **Gourd**, **Gurge**, *to stop* in the manner of ice in a river; perhaps from Latin *regurgitare*.

Gurly, or **Gourlie** weddir, *stormy, rough weather*.

Gust, *to taste, to smell*; for the vulgar sometimes confound these two senses, and use them promiscuously.

Gout, *gout, any infirmity in the feet*.

Gy, *to guide, to direct, to move*.

Gyl, the proper name *Giles*. Sanct **Gyl**, or **Geil**, St. **Giles**, the tutelar saint of Edinburgh.

Gylmir.

Gy. ——— Gy.

Gylmir. See Gimmer, *a ewe in her second year.*

Gyll-fatt, Keel-vat, (in Brewing,) expl. *the cooling vat or tub.*

Gymp, Jimp, Gym, Jim, *neat, pretty handsome.*

Gyn, expl. *the lock or bolt of a door.* Ruddiman thinks it may signify the door itself, from Sax. *gin.* Wel. *gyn*, rictus.

Gyrd, expl. *quick step.*

Gyrd. See Gird, *to beat, throw or pierce.*

Gyre, *circling, turning round.* Fr. *girer*, *to whirl or twirle about.*

Gyre carling, expl. *a woman in a mask*; or *an old woman who has the character of being a sorceress*; so called perhaps from her pretending to form magical circles around her. See Gyre. The same word is also expl. *giant's wife.*

Gyrfe. See Gers, *grafs.*

Gyrth, Gird, *to surround.* See Gird, *a hoop.*

Gyrtht. See Girth, *sanctuary.* "Gif ane mau within
" sanctuarie craves the King's peace, and ane other
" man be evil zeale and purpose lifts up his neive
" to strik him, he fall pay to the King four kye,
" and to him quhom he wald have striken, ane kow :
" And gif he gives ane blow, nocht drawing blude,
" he fall pay six kye to the King, and twa to the
" man : And gif he fells him with his neive, he fall
" give to the King thirty kye, and fall also assithe
" the freinds of the defunct." *Stat. William. cap. 5.*

Gys, Gysis, Gise, *masquerade, mask*; abbrev. of *disguise.*

Gysart, *a person disguised, a mummer.*

Gysen. See Gayfen, *to become leaky.*

Gyte, Gide, *attire.*

Gyte, *mad, frolicksome.*

HABIL,

H.

HABIL, *able, qualified*; also, *to fit or qualify*. Fr. & Lat.

Habirgeoun, **Habirjhone**, *short coat of mail*. Teut. *hals*, collum; & *bergen*, tegere.

Habble, **Gabble**. See **Gab**. *to talk idly*.

Habound, *abound*. **Haboundance**, *abundance*.

Hace, **Hais**, *hoarse*. Sax. *has*, raucus.

Hach, **Hack**, *to cough voluntarily*.

Had, *to hold or keep*. **Haddin**, *holding, the quantity which can be held or contained*. **Haldin** is also used for *charter*.

Haddir, *beater, beat*. Sax. Teut. &c.

Haddir bells, *the beath blossom*.

Hafand, *heaving, lifting up*. Goth. *hafian*, levare, tollere.

Haffat, **Halfett**, *side of the head*. **Haffatys**, *temples*. Sax. *heafod*. Dan. *hafvet*. Goth. *haubith*, caput.

Hag, *broken mossy ground*; also, *a wood which has been cut down, and again inclosed for future growth*. Teut. *gbe-becht*, ligneum sepibus circumscriptum.

Hagabag, *refuse of any kind*.

Haggeis, *minced meat boiled in a bag*. Sax. *ge-bacca*. Belg. *backfel*, farcimen.

Hagil, *to use a great deal of useless talk in making a bargain*. Teut. *baken*, implicare; *hakkelen*, balbutire.

Hagil-bargain, *one who stands upon trifles in making a bargain*. Teut. *bachelinghe*, difficultates, hæsitatio.

See **Hagil**.

Haif, **Hafe**, *have*. **Haifing**, *having*.

Haifings, **Havingis**, *manners, behaviour*; quasi, *behavings*. [Teut. *hebbinghe*, habitudo.]

Hail, **Hale**, **Hailsome**, **Helsome**, *whole, healthy*.

Haims. See **Hames**, *a sort of collar for horses or oxen*.

Hain,

Hain, Hane, *to save, to keep from being used or consumed.*

Teut. *beynen*, sepire, obvallare.

Hair. See Har, *hoary, hoar frost.*

Hais. See Hace, *boarse.*

Hait, *bot.* Teut. *beet*, fervidus, acris, catuliens.

Haith, for Faith, *a petty oath.*

Halch. See Hauch, *plain by the side of a river.*

Hald, Hauld, *bold, habitation, dwelling, place of shelter, fortress.*

Hale, *ball.* Sax. *beal.* Teut. *balle*, aula.

Hale-skarth, *wholly safe, altogether sound, free from so much as a skart or scratch.*

Hale-war, Hale-ware, *all without exception, the whole.*

Halfin, Halflingis, Halfindale, *half, half-grown, almost.*

Teut. *halvelingh*, dimidiatum, feré.

Hallan-shaker, *a beggar in rags, a tatterdemallion, or raggamuffin*; from Fr. *baillons*, rags. Allan Ramsay defines the word, *a wretch who stands trembling by the ballan wall*, which he erroneously describes as being without the house, or out of doors.

Hallen, Hallan-wa, *a cottage partition wall of sod*, which extended from one side of the door rather more than half way across the house, and served to divide the family apartment from that which was reserved for the domestic animals. Hence probably it was called a *halflin* or *ballan wall*. Against the inner side of it was placed the fire, which leads to another conjecture that the name originally may have signified *the fire-wall* or *oven-wall*, from Teut. *bael*, *furnus*, *clibanus*, (translated also) *ficcus*, *aridus*, which agrees compleatly with the parched withered appearance of a *ballan-wall*. I observe Hallen also explained *shelter*.

Hallow-e'en, All-hallow-even, *the vigil of All-Saints day*; originally, it would seem, a kind of harvest-home festivity, celebrated on, or about, the *last day* of October. From a proper attention to seed and culture, the harvest is now somewhat more early.

Halok, Halayke, Halokyt, or Hallacht queen, *light, wanton wench*; seems nearly the same with *glaikeyt*. [Goth. *laikan*, ludere.]

Hals,

Hals, *Haufe*, *the throat, the neck*. Teut. & Isl. *bals*, *collum*.

Hals, *Haufe*, *to embrace, to salute*. Halyft, *embraced, saluted*. Teut. *balsen*, *inijcere brachia collo*.

Halſing, *Haufing*, *salutation*. See **Hals**, *to embrace*.

Haltand, *Hawtand*, *haugbty, bigb-minded*. **Haltandlie**, *Hawtandlie*, *haugbtily*. Fr. *haultain, bautain*, *superbus, arrogans*.

Halyſe, **Haly**, (*vitiouſly Halyhag*.) *boly*. Sax. *balig*.

Haly-how, **Sely-how**, *boly*, or *fortunate hood*; the film or membrane which envelopes the head of a child in the womb. When found upon the head of a new born infant, it was ſuppoſed to be an infallible preſage of good fortune.

Haly-rude, *boly croſs*. See **Rude**.

Halyſt, ſeemingly for **Halyſt**, *ſaluted*.

Hamald, **Haimylt**, *homely, domeſtic, of home growth or manufacture*. Skene writes it *haimbald*, *quaſi beld at home*.

Hamely, **Hamly**, *homely*, in the ſenſe of *friendly, free, familiar*.

Hames, **Hammys**, *Pair of Haims, a ſort of collar, for draught horſes or oxen, to which the traces are faſtened*. [See Teut. *hamme*, *numella*, *fetters*, to which they bear ſome ſlight reſemblance.]

Hamit. See **Hamald**, *home-bred*.

Ham-ſchakel, **Habſhaikel**, **Hobſhakle**, *to faſten the head of a horſe or cow to one of its fore-legs*, to prevent its wandering too far in an open field. [Teut. *hamme*, *poples*, *numella*.]

Ham-foken, **Haim-fuken**, *the crime of entering a man's houſe without his invitation, and of there aſſaulting him*. Teut. *beym-ſoecken*, *invadere violenter alicujus domum*; from *beym*, *domus*, *habita culum*; and *ſoecken*, *perſequi*. This ſeems alſo to have been the original ſignification of the Engliſh term *hamfoken*, ſince the word *hamfure* was very commonly uſed in the ſame ſenſe, and doubtleſs was formed from Sax. *ſaran*, *ire*, *proſciſci*; *quaſi home-going*. It may be added, if *hamfoken* be not properly and originally a crime, but as *Spelman* would have it, *the privilege*

or freedom of a man's own house, the meaning of an expression, in ancient English charters "ut quietus sit de hamfoca," is doubtful.

Handleth, *ankle*. Sax. *ancleow*, talus. Lanc. *ancliff*.

Hand-fasting, a sort of temporary marriage, formerly not uncommon in some of the south-western parts of Scotland. See Pennant. Shakespeare uses the word in the sense of *hold, custody*.

Hand-habend, *in possession of stolen goods*.

Hand-staff, *the name of a constellation*, probably Orion's sword. Also, *that part of a flail which is held by the thresher*.

Handwarp, *the city of Antwerp*; thus written by Sir D. Lindsay.

Hand-while, vulg. Hanla-while, *a short time*.

Hangarell, *an implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, &c. are hung*; commonly a stout branch of a tree, with a number of remaining stumps of smaller branches. [Teut. *hangsel*, hamus.]

Hank, *to fasten or tye*. Teut. *hencken*, suspendere.

Hank, (of yarn,) *a coil*. Isl. *haunk*, funiculus in forma circuli colligatus.

Hans in kelder, *Jack in the cellar*; vulgarly used for a child in the womb. Teut. *bans*, Johannes vel focus; & *kelder*, cellarium.

Hansell, *gift, the first money taken, or benefit received, upon any particular occasion*, such as the commencement of a new year; quasi *hand-sell*, from Sax. *sellan*, dare, tribuere. Wel. *honsel*. Teut. *banseel*, strenua, new year's gift; or rather perhaps from Teut. *bans*, focus, *banse*, societas; and *seelen*, ligare fune; vel *segbelen*, sigillare. [Goth. *hunsf*, sacrificium, the eucharist or consecrated bread. See Housel.]

Hansell, expl. *earnest*.

Hantyll, *quantity, number*; q. *hand-full*.

Hanzel-slip, expl. *uncouthly drest, ugly fellow*.

Hap, *to cover up*. Happit, *covered, screened*; originally the same with Heap.

Happer,

- Happer, *happer* (of a mill.) Sax. *happer*, a basket.
- Haque, Hagg, *barquebuss*. Teut. *baeck*, minor bombardarda, sclopus uncinatus.
- Haquebut, Hackbutt, *a kind of musquet*.
- Har, *hoar frost, nipping fog*; so called from its gray or whitish colour. Sax. *har*, canus; also expl. *a cold easterly wind*.
- Har, Hare, Hair, *hoary, sharp, nipping*; sometimes in the sense of *harsh*, or *rough to the taste*. [Gael. *garbh*, *garg*, asper.]
- Harbry. See Herbry, *barbour*, &c.
- Hardiment, *bardyness, courage, boldness*. Fr.
- Hardys, Hards, *the coarsest of the flax after dressing*.
- Hardyn, *sacking or sack cloth, made of the hards*.
- Hare. See Har, *hoary, hoar frost, cold easterly wind*.
- Harle, *to trail or drag through the mud, or over rough ground*.
- Harlots, of old signified *scoundrels*; or, according to Chaucer, *low male drudges*; in which sense the word had probably some connection with Sax. *hyra*, mercenarius; [*& leod*, populus.]
- Harlry, *honourable*; quasi *harlrick*, from Sax. *eorkic*, heroicus; *beor*, dominus.
- Harmefay, (Rhymer's Prophecy, St. 53.) probably may signify *safe, out of danger*; q. *harm-safe*.
- Harmis, *sorrows, troubles, indignation*. Sax. *bearm*, damnum. Fris. *barm*, tristis, dolens.
- Harnis, *brains*. Teut. *berne*, cerebrum. Goth. Gosp. Marc. 15. 22. *huairneins statbs*, place of skulls.
- Harn-pan, Hardyn-pan, *skull, head*. Teut. *berne-panne*, cranium, q. d. patella cerebri.
- Harn-sheet, Harden-sheet, *coarse linen cloth made from the hards or refuse of flax*.
- Harro, Harrow, *an exclamation of encouragement to pursuit, much the same with balloo*. Fr. *baro*.
- Harro, expl. *a furrow*; also expl. *to harry*.
- Harsh, Hars, *harsh, bitter, sour, rough*.
- Harst, Herst, *harvest*. Teut. *berfst*, autumnus.
- Hart, *to hearten or encourage*. Teut. *kerten*, animare.
- Hart,

Ha. ——— Ha.

- Hart, *to slun by a stroke on the breast*. Teut. *bertin*, transfigere pectora.
- Hartly, *heartily*; *heartly*.
- Hart-sare, *sick at heart*. Teut. *bert-scer*, cordolium.
- Haryage, Hairyché, *berd* (of cattle), a collective word; as of sheep we say a hirsell or flock, of dogs a pack. Sax. *herige*, turma. O. Fr. *barax* or *barelle*, a troop or herd.
- Hasart, Hasard, Hasert, expl. *old gray-pate, dotard*; also *of a gray colour*. [Isl. *baera*, cani.]
- Hasartour, *gamester*. Fr. *bazarder*, tesserarius.
- Haslock, *a great besom*, or any such thing made of rushes, hair, &c.
- Hate, Hat, Hett, Hatyne, *named, was called*; preter. of Sax. *batan* or *batan*. Teut. *beeten*, vocare, appellare.
- Haterent, Heytrent, corr. of *hatred*.
- Hathil. See Ethil, *noble*.
- Hatter, *to sbatter*.
- Hattir, Haltir, expl. *mapple, acer*.
- Haubrek, Haubrick, *coat of mail*. Fr. *bauberg*, *baubert*.
- Hauch, Haugh, *valley or level ground on the side of a running water*. Teut. *ouwe*, *ager*, *pratum*; or, according to Ruddiman, from *ballow, hollow*, as *fallow* from *fallow*.
- Hauch, Heigh, *an interjection equivalent to ha*.
- Haufe. See Hals, *neck, throat*.
- Haver, *oats*. Haver-meal, *oat-meal*. Teut. *baver*, *avena*, *bromos*.
- Haverel, *chattering half-witted person*; quasi, *babbler* or *gabbler*, q. v.
- Haves, *have*; also expl. *goods* or *effects*.
- Haw, *sea-coloured, of a pale colour between blue and green*; from Swed. *haf*, *mare*. Ruddiman suggests a derivation from *baws*, the fruit of the hawthorn.
- Hawk, *a kind of hook for drawing out dung from a cart*. [Swed. *bake*, *uncus*.]
- Hawkyt, *having one or more white spots, white faced, streaked*.
- Hawkyt, *chopt, broken into chinks*.

Hawtane,

He. ——— He.

Hawtane, Haltane, *baughty*. Fr. *bautaine*.

Hayrschip. See Heirfschip, *plunder*.

Hē, Hie, *higb*. Heiar, *bigger*; also, *to set on high, to exalt*.

He and He, *every one*.

Heal, *whole*; also, *to conceal*. See Heild.

Hearkening, quasi Heartening, *encouragement*. See Hart.

Heary, a conjugal appellation equivalent to *my dear*.

Hecht. See Hate, *named*.

Hecht. See Heycht, *promise, command; promised, threatened*.

Heck, *bay-rack*. Swed. *beck*, præsepe.

Heckle, *to tease*, alluding to the manner of operation of a *beckle*.

Hedeles, Headles, *a part of a weaver's loom*.

Hede-stikkis, expl. *a species of artillery*.

Hede-werk, *head-ach*. Sax. *wærc*, dolor.

Hedy-pere, *of equal stature or age*; from *head* and Fr. *pair*, par.

Heeze, *to raise or lift up with difficulty*.

Heezy, *hoisting or hoisting*.

Heft, *to accustom to live in a place*. Teut. *hasten*, morari, *figere*, aptando *connectere*; *ge-hecht*, pratum sepibus circumscriptum.

Heftit, *accumulated*, as milk that has not been drawn from the animal in due time.

Heich, *higb*. Heicht, *bight*.

Heicht, *to raise, to extoll*. Heichtyt, *raised*.

Heicht, Height, *promised, engaged, threatened*; also, *named*.

Heid-geir, *head dress*. See Geir.

Heidyt, *be-headed*, Heidyn, *be-heading*.

Heild, Heill, Hele, *to cover up, to conceal, to protect, to save, to defend*. Sax. *helan*, tegere.

Heill, *to heal or cure*. Sax.

Heilly, Helie, *bigbly*. Sax.

Heily, expl. *filly*; probably a corruption.

Heir, Here, *lord, master*. Sax. *hera*, major. Dan. *here*, dominus.

Heirfschip,

Heirschip, *plunder or devastation by an army*; equivalent to Sax. *bere-reaf*, *militaria spolia*, *bere*, *exercitus*.
Heiryald, **Heriaid**, **Herezeld**, **Hereceild**, *fine or premium paid to a superior on the death of a vassal*; commonly, among the lower ranks, *the best ought, aver, or article of moveable goods*, as a horse, cow, blanket, or sheet. Sax. & Teut. *ber ge-waede*, vel *bergeat*, *hominii introductorium*, *mortamentum*. The most natural derivation of the word seems to be from Teut. *beer*, *dominus*; & *gildan*, *solvere*. But Spelman and others bring it from Teut. *beer*, *exercitus*, quasi *provision for war*, or a tribute rendered to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war. By the laws of Canute, it appears that, at the death of a landholder, "so many horses and arms were to be paid as in his life-time he was obliged to keep for the king's service." Sax. *bergyld*, *militare tributum*.

Heis, **Heys**, *a lifting up*; also, *to lift up, to hoise*. Sax. *beahsian*. Fr. *bauffer*, *elevare*, *attollere*.

Heist, *promise, threatening, command*. See **Heycht**.

Hekkil, *beckle, an instrument used in the dressing of flax*.

Helz, *health, healthy*. Sax. *bael*, *salus*.

Helmstok, *the helm of a ship*, *gubernaculum*.

Helter-skelter, *in rapid confusion*.

Hempy, "*one for whom the hemp grows*."

Hend. See **Heynd**, *trained up, educated, taught*.

Hender, *kinder, by-past*. **Hendermar**, *bindermost*. Teut. *binden hinder*, *post*.

Hen-wyfe, *woman who takes care of the hens*. **Hen-wyffis** of *Venus*, *bawds*.

Henic-man, **Heinsman**, *domestic servant*; from Sax. *hine*, *domesticus*; *famulus*; or Teut. *bende*, *vicinus*, *prope*; q. d. a servant who attends closely upon his master; either of which seems preferable to another explanation (by Dr. Percy) quasi *baunch-man*, from Teut. *bencke*, *coxa*. In the same language we find *baens-booft*, translated *delator*, *quadruplator*, qui ut gallus (*haen*) suo cantu diem & tempestates nuntiat,

ita secreta aliorum prodit; & *benne*, homo im-
 muliebri animo. See Heynd.

benfure, perhaps *one who had been trained to
 use of arms*. See Heynd: Or, *one who was expert
 in felling stake and ryce fences*; from Teut. *beynen*,
 obvallare. A *bastie benfour* might thus
 have an affinity with the expression still commonly
 to denote extraordinary rapidity, “like a man
 in felling ryce or brushwood.”

lynt, caught, seized, took, snatched. Sax. *bente*,
 t; *bentan*, capere, rapere. Chauc. *benters*,
 res.

berne, Hipp-thorne, rosa silvestris.

berre, arbour, grove, shrubbery. Lat. *arboretum*;
*a flower garden, or place where many plants and
 flowers grow naturally*. Lat. *herbarium*.

berre, barbour, lodging, entertainment. Teut. *ber-
 re*, diversorium, caupona, mansio; from her-
 cus, communis; & *berghen*, fervare, salvere,
 . This word is given by Ruddiman as the ori-
 ginal of *Herbere, arboretum vel herbarium, q. d.
 cilium arboreum*.

*berne who tends sheep or cattle; also, to tend sheep
 or cattle*. Sax. *beord*, pastor, custos.

See Hards, *coarse flax*.

berre, chief, leader, master. Teut. *herr*, *beer*, do-
 ms.

*berre, Heirischip, Hairship, plunder, waste, expen-
 se*. See Heirship.

*berre, the night before last, or before yester-
 day*. Fr. *hier*.

berre, Heryeld. See Heiryald, *fine paid to a superi-
 or, the death of a vassal*.

berre, some kind of bird, perhaps a heron.

See Hais, *hoarse*.

berre, to plunder, rob, or ruin. Sax. *berian*,
 ire, prædari; from *berge* or *here*, exercitus.

*berre, expl. by Skinner that kind of hawk which
 he berons his quarry*.

berre, harvest. Belg. *berfste*.

Hefe.

He. ——— He.

Hefe. See Heeze, *to lift with difficulty*.

Hesp, *that which catches the bolt of a door*.

Hesp, *a certain quantity of yarn*.

Hest, expl. *command, injunction*.

Hething, Haithing, q. *oathing, swearing, cursing, banning*. The same word (in Dougl. Virgil) "*drive to hething*" is expl. by Ruddiman *to traverse the country*, quasi *to go a beating*; i. e. through unfrequented places. The word *betben* is elsewhere defined *mockery*, and thus may be the same with *booting*; but neither of them appears satisfactory.

Hett, Hait, *bot*.

Heuir, Heure, Hure, *whore*. Teut. *boere*. Sax. *bor*, meretrix. Goth. *boros*, adulteri.

Heuch, Hew, *steep bank, commonly understood to be somewhat broken or rocky; and covered, at least in part, with wood*; seems to have some affinity with Teut. *boogh*, altus, profundus, arduus; *beve*, elevatio; or, according to Ruddiman, with Sax. *beafian*, elevare, attollere. See Cleuchis, *cliffs*.

Hevid, Hevyd, Heuffid, *bead*; also *bebeaded*.

Hevit, Hewit, *beaved, lifted up, raised*.

Hew. *bue*, colour, appearance. Hewit, coloured. Sax. *beve*, species, color.

Hewmond, *helmet*. Ill. *bilma*, obtegere; & *mond*, month.

Heycht, Hecht, *promised, threatened*. Sax. *ge-becht*, promissus; *batan*, promittere. Teut. *heissen*, beten, jubere.

Heylit, *covered up, concealed*; pret. of *to bele* or *byll*. Sax. *belan*, celare: hence *bell*.

Heyn. See Hain, *to save*. Winter-heyning was commonly understood to be from 11th November to 23d April. Summer-heyning, *vice versa*.

Heynd, Hend, *docile, tractable, educated, trained up, exercised, expert, skilful*; seems to have some connection with the Sax. *hynden*, classis, tribus, q. *one* who had attached himself to some military class or association. *Hyndenus*, homo scil. qui alicujus *socialitatis* particeps erat; from *ge-innian*, *præstare* inferre; or *ge-hynan*, humiliare. Heynd, according

Hi. ——— Ho.

to this derivation, appears also to signify *courteous, affable, polite*.

iehiss, expl. *batches*.

iddilis, Hiddlingis, in a *bidden or secret manner*; *hiding places*.

iddermare, *hitherward, more this way*.

iddirtill, Hiddirtillis, *hitherto*.

idduous, Hidwyls, *hideous, terrible*. Fr. *bideux*.

ie, Hy, Hé, *haste, to haste, to make haste*. Sax. *higan, festinare*.

ingare, *necklace*; q. *hanger, pendant*.

int, *bold or grip*. See Hent, *caught*.

irn, a *secret corner, a place of retreat or retirement, a den*, Sax. *ærn, ern*, locus, frequentius autem locus secretior.

irple, Cripple, *to go as if lame*. Teut. *hippelen, saltare, subfilere*.

irsell (of sheep), a *stock*; from Fr. *barax* or *barelle*. Sax. *berd, grex*.

irsell, Hurtle, *to move one's self in a sitting or lying posture; to move without the common use of the limbs*. According to Ruddiman, *to slide forward with a rustling noise*; from Sax. *byrstan, frigere, murmurare*.

irst, explained by Ruddiman a *door-binge*, or, (more correctly,) perhaps *the threshold*, it being represented in one instance by Gaw. Douglas as of "marbill." [Teut. *berd-stad, pavimentum sub camino*; q. d. a flagged pavement to correspond with the range of the great door.]

irst, a *knoll or little bill*. Ruddiman explains it, a *bare and hard part of a bill*.

irst, a *small wood*. Sax. *byrst, sylva*.

isty, expl. *dry, chapt, barren*.

ite, Hyte. See Gyte, *mad, giddy*.

, the singular of Hose, *sockings*.

, metr. gr. Hone, an *interjection commanding to desist or leave off*. But ho, or Eut hone, *without stopping*; also *beyond all bounds*.

belers, *light-horsemen*; also expl. *light armed men*.

Hobynis, *light war-horses.*

Hoble, *to cobb or mend in a bungling manner.*

Hog, *a sheep, male or female, in the second half of the first year.*

Hoggers, expl. *coarse stockings without feet.*

Hogmanay, *an exclamation used by the poor people who go about begging on the last day of the year; signifying, it would seem, I wish you all manner of festive happiness, (or good cheer,) with a keen appetite; nearly connected with the vulgar Teut. phrase, "met heuge ende meughe eten," cum voluptate & appetitu edere; or "teghen heuge ende meughe drincken," invito stomacho bibere. Or it may be perhaps a corruption of another well known Teut. or rather Sax. phrase, viz. bogen-hyne, or bouikenhyne, signifying own domestic servant. By the ancient laws of England, a stranger who lodged only one night in the house of a landlord or husbandman, was called uncutb man; twa nighte, guesste; thrid nighte, bogen-hyne, own domestic; after which, the master of the house became accountable for his misdeeds. Upon alms-giving days, such as the last or first of the year, a poor supplicant might deem it a persuasive to charity to call out at the door of the wealthy, bogen-hyne, equivalent to "pray remember your old domestic servant." The process of the corruption either from this phrase or from heuge ende meughe, to bogmanay, is more natural and simple than many others which could be adduced.—Or it seems, lastly, not improbable, that Hogmanay may have some connection with the Scand. boeg-tid, a term applied to Christmas and various other festivals of the church. Teut. bogbe-tijd, geniale tempus, lætus dies, quasi bog-tide-day. Lamb, in his notes to the poem of Flodden-field, suggests a derivation from Greek bagia-mene, the holy moon, i. e. December, the exclamation being used only on the last day of that month.*

Hol, How, *low, hollow, deep.* Teut. hol, cavus, abditus.

Holme,

Ho. ——— Ho.

- Holme, Howme, *low ground liable to be overflowed by water*; also, *an island*. Swed. *holme*, *insula*, *qualis in fluviis esse solet*. Item, *a forma insulæ ita vocatur area, sepibus a reliquo fundo separata*.
- Holk, Howk, *to dig, to make hollow*. Swed. *bolka*, *cavare*. See *Hol*, *cavus*.
- Holkis, Howks, *a disease of the eye*. Teut. *bol-ooghe*, *catophthalmus*.
- Holt, *wood, forest*. Teut. *bout*. Sax. *holt*, *sylva*, *lignum*. *Wood* is perhaps only a corr. of *Holt*.
- Holt, *high situation, top of a bill, a height*. Fr. *bault*.
- Holnye, commonly explained *the bolly tree*. There is, however, some reason to believe that it sometimes signified *the yew tree*. Teut. *hollen-ter* is also translated *sambucus*, *elder-tree*.
- Hosing, Hosen, *hose, stockings*. Swed. *hosor*, *tibialia*.
- Hom, Hem, *them*. Sax. *beom*, *illos*.
- Hone, *delay*. See *Ho*.
- Honest, *honourable, generous, liberal*.
- Hool, Heal, *expl. to conceal*. See *Heild*.
- Hope, *small bay*. Isl. *bop*, *large pond*.
- Host, Hoist, *to cough*. Teut. *hoesten*, *tussire*.
- Hostay, *to besiege*. O. Fr. *hostoyer*.
- Hostilleris, *inn-keepers*. See Vol. II. p. 389.
- Hotching, *shaking, moving the body up and down in an aukward manner*. Fr. *bocher*.
- Hotch-potch, *a dish of mutton or lamb broth, and different sorts of vegetables, served up with the meat in it, cut into pieces*. Teut. *butspot*. Fr. *bochepot*.
- Hove, Huf, *to remain, delay, or stay*; in the same sense as *Gaw*. Douglas uses *dwell* for *tarry*; and we, *to dwell upon a subject*. Hovand, *hovering*; from Sax. *hof*, *domus cum solo & horto*. Teut. *hoven*, *to make good cheer*.
- Hove, *to heave, to swell*.
- Houk, *expl. to heap*.
- Houl, How, *the hull or body of a ship*.
- Houlat, *owl*. Fr. *houlette*.
- Houris, *morning prayers, the bell for morning prayers*. Fr.

Houfel,

Ho. — Hu.

- Houfel, Houzle, *the Eucharist*, or rather *the consecrated bread*. Sax. *busel*, *busl*, *busul*, panis eucharisticus. Goth. *busl*, sacrificium. As a verb, the word also signified either *to administer* or *to receive the sacrament of the Eucharist*. According to Skinner, from *bofiola*; to Jhre, from Scand. *busan*, offerre.
- Houffaris, *horse mantles*. Fr. *houssaux*.
- Hout. See Holt, a wood; also a bill.
- How, *bulwark*; *the lower part betwixt opposite banks, the bottom of a dean*.
- How, Hoe, *a hood or night cap*; *a wreath or garland*. Teut. *huius*, reticulum, capillare, vitta. See Halyhow.
- Howd, *to float*; [Dan. *hav*, mare.]
- Howdy, *midwife*; the origin of the word unknown; if it be not from Ill. *iad*, puerperium; *iadsof*, dolores puerperii; *iordgumma*, (rectius,) *iadgumma*, obstetrix, Theot. *odan*, pariendus.
- Howf, *a commodious place for tarrying in*. See Hove.
- Howis, Hochs, *boughs*.
- Howk. See Holk, *to dig*.
- Howmet, *a little cap or crown*. See How.
- Howms, *bolms*, plains on a river side. See Holme.
- How-towdie, *young hen or chicken*.
- Howyn, Hovyn, expl. *baptized*.
- Hoy, *to urge or incite*.
- Hubbil-schow, *confusion, confused racket*. Teut.
- Huddone, Huddum, expl. *a kind of whale*. Bishop Douglas translates the Lat. *pristis* of Virgil by this word.
- Huddroun, *a person in a slovenly dress, hideous or ugly*.
- Huddry, *slovenly, disorderly, tawdry*.
- Hude-pyke, *miser*.
- Hule, *shell*.
- Huly, Hooly, *slow, slowly, leisurely*. Haly and fair, *soft and fair*, paulatim; from *ho*, delay.
- Hund, *to incite, to encourage*.
- Hunder, Hundreth, *hundred*.
- Hune, Hone, *step, delay*.
- Hungin, *hung, banged*.
- Hunker, Hounkir. See Hurkill, *to crouch*.

Hurcheoun,

Hu. ——— Hy.

Hurcheoun, *bedge-bog*. Fr. *herisson*.

Hurdeis, *bips, buttocks*.

Hurkill, **Hurdle**, *to crouch, to sit in a bent contracted posture*. Swed. *buka*, inclinatis clunibus humi incubare.

Hurly, expl. *last*.

Hurlie-hacket, *sliding down a precipice*, a kind of childish sport.

Hurfts, expl. *woods*. Sax.

Husband, *husbandman*; one who, for the privilege of a house, and the use of a few acres of land, (*a husband-land*;) was bound to render certain services to the proprietor, such as tilling his ground, reaping his crop, entertaining poor travellers, &c. To this day, a farmer's cottar or cottager who, instead of paying rent, engages to be a reaper in harvest, is said to be *bund* or *bound* for his house; and in Old English, a hous-band was also termed a *bous-fasten* or *land-fasten*. The Dan. and Swed. *bonde*, rusticus, agricola; *bond-folk*, peasantry, are probably from the same source, rather than from the Belg. *bowen*, agricolari; also expl. *ædificare, struere, architectari*; in this sense equivalent to Sax. *byan*. Dan. *boe*. Isl. *buu*. Scot. *bigg*, & Goth. *bauan*, habitare, construere sedem ubi habites; all of which are from Teut. *boogan*, *flectere*, to construct dwellings with *boughs* or *branches*; analagous to the expression of Ulphilas, *timrida razn fein ana staina*, he timbred or built his house upon a rock.

Husband-land, according to Skene, "*six acres of sok and syth land*," i. e. about the eighth part of a plough gate, or "an ox in the plough."

Huffil, (Gaw. Douglas,) *to make a rustling or clashing noise*.

Hulsyf-skape, *buswifery*.

Huttock, *a small hood or hat*; dimin. of *bude*.

Huve. See *Hove*, *to hover* or *halt*.

Hyne, **Hynd**, *domestic, servant*. Sax. *bine*, domesticus, servus, famulus. [Teut. *binne*, parum homo, homo imbellis. According to Kilianus, quasi *bén-man*.]

Hyne, *hence*; also expl. *young man*. See *Hyne*.

Hynk

Hy. ——— Ja.

Hynk, *baste away.*

Hyne, *bind.* Teut. *binde*, *cerva.*

Hynt. See *Hent*, *caught.*

Hypocras, *Hippocras*, *an aromattick wine.* Fr. *hepocras.*

Hyrsale. See *Hirfell*, *a flock.*

Hyrst. See *Hirst.*

I.

JAB, *Jag*, *to prick, to pierce as with a pin or dart.*

Jag, *jack* or *bunter fashion*, (of boots ;) from Teut. *jag-ben*, *agitare feras.*

Jaip, *Jape*, *to jeer, mock, or beguile*; probably a corr. of Teut. *gecken*, *deridere*; or from Fr. *javioler*, *to gabble or prate.*

Jaiperie, *Japery*, *buffoonery.* See *Jaip.*

Jaipers, *Japers*, *buffoons, jesters.* See *Jaip.*

Jakkis, *Jacks*, *short coats of mail.* Teut. *jacke*, *tunica*, *prætexta toga.*

Jak-men, *men in armour, or dressed in coats of mail.* See *Jakkis*, *short coats of mail.*

Jangle and *jack*, *to tattle and trifle away the time.* See *Jauk.*

Janglour, *clamorous talker, quarrelsome person, juggler.* Fr. *jongleur.* [Teut. *jancken*, *gannire*, *latrare.*]

Jarg, *Jirg*, *to sound like a door on the hinges.* Swed. *jerga*, *semper eadem obgannire, ut solent aniculæ iratæ.*

Jaudie, *a pudding of oat-meal, and bogs lard, with onions and pepper, inclosed in a sow's stomach, formerly used as a supper dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fastrens Even.*

Javel, *Jafel*, *Jefwell*, *prating or chattering fellow.* Fr. *javiolour.* See *Jaip.*

Javellour, *jailer.* Fr.

Jauk, *to work in a trifling or idle manner.*

Jaw, *Jawe*, *a wave or billow.* To *Jaw*, *to dash, in the manner of waves against the shore*; or actively, *to throw out*; perhaps from Swed. *hauf*, *mare.*

Jawpes,

Jawpes, *the spray or drops of water that are forced into the air by repercussion, tempest, or otherwise, however small the quantity may be. To Jawpe, to bespatter with water.* See **Jaw**.

Ice-shogles, icicles. Teut. *iis-kekel*, *stiria*, *gelicidium*.

Ich, I. Teut. *ich*, *ick*. Goth. *ik*. Lat. *ego*.

Ichone, *each one, every one.*

Icker, *ear of corn.* See **Echeris**.

Ident, Ydent, Eidant, diligent. Swed. & Ill. *idin*, *laboriosus*; *idner men*, *homines industrii*.

Jee, *to move to a side.*

Jelly, Jelly-man, *expl. a man of integrity.*

Jereflouris, Geraflouris, gilliflowers. Teut. *gberoffel*, *caryophyllea*.

Jer-oe, *expl. a great-grandchild.* See **Oe**.

Jest. See **Gest**, *action, exploit, adventure*; or *the history of any such.* Lat.

Jett up and down, *to flaunt about, or from place to place.* Fr. *jetter*, *jactare*.

I-fere, In fere, in company, together. Sax. *fere*, *socius*.

Jibe, taunt, jest, mock.

Jink, *to escape from, (as by turning a corner.)*

Jinker, *a gay sprightly girl, a wag.*

Jizzen-bed, child-bed. To be in jizzen, *to ly in.* See **Howdy**.

Il-fard, ill favoured. Ill *fawlie, ill-favouredly.*

Ilk, Ilka, each. Sax. *aclc*, *etc*, *unusquisque*. Ilk *ane*, *each one, every one.*

Ilk, the same. Sax. *ylc*, *idem*. Of that ilk, *of the same*, i. e. when a person's surname and title are the same.

Ill, Ile, Yle, isle. Fr.

Ill-willie, malevolent, envious, spiteful.

I-lore, Elore, lost; as an exclamation *wo is me!* from Teut. *loor*, *melancholicus*.

Imbrew, *expl. to engross*; quasi *imbrieff*.

Immanent, remaining. Lat.

Impesche, to binder or prevent. Fr. *empescher*.

Importabill, intolerable, unsupportable. Lat.

Impryve, to disprove. Improving, *disproving*.

Inch,

In. ——— Is,

Inch, *small island*. Gæcl. *innis*, infula.

Incend, *to kindle*. Incendyt, *kindled*. Lat.

Incluse, *to inclose, to include*. Lat.

Incontinent, *instantly, without delay*. Lat.

Indil, Inkil. See Eindil, *to suspect*.

Inding, *unworthy*. Lat. *indignus*.

Indole, *indolent, inactive*.

Indure, *to barden*.

Infang, *to catch, to inclose, to fold in*; from Fang.

Infang thief seems to have signified originally a person who committed theft, and thereafter was caught, within the jurisdiction of his own proper lord; *latro captus, de hominibus suis propriis, factus de latrocinio*; and Outfang-thefe, a "*fora* (foreign) *thefe quba cum fra an utber man's land or jurisdiction*." Both these terms, however, came, in process of time, to denote the power or privilege of the lord or baron to sit as judge and to decide upon the respective cases of theft committed within his jurisdiction.— And latterly, the word *fang* appears in some cases to have been transferred from the act of catching or apprehending, (undoubtedly its true meaning,) to the circumstance of the stolen goods being found in possession of the thief; for which there seems to be no good authority.

Infare, *in-road*. Sax. *infaer*, ingressus. See Fare, *to go*. Also used to signify *feast at in going*. [Teut. *in-voer*, *invectio*.]

Ingan, *onion*. Fr. *oignon*, cepe.

Ingent, *huge, large*. Lat. *ingens*.

Ingill, Ingle, *fire, fire-place*; the derivation of the word unknown; if it be not from Lat. *ignis*, which seems rather improbable. See Taanles.

Ingrave, *expl. to cut out*.

Ingyne, *ability, capacity, genius, ingenuity*.

Ingyre, (Gaw. Douglas,) *expl. to bring in, to thrust in, to insinuate*; from Fr. *ingerer*.

Inherd. See Anherd, *approved, adhered to*.

Inkirle, *expl. eagerly, fervently, passionately*; according to Ruddiman, corrupted from Fr. *en cœur*; quasi

- quasi from the heart, as per queer from par cœur, by heart.* [Dan. *yñksom*, merciful, compassionate.]
- Inlak**, *Inleck*, *the quantity deficient*. A peck of in-lak, *a peck deficient*.
- Inlake**, *to be deficient, to come short of measure, weight, or number*; also *died*.
- Inn**, *to bring in*, (particularly corn to the barn-yard.) Teut. *innen*, colligere, recipere.
- Innermare**, *more inwards*. So also *hithermare*, *nethermare*, *forthirmare*, &c.
- Innouth**, *within*. Teut. *innigh*, interior. [Sax. *innoth*, matrix.]
- Innys**, *house, lodgings*. Sax. *inne*, domus.
- Inria**, *to incur*; from Eng. *run*, currere.
- Infight**, *household furniture, vulgarly plenishing*.
- Insolence**, *diffoluteness, looseness of manners*; in the same sense as *dissolution* is used by Atterbury.
- Inspraich**, *probably furniture*. See *Spraucherie*.
- Insprent**, *did spring in, did leap in*.
- Insyle**, *to encompass, surround, or infold*.
- Intak**, expl. *contract*; also *contraction*.
- Intertrik**, (Gaw. Douglas,) expl. *to censure, to criticize*.
- Intermell**, *to intermingle*. See *Mell*, *to mingle*.
- Intromit**, *to intermeddle*.
- Intrufs**, *to intrude*.
- Inwaird**, *Inwaird, to put in ward, to imprison*; also *inwards*.
- Inwith**, *downwards, declivity, descent*; also expl. *within*. Teut. *innigh*, interior.
- Inyet**, *Injett, to pour in*; from Fr. *jetter*.
- Jo**, *sweet-heart, friend*; seemingly a contraction of *joy*.
- Jogill**, *to jogg or shake from side to side*. Teut. *schockelen*, vacillare.
- John**; *St. John to borrough, or to borch*. *St. John be your security or guardian*. *St. John's crosses, posts erected*, (perhaps in cross form,) *by the road side for the direction of travellers*;—in allusion to John the Baptist, "who was the preparer of the way" for the Messiah.

- Joktaleg, a vulgar word for a large folding knife.
 Jolie, pretty, handsome, merry. Jolely, prettily. Fr.
 Jonet, Jennet, *Spanish borse*, Teut. *gbenette*.
 Jonette, a species of lily. Fr. *jaulnette*, *caltha palustris*.
 Teut. *jannotte*, *jennette*, *narcissus*, *lychnis filvel-*
tris.
 Jone, June, to join. Jonyng, *junction*. Jonys, joins.
 Jorneye, a days work, an engagement or battle. Fr. *jour-*
née; also an expedition, in the same way as the Ro-
 man authors use *dies*.
 Jow, Jew, juggler.
 Jow, Jowl, to ring or toll a large bell by the motion of
 its tongue. Burus, however, observes, that the word
 "includes both the swinging motion and the pealing
 found."
 Jowis, the jaws. Sax. *ceale*, the jole or jowl.
 Jouk, to bend the body forwards, to incline the head
 with a view to escape some injury; by consequence to
 trick.
 Joukery-paukery, *jugling and pawky tricks*.
 Joyis, Joce, to enjoy; Fr. *jouir*.
 Ipie. See Eiry, *fearful througb solitude*.
 Irous, *ireful, wrathful, angry*. Lat.
 Irfsche, Erfsche, *Irisb*. *Iryschrie, people of Ireland*.
 Ischawin, *shown*; quasi *y-shown*.
 Ische, *issue, passage outward*.
 Isillis, Isels, *Isles, red hot embers, half consumed fire*.
 Ill. *eyfa*, cinis ignitus scintillans.
 Iskiebac, *usquebaugh*, corruptly *whisky*; an Irish word
 signifying the water of life.
 Istabill, Istable, to *establish*. Istablyt, *fixed, calm, at*
rest.
 Ithand. See Eidant, *busy, unremitting*.
 Ithandlie, *busily, vigorously*; from Ithand.
 Jundie, Junnie, to jog or shake (a vessel containing li-
 quid.)
 Jupee, Jeup, wide or great coat. Teut. *juype*.
 Jupert, Juperty, *jeopardy*.
 Jury, Jewry, *Jewish people*.
 Justyre, Justrie, *justice ayre, court of justice*.

Juxters,

Ju. ——— Ka.

Juxters, Jokesters, *jokers*.

Jute, *sour or dead liquor*.

Iwis, I wis, *truly, surely*. Teut.

Jymp. See Gimp, *slender, tight*. Teut. *jent, bellus, concinnus*.

Jympis, *quirks*.

Izle. See Ifillis, *hot cinders*.

K.

KA, Kae. Teut. *ka, kae, graculus*.

Kaber, *rafter*. Celt. *céibr, ceber, cabar, tignum*.

Kaif. See Cafe, *tame*.

Kail. See Cail, *colewort*. Kail-runt, *the stem of the colewort*.

Kain. See Kean, *rent*.

Kair, *care*. Ulph. Joh. 10. 13. *ni kar ist, non est cura*.

Kame; Kemb, *comb, to comb*. Teut. *kemmen, pectere*.

Kames, *combs, bone-combs*.

Kappercaillzie, *cock of the wood*; a species of grouse as large as a turkey, now extinct in Scotland.

Karle. See Carle, *rustic*.

Karris, *small carts with tumbrel wheels*. Teut. *karre, curriculum*.

Katherines, Ketheryns, Catherins, Kettrin, explained by Skene *sojourners*, (*sojourners*), or *sturdy beggars*; *free-booters*. In the notes to Ware's *Hibernia* are found these words, "*Catherani*, Irish; *Keathern*, a company, vulgarly *kerns*; signified originally a *band of soldiers*, but is now taken in a contemptuous sense." Although the word seems thus to be of Irish extraction, something like a family resemblance may be traced between it and the Teut. *ketter*, *sectator, confectator*; *ketten, ketzen, sectari, confectari*, *multum & continuo sequi, curfitare, discurrere*; *quasi, hunting about for subsistence*, without following any regular profession; *vagabonds*. Some appearance of the word is to be found in most of the Teu-
tonic

tonic dialects; in the Swedish particularly, with a very bad meaning. See Ketrail.

Kavel, Cavil, an opprobrious appellation of doubtful meaning, perhaps *noisy quarrelsome fellow*; from Teut. *kiiver*, rixator, altercator, litigator; or may have some allusion to *Capul*, equus, as a young woman is contemptuously called a filly or fillock.

Kavels, Keivels, Keulis. See Cavillis, *lots, shares*.

Kean, Kain, *rent*. Teut. *ken-penninck*, auctoramentum, tributum quod vasallus singulis annis beneficii agnoscendi causa pendit, an acknowledgment of dependence; from Teut. *kennen*, agnoscere. Kean or Kain hens, *bens paid as an additional rent*.

Kebbis or Kabbit ewes, *those which have brought forth immaturally*, or have been prevented accidentally from rearing a lamb. [Teut. *kippen*, parere.]

Keibuck, *cheese, large cheese*.

Kedgie. See Caidgie, *frolicksome*.

Kekle, Gige, *to laugh*. Teut. *kackelen*, garrere.

Keik, *to spy cunningly, to peep*. Belg. *kiicken*. Dan. *küger*, videre, spectare.

Keiking-glas, *looking glass, mirror*.

Keil, *red ochre, ruddle stone, a sort of red chalk*.

Kelchin, *the name given in the ancient laws of Scotland to a particular species of assyibment*; from Theot. *kelten*. Teut. *gelden*, compensate, solvere.

Kele, Kelis, Kelit, *to kill, kills, killed*. Belg. *kelen*, jugulare, trucidare; *kele*, guttur.

Kell, *a caul, hood, or veil*; now commonly used for the top or crown of a woman's cap. Teut. *kouel*, cucullus, capitium. Ruddiman makes *reticulum* the primary signification of "kell," the old translators of the Bible having used "kal" in that sense.

Kelpys, Kelpies, expl. *a sort of mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in stormy seas*.

Kelt, expl. *cloth with a freeze*, commonly made of active black wool.

Kelty, Keltie, *a large bumper*. Teut. *gbelte*, poculum majus. Vide Stat. Hist. Vol. XVIII. p. 473.

Kemp, *to strive, contend, fight*. Sax. *kempen*. Teut. *kampen*, dimicare. The word is still used to denote the contending of reapers in harvest.

Kemper

Ke. ——— Ki.

- Kemper**, *contender, fighter*. Teut. *kempe*. Belg. & Ill. *kaemper*, bellator; whence probably, says Ruddiman, the ancient Cimbri took their name.
- Kemple**, *a load or about forty bottles of straw*.
- Ken**, *to know*. Swed. *kaenna*. Dan. *kiende*, cognoscere.
- Kennetis**, *bounds*; perhaps a diminutive from Lat. *canis*.
- Kenfie**, *Kensfour*, expl. *alert young man*. Sax. *cene*, acer.
- Kenspeckle**, *of an uncommon or singular appearance*.
- Kent**, *a long staff*, such as shepherds use for leaping over ditches.
- Kepp**, *to catch, intercept*. Teut. *keppen*, captare.
- Ker-caik**, *a small cake made of flour with eggs, &c.*
- Ker-handit**, *left handed*. Gael. *cearr*, awkward.
- Kerf**, *to carve*. Kerfyt, *carved*. Teut. *kerfen*.
- Kerfs**, *Carfe*, *a tract of low fertile ground*. Ill. *kior*, *ker*, lacus, palus; *kiorr*, lacunæ, paludes, loca depressa & palustria. In a tract of this kind, a piece of rising ground is called *an inch* or *island*.
- Ketch-pillaris**, *sharpers*; probably, says Lord Hailes, a corruption of Fr. *gaspilleurs*, spendthrifts.
- Kethat**, expl. *caffock, robe*.
- Ketrail**, *beretick*. Teut. *ketter*, *ketser*. Swed. *kettare*, hæreticus, schismaticus, sectator, confectator. The Swed. word is also defined *qui contra naturam peccat*; uti apud Gallos *bougres*; i. e. "Bulgari appellabantur olim communi nomine omnes hæretici, atque etiam qui infami libidine se polluebant."
- Kett**, *carriage, carcasses of sheep that have died from disease or accident*. Also expl. *a matted hairy fleece of wool*.
- Kevie**, *ben-coop*. Teut. *kevie*, aviarium.
- Kewis**, expl. *fit season of address*.
- Keuls**. See Cavillis, *lots*.
- Keyser**, *Emperor*. Belg. *keyser*. Goth. *kaisar*. Lat. *Cæsar*.
- Kilt**, *filibeg*, *a short pettycoat, part of the Highland dress*; sometimes the plaid is worn tucked round the body like a petticoat; this is called *breacan an felimb*, or a belted plaid.
- Kilt**, *to tuck up*. Dan. *op-kilter*, succingere; *kilter*, cingere. [Goth. *sai ganimis in kiltbein*, L. 1. 31. concipies in utero.]
- Kimmer,

Kimmer. See Cummer; *comrade*, *gossip*. Fr:

Kin, kindred, of the same nature.

Kink, immoderate fit of laughter; to laugh immoderately. Sax. *cinean*, hiare. Goth. *kinnus*, maxilla.

Kinning, *coney*, *rabbit*. Teut. *koniin*, cuniculus; *kib-
nen*, gignere. Goth. *keinan*, germinare.

Kinrent, Kinret, *kindred*. Teut. *kinderen*, proles. *Id.*
kunst. Goth. *kun*, generatio.

Kinryk, Kynrike, kingdom. Teut. *koning-rück*, regnum; *koningh*, rex, a *kennen*, scire; quod rex vera magica scientia imbutus esse debeat.

Kip, *top, sharp top of a bill.* Sax. *cnepe*:

Kipper, dried salmon, particularly those which have been killed late in the season. The word may possibly have some connection with Teut. *kippen*, ova excludere.

Kirk, church. Sax. *cyrce*, templum; from being shut up as in a prison. Goth. *karkar*. Lat. *carcer*.

Kirn, *churn*, to *churn*. Sax. *cernan*, agitare butyrum.

Kirnstaff, *cburnstaff*. Kirnen, *familiarity*.

Kirnell, *battlement*. Fr. *creneaux*, muri pinnæ.

Kirtil, Kirtyl, Kirtle, originally a *girdle* or *short petticoat*; but more commonly a *jacket*, *short gown*, or *waist-coat*. Fr. *coartibaut*, *curtum tibiale*, a sort of short petticoat, reaching only a few inches below the knees, still known in some parts of France. Sax. *cyrtel*, *tunica*. Goth. *gaird*, *zona*.

Kist, *chest*. Teut. *kiste*, cista. Isl. *kista*.

Kitchyn, *somewhat to eat with bread, as butter or cheese.*

Kith, acquaintance, circle of acquaintance. Teut. *kit*,
(*kond*) notus.

Kitrale. See Ketrail, *heretic*. Teut. *ketter*.

Kittie, Kitty, *loose wench, frolicksome girl*. Swed. *katig*,
fly, cunning. Goth. *kalkie*, meretrices.

Kittil, Kittle, to tickle; ticklish, difficult. Teut. kittelen, titillare.

Kleck. See **Clekk**, *to breed or hatch.*

Klippert, a *shorn* or *clipped* sheep.

Knaggim, *offensive taste*. Mod. vulg.

Kuakkie, *facetious, ready in thought and expression.*

Knap, Knaip, Knaif, *servant*. Belg. *knafe*. Sax. *cnapa*,
puer, servus.

Knappare,

Kn. ——— Ky.

- Knappare**, *boor, country fellow*. See **Knap**.
Knap-sekk, *bag for holding victuals*. Teut. *knap-sack*, *viatoria pera*; from *knappen*, *edere*.
Knap-scha, **Knap-scul**, expl. *steel bonnet, head piece*.
Knarry-bald, **Cary-bauld**, *niggardly bald-pate*; from Swed. *knarrog*, *peevish, surly*. Teut. *knarren*, *stridere*. See also **Knarry**.
Kneef, *keen*. **Kneefest**, *keenest*. Isl.
Knitch, *bundle, truss, nitch*.
Knitchell, dimin of **Knitch**, *a small bundle*.
Knoit, **Noyt**, *slight sharp stroke*; to *strike sharply, but slightly, to smite*.
Knoofd, **Noofyt**, *bruised with the knees, or perhaps nipres*.
Knorry, **Knarry**, *knotty, full of knobs, or gnarres*.
Know, **Knolle**, **Now**, *little bill*.
Knycht, **Knecht**, *commander, captain*; originally *boy, servant*. Teut. *knecht*, *servus, famulus, minister, puer, cliens, miles*.
Kow, expl. *goblin*. See **Cow**, to *intimidate*.
Kryle, **Croyl**. See **Cryle**, *dwarf*.
Kryne. See **Cryne**, to *shrink*.
Ky, *cows*. Belg. *coe, koe, vacca*.
Kyldès, **Culdeis**, *a kind of clergy*; so called probably from Teut. *gilde, gulde*, *collegium, contubernium*; quasi *guldighs, gyld-brothers*, or *a fraternity of religious men*. Theot. *kelten, gelten*, *dare, solvere*; & *colere, sacrificare*, q. d. *in pretio habere*; *gulden*, or (*kulden*) *gildonia, conventus, collegia in quibus arca communis, in quam symbola seu collectæ, (gelda) colliguntur*.
Kyle, expl. *a chance*. See **Cavils**, *lots*.
Kyle, *small rick of hay*; to put up hay in small ricks.
Kyfe-stane, **Keifyl-stane**, *a flint-stone*. Teut. *kefel-steen*, *flint*.
Kyftless, *tasteless*. Teut. *koft*, *cibus*. Goth. *kaufseith*, *gustabit*.
Kyn-bote, *compensation for the slaughter of a kinsman*.
Kyte, *the belly*.
Kythe, **Kyith**, to *appear*.

L

LACH. See Lag and Laych, *to delay*.

Lachter, Latchter, *letcher*, *libidinous fellow*.

Lachter, Lawchter, *brood*, *the eggs laid at one breeding*; *bairn-teem*. [Teut. *legb-tiid*, the time of laying.]

Ladesterne. See Leid-sterne, *leading-star*.

Ladroun, Lathroun, *lazy knave*; probably a variation of Lurdane, if not from Teut. *ledig*, otiosus, deses, supinus; and the common termination *roun*. See Ladry. [Fr. *ladre*, literally *elephantiacus*, but a common term of reproach.]

Ladry, *mob*, *idle multitude*. See Ladroun. Or perhaps from Sax. *leod*, *populus*.

Lag, *to delay*, *to stay or linger behind*. Sax. *slawian*, *piger esse*.

Lagger, Laigger. See Dragle, from which it seems to be corrupted, *to be-spatter* or *be-mire*. Ruddiman has various conjectures about this word; from Sax. *lago*, *aqua*; or from *lam*, *lutum*, and *gara*, *gurgies*; or from Ir. *latbuck*, *kladuch*, *cænum*, *limus*.

Laggert, *encumbered*, *retarded*; from Lag.

Laich, Laigh, Leuch, *low*.

Laif, Lave, *the remainder*, *the remaining people or things*. Sax. *laf*, *lase*, *reliquum*, *reliquiæ*.

Laif, loaf. Teut. *leaf*. Sax. *hlæf*. Goth. *blaiſt*, *panis*.

Laig, *to wade*; qu. *to leg*; or may have perhaps some connection with Sax. *lago*, *lagu*, *aqua*.

Laigynes, *the projecting part of the staves at the end of a cask*; elsewhere expl. *the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden vessel*. Swed.

Laiglin, *milking pail*. [Lat. *lagna*.]

Laik, Lake, Lak, *want*. Teut. *laeke*, *defectus*.

Lain, *alone*. Nane but hir lain, *none but herself*.

Lair, Lare, *bog mire*. To lair, *to stick in the mire*.

Lairie, *a little mire*. [Sax. *leger*, *locus decubitus*, *locus sepulturæ*.]

Lair,

- Lair**, Lare, Lere, *learning, education*. Teut. *leer*.
- Lairbar**, expl. *dirty fellow*.
- Laird**, Lard, *anciently Lord, feudal Superior, Prince*; now *landed gentleman* under the degree of knight; *proprietor* of land, or of a house, as such. The Scottish word, as in most cases, is nearer than the English to the original Sax. *blaford*, or Ill. *lavardur*, dominus; which Jhre derives from Ill. *lad*, terra, solum, & *warda*, custodire; Stiernhielm from *blaf*, panis & *waerd*, hospes, tutor, patronus; Junius from *blas*, & Sax. *ord*, initium, origo.
- Laith**, *loth, reluctant*; also, *to loath or abhor*. Laithful, *bashful, sheepish*. Sax. *laetbe*, tardus.
- Laithlie**, Laithful, *loathsome, squalid*. Sax. *latblice*. Teut. *leedelick*, fædus, turpis, deformis.
- Laithles**, Laitles, *unmannerly, unpolished, rude*. See Laits.
- Laits**, *manners, gestures, behaviour*. Teut. *laet*, gestus, habitus, vultus, ostensio, status; *laeten*, apparere. Ill. *lat*. Swed. *later*, mores, gestus.
- Laittandlie**, *latently, in secret*.
- Lak**, Lack, *to deprectate, to vilify, to traduce*. Teut. *laecken*, vituperare, detrahare alicui; *lack*, vituperium, detractio. Hence it is also used to signify *reproach, disgrace*; and by Gaw. Douglas as an adjective for *bad, base*. Lakker, *worse*. Lakkest, *worst*. This, however, may be a corruption of *law*, low.
- Lak**, expl. *lamentation*.
- Lake-wake**, *the watching of a dead body*, a sort of convivial entertainment which commonly was given to the friends of the deceased a night or two before the burial; from Teut. *liick*, funus, cadaver hominis. Sax. *lic*, corpus; and Teut. *waecken*, vigilare.
- Lallandis**, Lawlandis, *low-lands, the south and east parts of Scotland*, where a dialect of the Gothic or Teutonic language has prevailed probably for these two thousand years, in contra-distinction to the

- Hèlands or Highlands; that is, the western parts of the country, inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Gael.
- Lampit, *a kind of shell fish.*
- Lance, *to dart, to spring, to move with agility.* Fr. *lancer*, se immittere.
- Land, expl. *a clear level place in a wood*; perhaps the same with Lownd or Lownd place, *a sheltered place.* [Fr. *lande*. Wel. *lawnt*, planities inter arbores.]
- Landbirt, (Gaw. Douglas,) explained *the noise and roaring of the sea towards the shore, as the billows break or burst on the ground.* Ruddiman thinks he has heard *Land-birth* used in the same sense.
- Land-lower, *a stranger, a person who cannot settle in any one country or situation.* Teut. *land-looper*, multivagus, vagabundus, circuitor.
- Lands of leal, expl. *death.*
- Landwart, *the country; of or belonging to the inland part of a country.* To landwart, synonymous with *Up-a-land.*
- Lang, *long, to long or desire earnestly.* Teut. *langhen*, desiderare.
- Langel, *to entangle.* See Lingel, *shoemaker's twine.*
- Lang-ere, Lang-gere, Langyre, *long ere now, long ago*; from Teut. *eer*, prius; being a compleat inversion of the Engl. *erelong.*
- Langorious, *affected with langour.*
- Langsum, *tedious.* Teut. *lang-saem*, lentus, tardus.
- Lang-syne, *long since, long ago.*
- Lang-kail, *winter cole-worts.* Lang-kail broth, *colewort soup.*
- Lankie, *tall, slender person.* [Teut. *langh-lenter*, longurio.]
- Lap, *did lowp or leaped.* See Lowp.
- Lape, Laip, *to lap as a dog.* Teut. *lappen*, lingere.
- Lappert-milk, *milk become clotted by long keeping or other causes*; slightly corrupted from Teut. *klotter-melck*, or *klobber-saen*, lac coagulatum.
- Lapron, *a young rabbit.* Fr. *lapreau*.
- Lapwing, *the green plover or tē-whit.*
- Lardun, Lardner, *larder.* Fland. *lardiere*.

air, *place of rest*. Sax. *leger*, decubitus.

Lawryt, *Loretto*, the name of a mansion-house at the east end of Musselburgh, where there was formerly a chapel belonging to the abbey of Dun-
line. See Vol. III. p. 74.

(Gaw. Douglas,) *free*. Go large, go at large, *ith a free course*; also, *liberal in giving*.

Lerges, *liberality, generosity*. Fr.

(Gaw. Douglas,) *wearry, lazy, slack, lingering*.
asche, languidus, enervatus.

permit; also, *to hinder, to retard*.

dub, mire. Teut. *lacbe*, collectio aquarum.

(spoken of iron,) *to deprive it of elasticity and*
er, so that it may easily be bent, like lead.

latten, a mixt kind of metal, Mr Tyrrwhit
of the colour of brass. Isl. *laatun*, brass. Gaw.
glas uses the word *lattoun* for *electrum*, a metal
mixed of silver and gold. Fr. *laiton*.

law, privilege. Sax. *luf, lex*. To lauch, *to pos-*
sess in a legal manner.

lawful. See Lauch.

for Claucht, seized, caught hold of, took or taken.
ane, pale; perhaps from Sax. *læden*, plumbeus.
Lawit, Laid, *lay-men*, in contra-distinction to
clergy; *unlearned or common people*. Sax. *leod*,
lud, vulgus.

remainder. Sax. *lofe*. Goth. *laiba*, residuum, re-
manens.

lark, now contracted to *lark*; as *lafard* or *laford*,
nub, to *lord* or *larde*. Sax.

. See Laird, *lord*.

low or bellow.

humble, low; to *humble* or *abase*.

bill with rather an easy ascent. Sax. *lawe*, col-
lis.

tabern bill, the reckoning. Lawing free, scot-
Goth. *laun*, remuneratio.

Lawtie, Lawtith, Laughtie, *loyalty, fidelity*,
cleanness, justice, honour. O. Fr. *leauté*.

laurel or bay-tree. Fr. *laurier*.

allay or *alleviate*.

Lay,

La. ——— Le.

- Lay, (Gaw. Douglas,) *law*. But lay, *without law*.
 Chaucer has the word in the same sense.
- Laych, *to delay*; of which it may be an abbreviated
 corruption, if not from Teut. *luggben*, manere; or
 Fr. *lacher*, laxare.
- Layke, Laik, *lake*, a *paint of a deep red colour*; expl.
 also *paint or colour of any kind*.
- Layke, *to sport or make game*. Goth. *laikan*, exultare.
- Laynder, expl. *launderess*. Fr. *lavandiere*.
- Layne, Leyne, *to recline*; by consequence *to tarry or*
remain. Swed. *lena*, reclinare.
- Layne, (Stat. 113. A. D. 1581,) probably *linen*.
- Laynere, *Arp*, *tbong*. Fr. *laniere*. Swed. *lengior*,
slings.
- Layr. See Lare, *place of rest*.
- Laytis. See Laits, *behaviour, carriage*.
- Lé, *law*. O. Fr. *ley*, *lex*. Leful, *lawful*.
- Lé, *shelter, tranquillity*. Swed. *lae*, *ly*. Isl. *hle*, *blie*, *lo-*
cus tempestati subductus.
- Leche, Leich, *surgeon, physician*. Sax. *lec*, *laec*. Goth.
lek, medicus.
- Leche, Leich, *to cure*. Sax. *laecnian*, sanare, mederi.
- Lede. See Leid, *man, person*. Ledis, *folk, people*. Sax.
lead, *populus, vulgus*; popularis, civis.
- Lede-sterne, *the north pole*. Teut. *leyd-sterre*, *cynosura*,
ursa minor, stella polaris.
- Ledesman, Ladifman, Leidsman, *pilot*. Teut. *lootfman*;
quasi, the beaver of the lead. Teut. *loot*, *plumbum*.
- Leepit, expl. *meagre, thin*.
- Lees me on, Luse me on, *pleased am I with*. See Leif,
gratus. In Kilianus we find *lieuer*, amabo, fodes,
obsecro, blandientis particula; and in the old play
 of Damon and Pithias, "Aloyse, aloyse! expl. *how*
pretty it is!"
- Leet, *list*, a *chosen number from which an election of one*
or more is to be made. Fr.
- Leet, expl. *enrol, fix, fasten*; also, *to give ones suffrage*
or vote.
- Lege, Liege, Liege-man, *subject bound in allegiance*;
 also, *liege lord, superior*; quasi, *lord of the liege-men*,
 or *lead-men*, from Sax. *lead*, gens, civis, popularis.
- Leid,

- Leid**, *man, person*. Sax. *leode*, popularis, civis ; apparently the same with Liegeman.
- Leid**, *language* ; more generally *the latin language*. Sax. *læden*, Latinus.
- Leif**, *leave, permission ; to leave, to live, to believe*.
- Leif**, *Lief, dear, willing, pleased, agreeable*. Liefer, Le-ver, Leuer, *more willingly, with greater pleasure, rather, in preference*. Teut. *lief*, carus, gratus, pretiosus.
- Leiful**, *Leveful, Leful, lawful ; also friendly*.
- Leil**, *Lele, loyal, true, faithful, just, right*. Unlele lawis, *unjust laws* ; contr. from Fr. *loyal*, fidus.
- Leim**. See Leme, *to gleam, to shine*.
- Leind**, *Leynd, Lane, to stop, stay, dwell, or remain*. Swed. *linna, linda*, cessare. Goth. *asfinna*, discedere.
- Leipit**, *expl. meagre, thin, loving the fire*. See Lepe.
- Leis**, *to arrange, to lay in order*. Goth. *lisan*, congregare.
- Leische**, *to lash, to scourge*.
- Leist**, *expl. appeased ; q. d. leased ; from Teut. lesschen, extinguere ; (sitiim) levare*.
- Leister**, *a kind of harpoon or three pronged dart for striking fish*. Teut. *el-scheere*, eel-spear.
- Leisyng**, *lie, lying, malicious falsehood*. Sax. *leafung*.
- Leit**, *expl. to suppose, to think*. Sax. *lætan*, arbitrari, existimare.
- Leit**, *did let, permitted ; also bindered*. Teut. Scand. &c. **Leit**. See Leet, *list*.
- Leithry**, *Leothrie*. See Ladry, *mob, crowd*.
- Lekk**, *Leik, to leak, to spring a leak*. Teut. *lecken*, persuere.
- Lemane**, *Lemman, sweetheart, mistress, darling, male or female*. Gael. *leannan*. [Teut. *lief*, dilectus, carus ; & *man*, pro homine, fæminam æque notante ac virum.] According to Ruddiman, from Fr. *l'aimant*, & *l'aimante*, amafius, amafia.
- Lemanry**, *Lemmanrie, Lamenrie, illicit love*. See Lemane, *sweet-heart*.
- Leme**, *to gleam or shine*. Sax. *leoman*, lucere ; *leoma*, lux.
- Lend**, *lin*. Swed. *laend*, humbus.

Le. ——— Let.

Lene. See Leind, *to stop, to rest, or tarry.*

Lenno, *child.* Gael. *leanabb*, *infans.*

Lenth, *to lengthen, to protract.*

Lentroun, Lentyre, Lenten, *time of Lent, the spring.*
Sax. *lengten.*

Lenyé, (Gaw. Douglas) expl. *fine, thin, slender.* Sax. *lænig*, *tenuis* ; or *blaene*, *macer.*

Leomen, expl. *leg* ; rather perhaps *shaft.*

Lepe, Leip, *to warm, to parboil.*

Lepyr, *leprosy* ; *person afflicted with leprosy.*

Lere, *to learn, to teach.* Lerand, *learning.* Teut. *keren.*

Lergnes. See Larges, *bounty.*

Les, Les than, *unless, lest.*

Lest, *lasting, duration, delay.*

Lefouris, Lefuris (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *pastures* ;
from Sax. *læfwe*, *pascuum* ; or *the empty spaces be-*
tween rows of trees, from Fr. *lais* or *layes*, of nearly
the same signification.

Lefum, lawful. See Lè, *law.*

Lefum, Leifome, *agreeable, acceptable, pleasing* ; q. d.
leifsome, or lovefome.

Lefyng. See Leifyng, *lying.*

Leth, hatred, disgust. Sax. *lættbe.*

Let les, *without hindrance.*

Letteis, (Stat. 71. A. D. 1457.) *seemingly scarlet*
cloth.

Letteron, Letryne, Latron, *writing desk, writing table.*
Fr. *lutrín.*

Leuch, Leugh, *laughed.*

Leuer, Lever, *rather.* See Leif, *willing.*

Leveful. See Lefum, *lawful*, &c.

Leveré, *delivery, distribution* ; probably also *donation,*
bounty. [Fr. *livrer*, *to confer on, to yield over.*]

Leveraire, probably *donation, or privilege granted in re-*
ward for services performed. Leveraires, also expl.
armorial bearings, colours in heraldry.

Levin, *lightning, flash of fire.* Teut. *lacye*, *flamma*,
flammæ, lumen, whence also *Lowe, flame.* Ruddi-
man hesitates between Sax. *leoma*, *lux* ; *glowan*, *can-*
dere ; and *blifian*, *blifigan*, *rutilare.*

Levingis,

- Levingis**, expl. *loins* ; also *lungs*.
Lew, *Lewe-warm*, *lake-warm*. Teut. *lawe*. Theot. *lawe*, tepidus.
Lewar. See *Leuer*, rather ; from *Leif*, willing.
Lewdring, expl. *moving heavily*. See *Lidder*.
Lewit, *unlearned*, ignorant, rude. Sax. *lawede*, laicus ; *leode*, popularis, civis, vulgus. Chaucer frequently uses the word in the sense of *lay-man*.
Ley, *lea*, *untilled arable ground*. Sax. *ley*.
Leynde, *Leind*, *Lende*, to *lean*, *rest*, *tarry*, *lodge* ; also, to *cease*. Swed. *lena*, reclinare ; *linda*, *linna*, cessare, morari.
Lib, to *castrate*. Libbyt, *castrated*. Teut. *lubben*, *viſilia* execare ; *lubber*, caſtrator.
Libbert, *leopard* ; in heraldry, a *lion*, the original ſignification of the word (*leo-pard*.)
Libel, *Lybel*, *ſmall book*, *tract*, *eſſay*, *poem*, *indictment*. Lat. *libellus*.
Liberos, *children*. Lat.
Licam. See *Lycame*, *human body while in life*.
Licent, a *licentiate*.
Licht, *cheerful*, *merry*. *Lychtnis*, *cheerfulneſs*.
Lichtar, *Lychter*, *lighter*, *delivered of a child*.
Lichtis, *Lychtnis*, *the lungs*. Teut. *lichte*.
Lichtly, *Lychtlie*. to *undervalue*, to *ſlight*, or *deſpiſe*.
Lick, to *laſh*, *whip*, or *beat*, to *overcome*.
Lidder, *Lythir*, *ſluggiſh*, *liſtleſs*. Sax. *lythre*, *lither*, *ſordidus*, *ignavus*, *malus* ; also *loathſome*, from O. Fr. *ladres*, *lepers*.
Liſt, *Lyſt*, *the firmament*. Sax. *lyſta*. Teut. *locbt*, *cælum*.
Ligg, to *lye*, to *linger*. Ill. *ligg*. Sax. *liggan*. Teut. *ligghen*. Goth. *ligan*, *jacere*, *recumbere*, *manere*.
Likand, *grateful*, *acceptable*, *pleaſing*.
Lills, *the holes of a wind inſtrument*.
Lilt, a *cheerful tune or melody*.
Lilt, to *ſing cheerfully*.
Lime, *glue*. Teut. *liim*, *gluten*.
Limitouris, a *kind of begging friars*, whoſe licence or commiſſion confined them to ſell indulgencies, beg.
&c.

&c. within certain prescribed *limits*, called their limitation.

Limmer, Lymmer, *a strumpet, a worthless person*, male or female. [Teut. *lymen*, *limis tueri*, *transversis oculis tueri*. Swed. *lymmel*, *bardus*.]

Lin, *to stop, to cease*. Swed. *linna*, *cessare*. See Leynde. Lin. See Lyn, *a cleugh*.

Ling, *a kind of coarse grass*, or rather *a species of rush* which grows on heaths and mountains. In Iceland, and in various parts of Britain, it signifies *beath* or *beather*.

Ling, *line, strait forwards*.

Lingel, *twine, shoemakers thread*. Fr. *lignoul*.

Linget, Linged, *lint-feed*.

Link, *to do a thing quickly*; most commonly spoke of spinning. See Linkome.

Linkie *a clever girl, one who trips lightly along*.

Linkome, Lynkum, Lincum, *linen*. Linkome *twyne, linen yarn*. Ill. *linkynnur*, *lenis, mitis, mollis, flexibilis*, "forte a *linea* vel *lineo filo*, quod illo nihil sit sequacius aut tractabilius." Dan. *linklade*. Swed. *linnetyg*, *linen or linen-cloth*; *likwara*, *vestis interior*. Teut. *linken*, *vitta, tænia*, a fillet or ribband for binding up the hair; commonly, we may suppose *of linen*. The primary or more common signification also of the Teut. *laecken* seems to be *linteum*, *pannus linteus*, rather than *pannus laneus*; as Kilianus makes it synonymous with *doeck*; and *this* again with *linwaet*, *linteum*; i. e. *cloth made from flax*. Various annotators, however, contend that *linkome* signifies *cloth (or linen yarn)* manufactured at *Lincoln*. See Vol. II. p. 368.

Lintwhite, corr. of *linnet*. Sax.

Lipperis, Lopperis, (Dougl. Virgil) expl. *the white water of broken waves, or on the tops of waves*. Lippering, *floating upon and discolouring the waves*; probably from *Lopper*, as if the sea were curdled.

Lipper fish, (spoken of salmon,) perhaps *leper* or *leprous, unhealthy*.

Lippin, *to trust, to lean to, depend*. Lyppinyt *to, depended upon*.

Lire,

lyre, the fleshy or muscular parts of the body.
lira, lacerti, fura, pulpa, viscum; also expl.
lexion; colour. Fr.

to wrinkle; also to wrinkle or be contracted. Isl.
ly, contrahere, adstringere.

the flank, the groin, or inner part of the thigh.
remission or abatement, especially of any acute dis-
Fr. & Sax. lisse, remissio, cessatio.

Lythlie, willingly. Sax. lythlice, sat, satis.

lyte, little, small, few. Sax. lyt, lyte, parum,
li.

joint. Sax. lith, artus, articulus.

Lyth, have patience! Teut. liiden, sufferre.

to thicken (pulse or gruel.) Sax. litbian, miti-

nes, Lythernes, sloth. Sax. lythre. Isl. latur,
lyth, good for nothing.

to dye or tinge. Littyt, dyed, coloured. Swed. letta-
r, dyer; from Litt. Isl. litunar-madur, tinctor.
life. Eterne on live, eternally in life, immor-

ly-meal, a certain quantity of oat-meal allowed
subsistence to servants who are not maintained in
master's house. See Lyfferoch.

Loaning, a wide vacant piece of ground close by
leading to a farm house, where the cows are com-
monly milked.

to praise. See Louis, praiseth.

Lough, lake. Celt. loch. Sax. lub, lacus.

a small quantity, as of meal.

nan. See Ledisman, pilot.

On loft, aloft, on high. Dan. loffter, attollere.

Loft, to praise. Teut. & Isl. lof, praise, honour.

Louis.

Loand, curling. Lokkerit, curled. "When your
hair is white, you would have it lockering." Prov.
spoken of one who is immoderate in his desires.

Lokris, curled locks of hair. See Louk.

Lor gowan, globe flower, trollius. Teut. loken,
where.

to bowl in the manner of a cat. Scand.

L. IV.

R.

Lollerdy,

Lollerdy, Lorrardry, Lowlardy, *beresy*, the doctrine of the Lollers or Lollards. Teut. *lollaerd*, musfitator, musfitabundus; *lollen*, musfitare, numeros non verba canere. [Teut. *lorerie*, impostura, fraus; *lorer*, impostor, fraudator; *loren*, fraudare aliquem.] An old explanation of Lollard is a *breaker of fasting days, a runnagate*.

Lome, Loom, properly *vessel*, as a *tub* or *disb*; but signifies also *implement*, *utensil*, or *instrument* in general. Sax. *loma*, utensilia, supellex.

Lompnit, Lonit, *bedge-rowed*.

Lonjeoure, a *lazy* or *loitering fellow*. Fr. *longard*.

Lopperit, Lopperand. See Lappert, *coagulate*.

Loppin, *did leap*. See Lowp, *to leap*; also *burst*.

Lorel, *cunning deceiver, cheating fellow*. Teut. *lorer*, impostor, fraudator. See Lowrie.

Lorimer, formerly *saddler*; now a *maker of bits, spurs*, &c. Fr. *lormier*.

Lorne, *ruined, destroyed, undone*. Teut. *loren*. Sax. *loaran*, perditus.

Los, Lous, *praise*. See Louis, *praiseth*.

Lofin. Teut. *luyfen*, pediculos capere, venari.

Lofingere, a *flatterer*. Fr. *lozenger*, adulator; also used by Bishop Douglas for a *loiterer*.

Loveit, Lovyte, *loving subject*. Ill. *lofdar*, viri, milites.

Loue, *to praise* or *commend*. Louit, *praised*. Louingis, *praises*. Louabill, *laudable, commendable, praise-worthy*. Fr. *louer*; from Teut. *louen*, i. e. *lof geven*, laudare, collaudare, commendare, laudibus tollere; *lof*, laus.

Louk, Lukk, *to shut up, to inclose*. Teut. *loken*, *luycken*, claudere, obferare.

Loun, *clown, fellow, rogue, or cunning rascal*; also *loose woman*. Teut. *loen*, homo stupidus, bardus, infusus. Sax. *lun*, egenus.

Loune, Lown, Lownd, *well sheltered, calm, without wind or wave*. Ill. *lundr*, *fylva*. Swed. *lugn*, calm; *stilla lugn*, stark calm. Goth. *analaugbn*, occultum.

Loundir, a *severe blow*; *to beat with severe blows*.

Loundrer, *lazy fellow*; q. *lourdaner*. See Lourdane.

Loupe,

Lo. ——— Lu.

to wreath or wind about, as with a cord.

Lowp, *to leap or jump*. Teut. *loopen*, *salire*.

Lowp, *to burst open*. Luppín, Loppín, *burst*

ne. See Lurdane, *indolent sluggish fellow*.

ies, surly temper. Fr. *lourdise*.

to lurk, to bow down; q. *to lower*.

, a nickname which has been commonly given
to a fox, at least as anciently as the time of James
Third. See the poems of Robert Henryson,
I. p. 100; probably from Teut. *lorer*, *frauda-*
lorerie, *fraus*; *lore*, *illecebra*.

d, Loury, expl. *surly, ungracious*. Teut. *leure*,
m *acinaceum*. Fr. *lourd*, *prægravis*.

o bow or bend the body forwards, to cringe; by
sequence *to salute or do honour to*; perhaps, says
Liman, from *low*; q. d. *lowed*.

flame, a blaze; also *to flame*. Swed. & Isl. *lega*,

. Fris. *lockene*, *flamma*. Goth. *liugjan*, *lu-*

See Loune, *calm*.

, *joined closely to one another*. See Louk, *to*
up.

ife, love, to love. Luffaris, *lovers*

oof, the palm or hollow of the hand. Swed. *lofwe*,
manus. Ulph. *lofam slobun ina*, *volis percutie-*
eum. Mar. 14. 65.

(Leveré,) *bounty*; perhaps from Teut. *liefern*,
prebere, *offerre*. See Lyfferoch,

r, handle; perhaps from Sax. *locca*, *cæsaries*,
air which grows on the cheek.

, *a vessel with a handle*.

, *grandmother, old woman*.

binney vent. Sax. *leom*, *lux*; scarcely any other
being admitted, excepting through this hole in
oof. Or, the word may be only a variation of
leem, *kleye*, *terra argillacea*, a principal mate-
rial in the formation of a cottage chimney vent.

rs, Lymitors. See Limitouris, *begging friars*.

(*water*), *hot, but not boiling, lew-warm*. Dan.

v.

Lunt,

Lu. ——— Ly.

Lunt, *flame, blaze*; also *match-rope*. Swed. *lunta*, funis igniarius; *iuntor*, old books, as if they were good for nothing but lighting the fire.

Lunyie, *kin*.

Lurdane, Lourdane, Lourdant, *idle, indolent, good-for-nothing fellow*. Fr. *lourdin*, from Teut. *luyaerd*, piger, desidiosus, vappa, murcidus, ignavus homo, male feriatus; *ley*, fugitans laborem.

Lurdanry, *laziness, idleness, sloth*. Teut. *luyerdne*, pigritia, ignavia, segnitie, desidia. Fr. *lourderie*.

Lusking, Leusking, *absconding*. Teut. *luyfchen*, latitare.

Lustie, *delightful, genial*. Teut. *lustigb*, delectabilis, lulentus, vegetus.

Lustheid, *amiableness, loveliness*. Teut. *lustigbeyd*, amoenitas.

Lute, Leut, *fluggard*; probably from *Lurdane*.

Lute, Leut, *permitted*; from Let.

Lut-cock, *the name of a dance*.

Luthe, *remained*. See Lythe, *shelter*.

Lutherie, Luferie, *lust*. See Luf.

Lyame, *a string, cord, or thong*. Fr. *lien*, vinculum.

Lyart, *grey haired, hoary, or having a mixture of grey hairs*. Fr.

Lycame, Lykkam, Licum, Licham, *body*. Teut. *licham*. Sax. *lichama*, *lichoma*, corpus animatum, vivum; à Goth. *leik*, corpus; & *abma*, spiritus. This word is also found in the Swed. Dan. and Isl. dialects.

Lyfferoch, Vol. III. p. 232. or according to the MS, Laverock, *vituals, dinner, mess*; probably adopted from Teut. *lifwara*, vel *lifswara*, cibaria; *lifvoeren*, cibus, alimentum; if it does not rather signify *liverings*, (O. Eng.) *skin-puddings, sausages*. Teut. *leverlincks*, tomacula. The term *Livery-meal*, i. e. oat-meal allowed for subsistence, is probably from the same Teut. *lifswara* or *lifvoeren*, rather than from the Fr. *livrer*, to deliver.

Lykand, *grateful, acceptable*; if it pleases. To your lykand, *at your pleasure*.

Lyk-waik, Lich-wayk. See Lake-wake.

Lymouris,

Ly. ——— Ly.

iris, Lymmouris, *limmers* or shafts of a cart or iage. Fr. *limon*.

ar. See *Limmer*, *strumpet*, &c.

it, expl. *bired*; perhaps from Sax. *lean*, stipen-
n, merces. [Fr. *lien*, *vinculum*.]

ynd, explained by Ruddiman a *precipice*, *den*, or
raft, into which water falls with a great noise;
Sax. *hlynn*, sonus, torrens; *h'lynnan*, sonare: or
n the Ir. *lin*, a pool or pond. It also signifies
hink more commonly) two opposite contiguous
i or heughs covered with brushwood. Teut. *lincke*,
ra. See Linn.

expl. a *teille* or *lime tree*. Teut. *linde*, *tilia*, phi-
Under the *lind*, under the *lime-tree*, i. e. in the
Is. See *Teille*.

llis. See *Lingels*, *shoemakers thread*. Fr. *lignoul*,
See *Lire*, *flesh*.

be hem or selvedge of garments. Teut. *liſt*, *lim-*

Elyte, to elect.

, to thicken or render gelatinous. Sax. *lithe*.

, shelter, shade, situation protected from the sun,
litbs, quies.

r. See *Lidder*, *sluggish*, *naſty*.

Malvetè, *malice*. O. Fr. *malvetie*.

Mammonrie, expl. *idolatry, worship of false gods*; rather perhaps *riches* or *avarice*; from Mammon.

Man, *male-servant*. Isl. *man*, *servus*; & *serva*, *puella*, *amica*, *concubina*.

Mandmentis, *commandments, orders*. Fr. *mandement*.

Mandrit, expl. *tamed*. [Theot. *raden*, *suadere*.]

Mane, *main, might* or *force*. Isl. *magn*, *vis*, *potentia*; *mogan*, *posse*.

Mane. See Main, *moan, lamentation*.

Mane-breid, Breid of mane, probably *almond biscuit, cakes mixed with bruised almonds* or other sweet kernels; according to Cotgrave, *pain d'amande*, or as Chaucer writes it, *pain de maine*. Promptuarium Parvulorum explains Payne mayne, *panis vigoris*; that is, according to Mr Pinkerton, bread made of the finest flour, with milk and eggs; *mayne* from Isl. *magn*, *vis*, *potentia*.

Maneir, *manner*; also expl. *manour-house*.

Mang, Mank, Mangzie, *defect, hurt, mark left by a hurt* or *fore*. Teut. *mencke*, *mutilatio*, *læsio*.

Mangerie, Manjory, *a feast* or *banquet*. Fr. *mangerie*.

Mangit, Menyeit, *maimed, marred, confounded, weakened by extreme care, sorrow, stripes* or *toil*. Teut. *mancken*, *mutilare*, *deficere*, *deesse*; also expl. *become frantic*.

Mangle, *to smooth linen cloathes by passing through a rolling press*. Teut. *manghelen*, *levigare*, *complanare*, *polire* (*lintea*.)

Manjory. See Mangerie, *a feast*.

Mannace, Maneifs, *to treat, to handle, to use in any manner, good* or *bad*. Fr. *menager*; also expl. *to menace* or *threaten*. Fr. *menacer*.

Manred, expl. *followers*; probably connected with Man-rent

Man-rent, *obligation to support by force of arms, homage*; equivalent to Teut. *man-schap*, *fides clientelaris*.

Manfweir, *to perjure*. Manfwering, *perjury*. Manf-sworn,

worn, *perjured*. Sax. *man*, scelus, probrium, & *swearian*, jurare.

answete, *calm, meek, polite, well-bred*. Lat. *mansuetus*.
answeteude, *mildness, politeness*. Lat.

ansys, *manfion houses, habitations*. Lat. *manere*.

ant, *to stammer in speech*. [Teut. *mancken*, membro aliquo necessario diminueret.]

anteil, Mantyle, *mantle, a mantelet or covering*. Teut.
anys, *a manse or manfion-house*; or perhaps the same with Mains, *a small arable farm*.

apamond, *a map of the world*. Fr.

urbre, Marbyr, Marvyl, *marble*. Fr. *marbre*.

urche, *a land mark*. Marchis, *boundaries*; sometimes, taken for *the lands or territories*, corresponding with Teut. *marffe*. Fr. *marobe*, regio, ora, terra; whence the name of a district in Scotland called *The Mers*.

archett, (Reg. Maj.) *a composition or acknowledgment paid by a sokeman or villain to his feudal superior for permission to give away his daughter in marriage*; originally perhaps in cases only where the bride was given away to a stranger, because a transfer of this kind deprived the Lord of a certain quantity of live stock. Marchett also signified *a fine paid to the Lord by a sokeman or villain when his unmarried daughter happened to be debauched*. Skene, following an ancient tradition, defines Marchett *a right of the Lord of the ground to have the first night of ilk married woman within his barony*; and Van Loon, an antiquary of Holland, upon the same kind of authority, mentions "the redemption paid for the *recht des eersten nachts*, called by the French *le droit de cul-lage*, *jus primæ noctis*; a custom which was known among the Frisians, as also in many places of Germany, England, and Scotland." Van Loon, however, supposes this fine to have been a redemption of an inconvenient ecclesiastical canon, which ordained that all new married persons, out of respect for the sacerdotal benediction, eadem noctè in virginitate permaneat; that the bride-groom might employ that interval in prayer. The origin of the

Ma. ——— Ma.

word *Marchett*, *mercbeta*, is probably to be found in the Teut. *margb* or *mergb*, medulla, q. d. *merghood*; or *mare*, *mercb*, puella, virgo, which amounts to nearly the same.

Mare attour, Main-attour, *moreover*.

Marels, Merres, a *morasi*. Fr. *marais*.

Margareit, a *pearl*. Fr. *margariton*. The same word in O. Engl. signifies a *daisy*. Fr. *marguerite*, bellis.

Mark, Merk, *image*, *picture*; *impression*, as of a seal.

Marrow, *match*, *fellow*, *equal*; also *consort*, *associate*, *accomplice*; often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two, as of shoes, gloves, hands, feet, &c. Hence the verb Marrow, *to pair*, perhaps from Fr. *marier*, a spouse.

Marrowless, *without a fellow*; *that cannot be equalled*, *incomparable*.

Marſchal, *upper servant*. Sax. *mare*, *summus* & *ſchalk*, minister. See Mor.

Mart, *Mars*, the god of war.

Martlet, more commonly Mertrick, a *kind of large weasel*, which bears a rich fur. See Mertrick.

Martynmes, *St. Martin's mass-day*, 11th Nov. O. S.

Marynal, Marynail, *mariner*.

Maſe, Mais, expl. *to doubt*, *to be confounded* or *bewildered*.

Maſk, *to maſk*. Maſkin-fat, *maſking vat*.

Maſſal, Maſhlum, Meſſil, Meſlin, *mixed corn*, ſuch as barley and peaſe, wheat and rye. Fr. *meſlange*, *meſlée*, a mixture. Teut. *maeſe*, macula.

Maſſalie, *maſſy*, *bulky*; alſo *maſſily*, *bugely*. Teut.

Maſtiſ, *maſtiſſ*. Fr. *maſtin*, moloffus canis.

Mat, Met, Mot, Myt, *may*, *might*.

Matalent, Maltalent, *malice*, *rage*, *fury*. Fr.

Mate, Mait, *overcome*, *diſcomfited*. Teut. *mat*, deſeſſus.

Materis, *matrons*. Lat. *matres*, mothers.

Mattis, Meatis, *mates*. Teut. *maet*, ſocius.

Maught, Macht, *might*, *power*. Teut. *maght*, *macht*, poteſtas, potentia, vis; whence, ſays Kilianus, *maeghd*, virgo, puella; ſicut virgo latiné a viridioré ſive validioré ætate dicitur.

Maughtleſs,

Ma. ——— Me.

ughtless, Machtles, void of strength or energy.
 ugre, in spite of. Maw-grè, Maugrof, ill-will, def-
 ite ; also expl. discountenance.
 uk, maggot. Swed. matk, vermis.
 ukin, Malkin, a hare, a cat ; or whatever bears a
 resemblance to the fur of such animals. Gael. maig-
 each, lepus. O. Eng. merkin, pubes mulieris.
 un, Maund, basket, bread basket. Teut. mande, cor-
 is.
 un, Mon, must. Maunna, must not.
 ut, Mawt, malt. Theot. malz, hordeum madefac-
 um.
 uvitey, malice. O. Fr. malvetie.
 vys, mavis, thrush. Fr. mauvis, or mavau.
 w, to mow or cut with a scythe.
 wmentis, Mawmettis, idols, false gods ; according
 to Ruddiman, from Mabomet, the Turkish prophet,
 quasi Mahomet.
 wmetrie, Mawmentry, the worship of false gods.
 y, a maid, a young woman. Isl. & Dan. mei. Swed.
 noe, moi. Teut. maegbd. Goth. magath, mavi, virgo.
 ay, moe, more in number. Mayr, greater. Mayst, most ;
 greatest part.
 yn, main, might, power, strength. Isl. magn, vis,
 potentia.
 ys, Mais, makes ; as Tays, Tais, takes.
 tytynes, matines or morning prayers.
 izer-dish, Ezar-dish, expl. a drinking cup of maple.
 Teut. maser, tuberculum aceris arboris.
 ase, mefs, " i. e. to make up the number four."
 edwards, meadow-sweets, or queen of the meadows.
 agir, niggardly. Megarnes, parcimony. Fr. maigre.
 id, Mede, reward, meed ; also meritorious service.
 Teut. miede, merces, præmium.
 idful, Medful, laudable, worthy of reward.
 is. See Mese, to mitigate, reduce, or soften.
 isit, (rather perhaps Meited or Meithed), measured ;
 from Meith.
 ith, limit, mark, sign. Fr. metes.
 ithness, expl. extreme heat ; also soft weather.
 it-ryfe, where there is plenty of meat. See Ryfe.
 Mekill,

Me. ——— Me.

- Mekill, Mykle, Mukle, *great, much* ; appears with slight variations in most of the Teut. dialects. Goth. & Isl. *mikil*, magnus, multum.
- Mel, *to speak*. Swed. *maala*. Goth. *matblian*, loqui.
- Melder, *a parcel of corn grinded at one time* ; in Doug. Virgil, *flour sprinkled with salt on the sacrifice*, mola salsa ; from Lat. *molo*, to grind, q. d. *molutura*.
- Mell, *a mallet or beetle*.
- Mellé, *contest, battle*. Mell, *to contend or fight*. Fr. *mellée*, certamen, prælium. Hence the law term *chaudmellé*, Lat. barb. *melletum*.
- Melle, *to meddle, to interfere*. Fr. *meler*.
- Melt, *the milt or spleen*. Teut.
- Meltith, *a meal, a refreshment*. Teut. *mael-tiid*, convivium.
- Membronis, *wings* ; from Lat. *membrana*.
- Memmit, *supposed to mean matched*.
- Memoric, *memorandum, memorial*.
- Mends, Amends, *revenge, satisfaction*. Fr. *amende*, emanatio.
- Mene, Mane, *moan, lamentation*.
- Mene, Meyne, *to shew, to make known, to treat of*.
- Mene, Mean, *to indicate pain or lameness, to walk or move as if lame* ; also *to moan*. Teut. *mincken*, to go lame, or to limp.
- Mene, Meyne, *mediate, intermediate* : also common. Swed. *men*, publicus.
- Mene-bread. See Mane-bread, expl. *almond cakes*.
- Meng, Menge, *to mix, to mingle*. Teut. *menghen*, miscere, diluere, variare.
- Menivere, *a sort of white fur*. Fr. *menu ver*, ou *verk*, "the fur called minever ; also the animal which bears it," said to be a native of Russia.
- Mens, Mends, *satisfaction*. One to the mends, *one more than was bargained for*. See Mends.
- Mense, Menfk, *urbanity, decency, discretion, modesty, moderation* ; nearly of the same signification with, if not a contraction from, Teut. *menschebelickbeyd*, humanitas ; from *mensch*, homo. Sax. *mennisc*, humanus.
- Menfe, Menfk, *to grace, to decorate*.

Mensfull,

Mensfull, Menkful, *modest, moderate, discreet, delicate*; from Menſe.

Menſleſs, *indiscreet, immoderate, greedy*; from Menſe.

Menſtral, Miſtrel, *muſcian, barper, piper, fiddler*. Fr. *meſtrier*. [Teut. *minne*, amatio, amor venerius; & *ſtieren*, agere, inſtigare, ducere.]

Menſtralſie, *muſic, inſtrumental muſic*.

Ment, Meint, *mixed, mingled*; from Meng, *to mix*.

Menyé, *force or forces, men, a body of men, retinue, adherents, domeſtics*. Teut. *menigbte*, multitudo, agmen, caterva, vis; *menigh*, multus. Fr. *meſnie*, family.

Menyé, Menzé, *to maim, to hurt, to render unable to fight*. Teut. *mencken*, mutilare, mancum reddere. See Mank.

Merch, Mergh, *marrow*. Teut. *mergh*. medulla.

Mere, *march, limit, border*. Swed. *maere*, limes.

Mere, Meyre, *the ſea*. Fr. *mer*. Celt. *mor*, *muir*. Lat. *mare*; whence, ſays Ruddiman, the *Morini* or *Aremorici* have their name, q. d. maris accolæ.

Mere-mayd, *mermaid, a kind of Syren, or fabulous ſea monſter, half woman, half fiſh*.

Mere-ſwine, expl. *ſea ſwine, porcus marinus*. Fr. *marſwin*. Swed. *mar-ſwin*, phocæna.

Merk, *mark*, at preſent a nominal coin, value 1s. 1½d. Engliſh.

Merk-ſchot, ſuppoſed *the diſtance between the bow marks*.

Merle, *black-bird*. Fr. *merle*, merula.

Mertrik, Martlet, *mártin, a kind of large weefel, which bears a rich fur, a ſable*. Teut. *marder*, martes.

Merwys, Myris, Merris, *marrs, confounds*.

Mery, expl. *faithful, effectual*. See Mor, great.

Mes, maſs, *the Roman Catholic liturgy or common prayer*; more particularly, *the communion ſervice, or office of the eucharift*. The word appears, nearly in the ſame form, in all the languages of weſtern Europe, and probably has been adopted from one of the ſentences or phraſes by which the maſs-ſervice is uſually concluded, viz. “Ite, miſſa eſt,” i. e. I preſume,

presume, *missa est hostiola*, (vel oblatio), corrupted by the Anglo-Saxons into *boufel*. This valediction is translated by Becon, in his Reliques of Rome, "You may now go home; for the wholesome sacrifice for mankind is sent up or offered unto God." Vossius and others have laboured to make this word *missa* equivalent to *missio*, or *dimissio*, the sending away the catechumens before the communion of the Lord's supper; but this explication is liable to various objections; and particularly does not seem to accord with the response of the people "Deo gratias." A better way of completing the valediction would be thus—*missa est concio*, which might answer either for the prayers or the congregation. The same word is also very commonly explained *festum*, which has suggested another meaning of *missa*, viz. immissio ciborum

Mes John, *the parson of the parish*.

Mesc. Meis, *to mitigate, ap. se, or soften*. Mefyt, *softened*; probably from Fr. *amuser*

Mesal, *leprous person*. Fr. *mesel* & *messeau*; from Teut.

Messin, Massin. See *assal*, *v. xxi* corn.

Messin, *a small dog, a lady's dog*; from Teut. *meyssen*, *puella*.

Mesurabill, *moderate. within measure*.

Methis, Mevth s. *marks, land-marks, boundaries, limits*. Lat. *meta*.

Metis (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *meet*, animis observantur; or rather *dream, represent, fancy*, in which sense Chaucer uses the word; from Sax. *metan*, *pingere*.

Mett *a measure*, either of length or capacity; also *to measure*. Teut. *meten*, *metiri*.

Mey. See May, *a maid or young woman*.

Mid-eare, *the earth*. Sax. *middan-eard*. Goth. *midjungard*, *mundus, orbis terrarum*.

Midding, *dung-hill*; Dan. Sax. *midding*, *sterquilinium*; perhaps from Sax. *mucg*, *acervus*; & *dincg*, *stercus*, *quasi, a mow of dung*.

Midges, *gnats, small flies*. Theot. *mucca*, *culex*.

Midle, Medle, *to mix*. Fr. *mesler*, *miscere*.

Midwart,

Mi. ——— Mi.

Amidwart, *towards the middle*.
, meagerness, or niggardlyness. See Megir.
 ee Mekill, *great, bulky*.
 ilk-syth, *a milk-strainer, q. a milk-sieve*.
 ill, *a snuff-box, or snuff-born*.
 im, *affectedly coy*.
 iotber, *mammy*. Teut. *minne*, *nutrix*.
 daies, *minding or commemoration days*. Swed.
 . Sax. *gemyndan*, *meminisse*.
 mate, perhaps *mes-mate* ; from *mensa*.
 tempt ; *to attempt, to try, to aim at*. Sax. *ge-*
l, *statutus, depositus, præmeditatus*.
 lerk, Mark, *dark*. Isl. *myrkr*. Scand. *moerk*,
obscurus. Sax. *mirce*, *tenebræ, carcer*. [Lat.
s.]
 s, *darkness*.
 smirking, *smiling, merry*. See Smirky.
 fs, Mys, *failure in duty, faults, what is amiss*,
 s. Teut. *mis, misse*, *erratum, malum ; deliqui-*
effectus.
 nture, *misfortune, mis-adventure*. See Mish-
 bt, *to doubt, suspect, or disbelieve*.
 ie, Misfairn, expl. *mismanaged* ; may also mean
ed improperly, or unlawfully, offended. Sax.
 ran, *offendere, errare*. To which may per-
 be added *mis-carried*. Teut. *mis-vaeren*, *male*
re, perire. See Mis-fur.
 , Mys-fure, *miscarried* ; from Teut. *mis-vaeren*,
evenire, deviare, q. d. mis-fared ; also *un-sound*,
aliby, infirm, q. un-fure ; from Swed. *fure*, *fä-*
irmus ; wan-fure, infirmus.
 gled, expl. *rumpled, roughly handled*.
 er, Mischanter, *disaster, miscbance*. Fr. *mis-*
ure ; quasi, mis-aunter, infortunium.
 it, perhaps Mis-scheirit, *hollow and shattered*,
 he trunk of a large old tree. See Schere.
 , *to let alone, to pass without observing, to ne-*
 ; also to mis-know, or be ignorant of.
 it, *mischievous, unmannerly*. Sax. *mis-lar*.
 Mis-maight,

Mi. ——— Mo.

Mis-maight, *put out of sorts, mis-marrowed, mis-matched*; from Scand. *make, socius*.

Mis-setting, *unbecoming*. Teut. *mis-setten*, male dispo-
nere.

Missive, *a letter or epistle*. Fr. from Lat.

Mislie, *solitary*, from some person or thing being a-
missing or absent.

Mister, *need, strait, necessity, occasion*; also *to need, to*
require. O. Fr. *meslier*.

Mis-trow, Mis-tryst, *to mistrust, to suspect, to disbelieve*.
Teut. *mis-trouwen*. Isl. *mistrna*, diffidere, male fi-
dere.

Mistryst, *to break an engagement with*. See Tryst.

Mittans, Myttens, *woollen or worsted gloves*. Fr.

Moblys, Meubles, *moveable or household goods*. Fr.
meubles.

Moch, Mowe, *a heap*. Sax. *mucg*, acervus.

Mochre, *to heap up*; from the substantive Moch.

Mochrand, *avaricious*; from Moch, *a heap*.

Mochrer, Mukerar, *a covetous person, or one who care-
fully hoards up money*. See Okyr & Okyrer.

Mocht. See Macht. *might*.

Modyr, *mother*. Teut. *moeder, mutter & modder*. Dan.
& Swed. *moder*. Ital. & Span. *madre*. Sax. *motbor*.
Goth. *mader*. Lat. *mater*.

Modywart, Mowdywart, *a mole*. Dan. *muld-warp*.
Teut. *maulwerf*, talpa.

Mold, *the ground or earth*. Sax. *molde*, pulvis, humus,
sabulum. See Mule.

Mollettis, *the bosses or ornaments of bridles*. Fr. *molette*,
the rowel of a spur; *mullet*, a term in heraldry for
a star of five points.

Mon, Mun. See Maun, *must*. Goth. *muna*.

Mone, *the moon*. Sax. *mona, mena*. Swed. *moane*. Goth.
mana, luna.

Mone's or Monys cruke, used by Bp. Douglas for *full*
moon; *cruke* for *circle*.

Moneth, *month*. Sax. & Goth. *monath*, mensis.

Monteil, *mount*. Ital. *monticello*, parvus mons.

Montur, *a saddle horse*. Fr. *monture*, jumentum.

Mony,

Mo. ——— Mó.

any ; as *ony* for *any*. Goth. *moneg-*
es, a part of the intestines of cattle.
to admonish. Monyffingis, admonitions.
Meuls, the earth of the grave. Teut. *mul*. Goth.
 , pulvis.

Meuls. See Mules, *slippers*.

See Multure, *grist*, *mill-toll*.

eat. Gael. *mor*. O. Engl. *more*, magnus.
moor, celebris, famosus. Sax. *mare*, magnus,
 us, summus, illustris, clarus, insignis.

Morys, *Moris*, *Moorish* dance. Span. *morisco*,
 iómia.

, expl. *dingy*. Scand. *morck*, obscurus, q. *mor-*

be next day, to-morrow. Teut. *morgben*. Goth.
rin, eras, crastino.

ndyit, extremely cold, as cold as death. See Fun-
enumbed ; from Fr. *fondre*, q. d. *lays* Ruddi-
ready to fall or sink down for cold.

umblingis, prayers muttered for the dead.

lofs, a marsh or boggy place ; also a heath
peats can be digged. Teut. *moſe*, *mussa*, palus.

popers, banditti who inhabited the marshy coun-
Liddisdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. Peo-

ple of this description in Ireland were called *Bog-*
ers, apparently for a similar reason.

yt, *Mat*, *may*, *might*, *must*.

ote, *Moat*, a little hill with a flat top ; for the
 part artificial ; so called from Swed. & Sax.
conventus, concilium, an assembly or meeting, a
of judicature ; or a place convenient for such
ses.

See Mute, *to speak*, *to harangue*, *to argue*.

full of motes or atoms. Sax. *mot*.

nd, *to articulate* (cramp or difficult words.)

(Mure). supposed to mean gentle, mild, gra-
 Swed. *moer*, mollis.

to become mouldy. Moulyt, Mouldit, mouldy.

, *hill*, *mountain*. Lat. *mons*.

to nibble, or eat with a quick motion of the jaws.

IV.

T

Moutit,

Mo. ——— Mu.

- Moult, *scanty, bare*, like a bird in *mouling time*.
 Mow, *a heap, a pile or bin*, as of unthreshed corn.
 Sax. *mowe*, *acervus*.
 Mowdiwart. See Moldiart, *mole*. Dan.
 Mowence, expl. *motion, progress*; q. *movement*.
 Mowis, *mouths, mocks, sport, jest*. Mowar, *mock*.
 Moy, Moye, *gentle, mild, soft, easy*. Teut. *moy*,
comptus, ornatus, elegans. Fr. *mol* or *mon*. Swed.
moer, *mollis*.
 Moyne, Mowen, *means, contrivances, influence, interest,*
power. Fr. *moyen*, *ratio, facultas*.
 Moyle, Muill, *mule*. Teut. *muhl, muhl-geß, muhl-dier,*
mulus.
 Moyne. See Mone, *moon*.
 Muck, Mullock, *dung*. Sax. *meox*, *stercus*. Teut.
moock-sack, *venter animalium*; also *to dung*; and to
remove dung, to clean. Swed. *mocha*, *stabula, purgare*.
 Muck-midding, *dung-bill*. See Midding.
 Muckle. See Mekill, *great*.
 Muddle, *to drive, beat, or throw*. Teut. *mutzen*, *mutilare*.
 Mudy, expl. *penſive, ſad, melancholy*. Teut. *moede,*
muede, *laffus, deſeſſus*; *moedigb*, *lenis, lentus, mitis*.
 It may alſo ſignify *courageous, bold, hardy*; from
 Teut. *moedigb*, *animofus, acer, alacer*.
 Muis, *heaps, parcels*. See Moch & Mow.
 Mukerar. See Mochrer, *miſer, uſurer*.
 Mulde-mete, *the laſt meat that a perſon eats before*
death. To give one his *mulde meat*, i. e. *to kill him*;
 Swed. *multen*, *putridus*; *multna*, *to moulder*.
 Mules, Moolie (heels,) *chilblains*. Fr. *mules*.
 Mulettis, expl. *ornaments on bridles*.
 Mull, *a promontory*. Iſl. *muli*, a ſteep bold cape.
 Mullis, Mulis, Muilis, *chamber or night ſlippers*; com-
 monly made of fine cloth or velvet, and ornamented
 according to the rank or quality of the perſon who
 wore them. Teut. *muhl*. Fr. *mule*; from Lat. *mul-*
leus, ſandalium, calceamenti genus alta ſolo.
 Multiplication, *alchemy, tranſmutation of baſe metal in-*
to gold.
 Multure, *the griſt or millers ſee for grinding corn*. Fr.
mouture, q. d. *molitura*.

Mumping,

Mu. ——— Mu.

- Mumping**, *using significant gestures, mumming*. Teut. *mummen*, *mommium* five *larva*m *agere*; to frolic in disguise; *momme*, larva, persona.
- Mundie**, expl. *pitiful son of the earth*; dimin. of *man*.
- Munyeon**, *minion*. Fr. *mignon*.
- Muralycis**, *walls, fortifications*. Fr. *muraille*.
- Murdresar**, *murderer*; also a large cannon.
- Mure**, **Muir**, a *heath*, or flat piece of ground covered with heather. Sax. *mor*, *ericetum*, *mons*.
- Murgeon**, to mock by making mouths. Teut. *morkelen*, *grunnire*; *morre*, *os cum prominentibus labris*.
- Murle**, **Muller**, to moulder, to crumble. Dan. *smuller*.
- Murling**, **Morthling**, **Murt**, the skin of a young lamb, or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn. See **Murth**.
- Murmour** to regret, to mourn.
- Murth**, **Morth**, *murder*. Teut. *moord*. Longobard. *morth*. Scand. *mord*, *mors violenta*, *cædes homicidium*.
- Musardry**, *musng, dreaming*. Fr. *musardie*; from *musar*, or Teut. *muyfen*, *abditâ magno silentio inquirere*, (*mures tacitè quærere*.)
- Muse-web**, **Mous-web**, *cobweb*; from Fr. *moufche*, q. *fly-net*.
- Muskane**, *massy, covered with moss*. Teut. *mosachigh*, *muscosus*; *mos*, *muscus*.
- Muslin kail**, expl. *broth made of barley and greens*.
- Muffling**, **Mussal**, **Myssal**, a veil or kerchief covering part of the face, and tied under the chin; from Fr. *emmuseler*, to muffle up; *emmuselé*, a term in Heraldry, *frenatus*; *mouffeline*, *muslin*.
- Must**, *mouldiness*; q. *mossed*; from Teut. *mos*, *muscus*.
- Mutch**, a coif or cap, female head-dress. Teut. *mutse*, *pileus*, *pileum*, *mitra*, *vitta*.
- Mutckin**, a measure equal to an English pint; quasi, *mett-kan*; from Teut. *meten*, *meten*, *metiri*, & *cann*, *vas*; or perhaps corrupted from Teut. *kommeken*, (*cbumkin*) *vasculum*.
- Mute**, **Mote**, to plead, to argue. Sax. *motian*, *disputare*, *rem agere*. See **Mot**, the primary meaning of which was probably a place for holding any kind of popular assembly. [Teut. *muyten*, to mutter.]

Muthe,

Mu. ——— My.

- Muthe, *exhausted with fatigue*. Swed. *mod.* Teut. *moede, mude, mat, defessus.*
- Myddil. See Midle, *to mix*. Fr.
- Myddil or Middil-eard. See Mid-eard, *the earth*; perhaps so called, says Ruddiman, because this world has been considered as *a middle-state* betwixt non-entity and a future life.
- Myddis, *midst*. Mydlast, *middlemost*.
- Myis, *mice*; and so Myir for *mire*, Myil for *mile*, &c.
- Myith, expl. *to mix*; perhaps also *to mett*. See Meith.
- Mykil, Muckle. See Mekill, *great*.
- Mylhare, *millar*. Swed. *målnare*, *molitor*.
- Myn, *smaller, less*. Ill. *minne*. Lat. *minus*.
- Mynde, Myne, *to undermine, to overturn*.
- Mynge, Menge. See Meng, *to mingle*.
- Mynour, *miner*. Fr. *mineur*.
- Mynt. See Mint, *attempt*.
- Myrit, Merrit, *confounded, stupified*; perhaps from Teut. *smooren*, *submergere, suffocare*: or, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *myrran*, (probably the same word,) *profundere, perdere*.
- Myrk, *dark*. Myrkness, *darkness*. See Mirk.
- Mys. See Mis, *faults, defects*.
- Mys-deming, *false judgment, calumny*. See Deme.
- Myfel, *lipper or leprous (salmon.)* See Massal.
- Myftar, Myftir. See Mifter, *want, need*.
- Mythe. See Meith, *mark, limit*.
- Mythe, *to mett or measure*. Fr.

N.

A, Nor, *than*.

ackettis, Nicketts, *small notches*; also *markers* at tennis or other games. Fr. *naquet*.

ackie, *acute or clever in the minutia of business, or in small affairs*.

af, *pud, mulieb.* expl. Angl. *a sort of tufted sea-bud.*

aig, *nag, gelding.* Fris. *negghe*, equus pumilus.

akyng, *naked.* Isl. *nakenn*, nudus.

amekouth, *famous, well known.* Sax. *namkuthe*, q. nomine seu fama notissimus. See Couth.

anys, Nanes, *nonce, purpose, occasion*; probably of ecclesiastical origin; with some reference to the time of eating the chief meal, and to the prayers which were then recited, viz. the Nonnes, or Missa, in the sense of immissio ciborum. "Something for the *zones*," *some article of provision for the entertainment*, "quod olim celebrari soleat ex donis a populo missis." *Vossius*.

r, *nigher, nearer.*

rr, Nearr, Nurr, *to snarle as dogs.* Teut. *knarren*, *grunnire*.

s, *na was, was not.*

te, Note, *use, business.* Teut. *nutzen*, uti, frui. He would note it, i. e. *he would need or use it.*

tely, Naithly, *neatly.*

athles, *not the less, nevertheless.*

aven, Navyne, *navy, shipping.*

e, *to neigh as a horse.* See Nikker.

eaty, expl. *very identical.*

eb, *sharp point, beak.* Teut. *nebbe*, rostrum.

ece, *niece, grand-daughter, a lineal female descendant*, though after many generations.

echyr. See Nikker, *to neigh.*

edd, *to knedd.* Teut. *kneden*.

essful, Nefsu' *neive-full, handfull*; from *neif* or *neive*, the fist. Isl. *nefe*, *knefe*. Dan. *naeve*, *nefve*.

Neidder,

Ne. ——— Ni.

- Neidder, Neddyr, *adder*. Sax. *nedder*, *serpens*. Goth. *nadr*, *vipera*, *hydrus*.
 Neid-force, *necessity*, *compulsion*.
 Neid-tyre, *fire produced by friction*.
 Neidlingis, Nedelingis, *necessarily*, *of necessity*.
 Neif, Neef, expl. *difficulty*, *doubt*. Teut. *noye*, *difficilis*, *invitus*.
 Neir, Nere, *to approach*; also *to press hard upon*. Id. *ny*, *urgeo*.
 Neirs, Neres, corruptly Eres, *kidneys*, *reins*. Teut. *niere*, *ren*; *nieren* *renes*.
 Neis, Neez, Ne, *nose promontory*. Scand & Sax. *neft*, *nafus*, *promontorium*. Ir. *neas*, a hill; also, *to sneeze* Teut. *niesen*, *sternuere*.
 Neis-thyrle, Nesthrylle, *nostril*. Sax. *thyrol* *foramen*.
 Neist, Neyst, Nest. *nighest*, *next*.
 Nether, *lower*. Nethermoost, *lowest*. Teut. *neder*, *infra*; *nederste*, *infimus*.
 Nethermare, *farther down* or *below*. See Nether.
 Nethring, *oppression*, *injury*. See Nidder.
 Neuk, *nook*, *corner*. [Teut. *noche*. *crena* a notch.]
 Neuo, Nevo, *grandson*, *nephew*. Fr. *neveu*. *nepos*; now commonly used for the *brother* or *sister's son*.
 Nevell, a *blow with the niece* or *fiſt*.
 Nevin, Neuin, corr. of *name*.
 New'd, Newit, expl. *oppressed*, *kept at under*. See Nidderit.
 Newfangil, *fond of novelties*; from Fang, *to catch*.
 Newit. expl. *in-wrought*.
 Newis, Newys, Newous, *parsimonious*. Sax. *bneaw*, *tenax*; *bneawneſſe*, *tenacitas*. Swed. *noga*, *parcus*; *nyſt*, *avarus*.
 Newlingis, *very lately*; also expl. *at firſt*.
 Newmoſt, *nethermoſt*, *loweſt*.
 Newth, (New). *beneath*.
 Neych, Nygh, Nyh, *to approach*. Nyht, Niht, *approached*. Teut. *naecken*, *atingere*. Goth. *nequba*.
 Nick. *to cheat*, *to circumvent*. See Nackettis.
 Nick, Auld Nick, *the devil*. Swed. *necken*, *dæmon aquaticus*.

Nickett.

Nickett. See Nackettis. *small notches.*

Nidderit, Nitheryt, *injured, marred or stunted in growth*; also expl. *kept in, plagued, straitened, starved*. Sax. *nidan*, *urgere*; *nyded*, *coactus*. Teut. *vernederen*, *humiliare, deprimere*; *ver nedert*, *abjectus*. Swed. *nida*, *damno afficere*. Goth. *neith*, *invidia, rancor*.

Nidge, Knidge, *to press hard, to squeeze*. Sax. *nidan*.

Niffer, Neiffer, *to exchange or barter, to offer or to take one of two concealed in the "nieves."*

Nif-naffing, *trifling*.

Nig-naes, expl. *trifles, trinkets*.

Nikker, Nichar, *to neigh like a horse, to laugh immoderately*. Fris. *neggbe*, *equus pumilus*. Sax. *hnagan, hinnire*.

Nild, expl. *out-witted*.

Nip, *small piece, a bit, that which is nipped off*; from Teut. *niipen*, *interprimere, constringere*.

Nirles, *a morbid eruption similar to the measles*.

Noblay, *nobility*. Fr. *noblesse*.

Nocht, *not*.

Nok. See Neuk, *angle, corner*. Teut. *nocke, crena*.

Nokket, *a refreshment between breakfast and dinner*; perhaps *noon-cate, or cake*.

Nokkys, *the nocks, notches or nicks of bows or arrows*. Teut. *nocke, incisura sagittæ quæ nervum admittit*.

Nokkit, *notched, having notches*; also *knocked*.

Noll, *head, crown of the head*. Sax. *knol*.

Nold, *would not, q. no-would*.

Nonne, *nun, religious woman*. The words *nonnus* for a monk, and *nonna*, a nun, are as old as the days of St. Jerome and Arnobius, but the derivation uncertain.

Nonne, *noon, mid-day*. This word, at different periods, seems to have been applied to different hours of the day. By the Italian, French, and Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastics, who followed the Jewish manner of computation, Nona, or Non, was used to denote *the ninth hour* both of day and night, corresponding with our three o'clock. At this hour of the day they eat their

their principal meal, and offered up certain prayers called *the Nonnes*, at other times *Missa*, or *the Mass*. Tyrrwhit, however, explains None, (as used by Chaucer,) *the ninth hour of the natural day, nine o'clock in the morning; the hour of dinner*. Perhaps the prayers called *the nones* were, in Chaucer's time, recited three hours before instead of three hours after mid-day. Be this how it may, the Sax. word *Non* appears no where to signify any other hour than three o'clock; and therefore, in its present acceptation, must be comparatively modern. *None*, says Cotgrave, is in summer about four o'clock in the afternoon, in winter about two. See Pryme.

Nor, *than*.

Norlich, Knurlich, *a lump or hard swelling occasioned by a blow, a knurl or klour*. Teut. *knor*, nodus.

Normans, Norways, *Norwegians* or *Swedes*, *Scandinavians*, q. *north men*; from whom Normandy in France took its name.

Norse, *belonging to the Normans* or *Scandinavians*.
Norse tung, *Scandinavian language*.

Not, *know not*; contr. from *no wot*.

Not, sometimes used for *nought* or *nothing*.

Note, Nate, *to use, to have occasion for*. Sax. *notian*.
Scand. *nyta*, uti, frui.

Notis, *uses, purposes*. See Note, *to use*.

Notour, *notorious*.

Now, Know, knoll, *little hill*. Theot. *nollo*, collis, *nollen*, collibus.

Nowellis, Novellis, *news, fresh intelligence*.

Nowt, Nolt, *neat-cattle*. Scand. & Fenn. *naut*, boves.
Sax. *neat*, *nyten*, *niten*, pecus, jumentum; nearly related to Scand. *nyta* vel *nyttia*, uti, frui.

Nowthir, Nolt-heard, *a keeper of neat cattle*.

Nowthyr, Nothir, *neither, nor*. Sax. *nowther*.

Noy, *to annoy, vex, or trouble*. Swed. *noga*, lædere.

Noyis, Noys, *annoyances, injuries*.

Noyt, *to strike as with a small stick*.

Nuckle, expl. *new-calved cows*.

Numest, *neatbmst, nethermost*; in contra-distinction to
Umest, *uppermost*,

Nummy,

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V

Nu. ——— Ny.

my, *to take, to carry away.* Teut. Sax. & Goth. *n, niman*, capere. Engl. *to nimm.*

e, *nurse.* Fr. *nourrisse*, nutrix. Swed. *næra*, a-
: & *servare*, *salvare*; *Nerigend*, *salvatoris no-*
; corresponding with the Sax. *Hælend*, from
n, *fanare*, *salvare*; scil. *quoniam*, “he fothlice
folc hal gedeth fram hyra synnum.”

See Neyht, *approached, came nigh.*

ed, *drew towards night.* “It is not lesum, (say
intient Laws of Scotland), to travel in time of
t, except for thir causes, viz. to bring ane preist
ie sick man, or to carry corns to the myln, or to
rn therefra; or for gudes laitly stola or tint.”

negro. Fr. *negre.*

his rage, *furor lymphaticus, vel uterinus.*

ninth. Goth. *niunda.*

o deny. Nyt. *denied.* Isl. *noita*, *negare.*

o noyt or smite, *to strike smartly.* Swed. *nudda*,
er attingere. Isl. *knudda*, *digitis prensare.*

O.

O, *of, in.*

Obedyentiarie, *suffragan under canonical obedience*; also expl. *a church officer.* Fr.

Obeysse, Obese, *to obey.* Fr. obeis.

Obeysand, *obedient.* Fr. obeissant.

Obfusque, *to darken.* Fr. offusquer.

Oblift, *stipulated, promised, obliged, subjected.* Oblyfyng, *obligation.* Fr.

Oblive, *oblivion, forgetfulness.* Fr. oublî.

Observaunce, *respect, duty.* Fr.

Obtemper, *to yield to.* Fr. obtemperer, obeis.

Ochiern, defined by Skene, "ane name of dignity and of ane freeholder; who appeiris to be of equal honour and preheminnence with the son or daughter of an Thane, quha baith hes the like *marcbeta*, viz. twa kids, or twelve pennies. And the *un-lawe* quhilk the king may take fra ane Thane is sex kye, and fra ane Ochiern fiftene scheip or sex schillings." The title originally might signify *lord of an island*, from Sax. *aeg*. Hib. *ogbe*, infula; & Scand. & Teut. *berre*, vel Sax. *bearra*, dominus.

Ochre, Occour. See Okyr, *usury.*

Ocht, *ought, any thing.*

O&iane, *the ocean, the sea.*

Odibill, Odible, *odious, hateful.* Lat.

Odour, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *nastiness, filth.*

Odyr, Udyr, *other, second*; also expl. *each other.* Goth. *antbar*, alter, alius.

Oe, Oy, *grand-child, grand-daughter*; seems to have some affinity with Teut. *moeme*, neptis; *moeye*, matertera, matris soror; & *amita*, patris soror; *moyen dochter*, consobrina, matertera filia; *moyen kinderen*, sobrini; the same want of precision prevailing here as in other appellations of consanguinity.

Oethes. See Aithis, *oaths.*

Of,

- Of**, *through, from, by*. Teut. *of*, ab, de.
Of before, *formerly, in times past*.
Offerandis, *oblations*. Fr. *offrande*.
Of-fraik, *did strike or smite off*.
Oft-syis, *Oft-sythes, oft-times, often*. See Syis.
Ogertful, expl. *nice, squeamish*; perhaps from Okyr used for *wealth*, quasi, *purse proud*. [Sax. *og*, horror, timor.] See Ugsum,
Oifillis, *blackbirds*. Sax. *ofle*, merula.
Oist, *Ost, host, army*. Fr. *ost*, exercitus.
Okyr, Ochre, Occour, *usury*. Teut. *oecker*, usura, fæ-nus; *woeckeren*, usuram exercere; *oecken*. Goth. *aukan*, augere, *to eke or add*.
Okyrer, Ochrer, *usurer, miser*. Teut. *woeckerer*, usurarius.
Olye. See Oyhlé, *oil*. Ole-doly, said to be the same with Ayl-dolly; and to signify simply *sweet oil*, in contra-distinction to *whale oil*. Fr. *huile douce*.
Olyphant, *elephant*. Teut. *olefant*. Sax. *olfand*.
Omnigatherene, *universal collection*.
On, *one, an*.
On, Wone, expl. *wane, car or carriage*. Teut. *wagen*.
On-ane, *Onone, anon, quickly*.
On bread, *abroad, wide open, largely*. **On cais**, *by chance*. **On dreich**, *at a distance*. **On flocht**, *in suspense, q. fluttering*; and so in various other instances.
On-dantyt, *wild, untamed, not trained*. Fr. *indomté*.
On-eith. See Uneith, *scarcely, not easily*.
On hie, *speedily, apace*. See Hie.
On loft, *aloft, above, on high, loud*.
On-tray, *to betray*.
On-walowyd, *Un-wallowit, unfaded*. See Walow, *to fade*. In the Scottish dialect, the particle *on* corresponds universally with the Engl. negative particle *un*.
Ony, *any*. Onykin, *any kind of*.
Onys, *once*.
Optene, *to obtain*; in old charters *optineo*.
Or, *ere, else, before, before that, rather than*.
Oratoir, Oratoure, Oratory, *a place of worship*, whether public or private; *a closet*. Fr. *oratoire*, sacellum;

lum; also, according to Bp. Douglas, *the place from whence oracles or responses were given.*

Ordal, Ordele, *judicial trial by fire, water or combat*; according to Kilianus and others, *final judgment*; from Teut. *oor*, vel *over*, *supra*, superior, omnino; & *deel*, *judicium*. Theot. *ordelen*, *urdela*, discernere & *dijudicare rem quamvis*, etiam extra *judicium*. According to *Regiam Majestatem*, in a case of treason, "where batell is lawfullie declined, on account of age or infirmity, by him quha is accused, he is obliged to acquite and clenge himself be *the judgment of God*, that is, be hote iron, gif he be ane frie man; or, be water, gif he be ane husbandman." Jhré defines *ordela*, *liti finem imponere*; *ur finem rei impositum notat*; & *dela*, *litigare*.

Ordinance, *array*. Fr.

Orere, Ourere, expl. *arrear*, *fall back*. Fr.

Orfeverie, Orphray, Orphany, *gold work, gold embroidery*. Fr. *orfevererie*; from Lat. *auri faber*.

Orlege, Orlagere, Orliger, *a clock, dial, or any machine that shews the hours*. Fr. *horloge*, from Lat.

Orpit, expl. *proud, haughty*; also *humourfome* (capricious) and *pettish*. Sax. *or-mod*, *fine mente*, *amens*.

Orrow, Orra, (*a person or thing*), *not in immediate employment*. Orrow man, *a day labourer*; probably a corr. of Swed. *udda*, *impar*, q. *an odd man or thing*; if not from Scand. *oere*, *nummi minuti species*, a metallo *areo*, quo constabat, ita dicti; quasi, *one who accepted of a little money for his work*, instead of being fed and cloathed by his master. The same Scand. word signifies also, according to Jhré, any kind of moveables, particularly household furniture or utensils; which agrees with the application of the Scottish word *to things* in its secondary sense. Orra has an appearance of affinity with *Forra* or *Forrow* (cow,) quasi *fallow*.

Ofan, *hofanna*.

Ofzil, *the thrush or black-bird*. Ofillis, *ousels*. Sax. *ofle*, *merula*.

Othir, Owthir, *either*; *second*.

Over-by,

- Over-by, expl. *to purchase pardon*.
 Overling, *superior, paramount* ; oppos. *to underling*.
 Ouereft, Overeft, *first, greatest, q. overmost*.
 Oughtlins, Ochtlins, *in the least* ; from Ought.
 Ouk, Owke, Oulke, *week*. Sax. *uca*, hebdomas.
 Ouklie, Owkly, *weekly*.
 Oup, Oop, *to join by booping*. See Loup.
 Our, Owr, Oure, Ouer, *over, opposite, beyond, after*.
 Our-come, *surplus*. Ouercummyne, *overcome*.
 Our-fett, perhaps the same with Our-fret, expl. *over-spread, deck'd over, embellished*. Sax. *fraetwan*, or-nare. [Swed. *fittia*, colligare.]
 Our-fleit, *to overflow, to over-run*. See Fleit.
 Our-gang, *to over-run*. Our-gane, *over-run, past* ; also expl. *kept under*. See Gang.
 Our-hall, *to over-haul, to enquire into, or treat of*.
 Our-harle, expl. *overcame* ; rather *to overcome*. See Harle.
 Our-heild, Ouerhede, *to cover over*. See Heild.
 Our-hie, *to overtake*. Our-hude, expl. *over-run, went over*.
 Our-hippit, *passed or leaped over* ; q. d. *over-hopped*.
 Our-lard, *over-lord, superior*. See Laird.
 Our-lay, *cravat*.
 Our-layit, *smothered, oppressed*.
 Our-loftis, *the decks or orlops of ships* ; q. d. *suprema navis contabulatio*.
 Our-lowp, Owr-lop, *an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture*. Sax. *ofer-leopan*. transire.
 Our-man, Overs-man, *third arbiter, superior*.
 Ourn, *to adorn*. Fr. *orner*. Lat.
 Our-raucht, *over-reached, over-took*. See Raucht.
 Our-reik, *to reach or stretch over*. See Reik.
 Our-set, *tired out, overcome* ; also *to hinder or restrain*.
 Our-skaile, *to diffuse or over-spread*. See Skaile.
 Our-syle, Our-sylde, *covered over, to conceal, or cover* ; *to beguile, or circumvent* ; *to surround*. See Syle.
 Our-thort, Ouerthortore, *athwart, across*.
 Our-tyrve, *to turn upside down*. Isl. *tyrva*.
 Our-volvit, *turned over, revolved*. Lat.
 Our-welterand, *overthrowing, weltering over*.
 Our-word,

Ou. ——— Oy.

- Our-word, *burthen*, (of a song,) *words or phrase often repeated.*
- Oury, Ourie, Urie, *having the hair on end*, like a horse overcome with cold. [Fr. *beriffé*.] By consequence *shivering, drooping.*
- Owlsen oxen Owlsen-bow, *a yoke.*
- Out, Outly, *fully, compleatly, altogether.*
- Out-ane, *except*; q. d. *out taken.*
- Out-brade, *to start out, to burst out*; also *drew out, whebeatbed.* See Brade.
- Out-bullerand, *gushing out, bubbling forth.* See Buller.
- Out fang theif. See Infang theif.
- Out-gatis, *ways to get out.*
- Outh *out, above, over*, Outhmast. See Ummest, *uppermost.*
- Out-horne, *born of a sentinel or watchman to sound alarm*; *the summoning to arms by the sound of a horn.*
- Out-laik, Out lack, *the superabundant quantity in weight or measure.*
- Out-lair, Outler, *out-lyer, a horse, ox, or cow not housed in winter.*
- Out-qwre, *over, beyond.*
- Out-quent, *spent, extinguished.* See Queinth.
- Out-rake, *an expedition, an out-ride.* See Raik. Also *an extensive open pasture for sheep or cattle.*
- Out-redd, *to disentangle, to extricate*; also *explained finished.*
- Out-shin'd, *deformed in the leg-bones.*
- Out-sight, *out-door furniture or utensils.* Out-sight and In-sight *plennishing, goods within and without doors.*
- Out-striking, *cutaneous eruption.*
- Out-wayl, *outcast, refuse.* See Wale, *to select.*
- Out-with, *without, out of*, (extra); so written to distinguish it from *without, fine.*
- Ox-ee, *the Tom-tit, a bird.*
- Oxtar, *arm-pit.* Sax. *oxtan*. Teut. *oxel, axilla.*
- Oye. See Oe, *grand-child, grand-daughter.*
- Oyhlé, Olie, Ulie. *oil.* Teut. *olie.* Goth. *alewe, olium.* See Olie.
- Oyhnt. *anoint.* Fr. *oindre, ungere.*
- Ove. Uve *oven.* Swed.
- Oys, Ois, *use, custom, to use.*

P.

Pa, pay.

Pa, Paw ; perhaps contr. from Pavene, a *Spanish dance*.

Pace, Pas, Easter, or Pasch.

Pack, Pact, stock, fortune, capital. Teut. *pack*.

Pack, gang, parcel of people ; nearly the same with *Batch*.

Paddé, Paddow, Paddoick, frog. Dan. *padde, rana*.

Paddow-hair, the first down upon nestlings. Teut. *padde-bayr*.

Paddow-redd, frog-spawn. Teut. *padde-reck*.

Paddow-stool, musbroom. Teut. *padde-stoel, boletus*.

Padell, Puddil, a small leathern bag or wallet for containing a pedlar's wares. Teut. *buydel, bulga, crumena, facculus, marsupium*; hence probably *Pedlar*. See *Pedder*.

Padyane, expl. pageant.

Page, a boy. Fr. *page, petit garçon*.

Paiks, chastisement, a drubbing. Isl. *pjacka*. Swed. *picka, minutis ictibus tundere*.

Pairles, Perles, paralytic affection, palsy. Gael. *pairlis, Fr. paralyse, paralyfis*.

Paist, Past, repast. O. Fr. *paistre*.

Paitlait, Patelet, Partlait, a kind of ruff for wearing about the necks either of men or women ; quasi *paitralette* ; from Fr. *poitral, (pectorale,)* antilena, a cover for the neck and breast.

Palice, a palace ; sometimes used for a *city* or *town*, as the Lat. *arx*, by the poets.

Pall, used by Bp. Douglas for any rich or fine cloth, particularly purple. Scand. *pell, panni serici genus*. Theot. *pbelle, pannus pretiosus ; pfeller, purpura*.

Fr. *palle, poile*.

Pallach, expl. fat and short ; round as a *ball*

Pallat,

Pallat, Pallet, the bead, the crown of the bead or skull; perhaps a diminutive of *poll*, q. d. *poller*. Whatever be the derivation, says Ruddiman, I much incline to think that the Engl. *pate* and Scot. *pallat* are originally the same.

Pallioun, Palione, Pailleoun, a pavilion or tent. Gael. & Ir. *pailliu*. Fr. *pavillon*. It seems also to signify some kind of large mantle or sheet. Swed. *pell*, auleum umbraculum.

Pallyour, Pailleour, Pallart, whoremonger, libidinous fellow. Fr. *paillard*, scortator.

Pallyaidry, whoredom. Fr. *paillardise*, impudicitia.

Palmer, a devout pilgrim. Isl. *palmare*, from *palm*, contus, fustis, corresponding with *bourdon*, q. v.

Pamplette, Pamplerte, Pamphellet, (Vol. I. p. 324. mis-printed Pamprette) a plump young woman; a diminutive formed from Teut. *pampoeke*, mulier crassa.

Pand, pawn, pledge; also to pledge.

Pane, Payne, to take pains, to exert (himself.) Also endeavour, labour. Fr.

Pang, to cram. Swed. *pung*. Goth. *pugg*, crumena.

Pannel, culprit or malefactor at the bar.

Panse, to think, to meditate. O. Fr. *panser*.

Pantand, breathing, living.

Pantouffels, sandals. Teut. *pantoffel*, crepida, sandalium; *pantoffel bout*, suber. Fr. & Ital. almost the same. Swed. *toffel*. Isl. *tapla*, "proprie notat *tabulam* (inquit Jhrè) pedibus suppositam, qualibus utebatur antiquitas. Exteri syllabam addunt."—*Pant* is probably Theot. *bant*, vincula; whence *binden*, ligare. Another derivation is from the same *bant* and Teut. *hoofen*, *hoefen*, *busen*, ungulæ, q. artificial hoofs fastened to the feet.

Pantounis, Pantons, slippers; probably contr. from Pantouffels.

Pape, Paip, the Pope. Fr. *pape*. Lat. *papa*.

Papelarde, hypocrite. Fr. *papelard*.

Papingay, Papingo, the bird called a popinjay or parrot. Teut. Fr. &c. *papegay*, psittacus, q. *papagalus*.

Parage,

parentage, kindred, quality. Fr. *parage*, *pâ-*
re. Of *hie parage, of great value, of high qua-*

Perald, apparelled, dressed.

our, a sweet-heart or lover (of either sex.)

ar, a fellow who went about selling the Pope's
bons and indulgencies.

o empair, lesson, or diminish.

le, Perigal, Peregall, equal. Fr. from Lat. *q.*
qualis; or from *pair, par & egal*, like the Lat.
co-sanctus.

to make equal, to compare; also expl. *to pro-*

to perch, to sit down. Fr. *percher*, *s'affecoir.*

r, Parlure, conversation, debate; from Fr. *par-*

re, parish. Lat. *parochia.*

re, a very small inclosure. Sax. *pearroc*, *faltus*,
um.

it, expl. striped.

mentis, Persementis, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. li-
coats wrought with divers colours, or over-laid
galoons or laces; from Fr. *passemens.* Or *Par-*
mentis may signify, says Ruddiman, *partitions* or
sons; from Fr. *partiment* or *partissement.*

ere, Parcener, partner, portioner, co-beir.

, the shell fish called a crab. Gael.

ite, expl. by Skene and ruid of land.

nan, partaker, sharer; q. *partisan.*

re, Pairties, impartial, taking no part or side, free.

re, trimming, ornament. Fr.

asche, Pais, Pes, Pasq, Pask, time of Easter. Gr.
ba.

Winton), expl. division of a book.

Pais, to poise, to lift with difficulty. *Passit, Payfit,*
ghty, heavy, beaped. *Pasand, Payland, heavy, pon-*
us; from Fr. *peser*, *ponderosum esse.*

mentis, borders of lace. Fr. *passement*, *textilis lim-*
vitta. See *Persementis.*

geoure, passage-boat, ferry-boat.

L. IV.

X

Pastance,

Pa. — Pe.

Paffance, paffime, fport, play. Fr. *paſſetemps*.

Pat, the pret. of the verb. *to put*.

Patten, the cover of the Chalice uſed in the Maſs. Lat. *patina*.

Patrellis, (Paytrellis), pl. of *poitrell, petrell*, or *breast-leather of a draught horſe*; probably alſo ſome *deſenſive covering for the neck of a war horſe*. Fr. *poitral*; q. d. Lat. *pectorale*. Hence by corruption *Paitlet, a ruff*.

Patteraris, repeaters of pater noſters; thoſe who are occupied in the offices of religion; formed from the firſt word of the Lord's prayer in Latin. Chaucer uſes the verb *to patter* in the ſame ſenſe.

Pavene, Pavyne, Pavie, Pauvan, a grave dance, "wherein the women in turning round form their train into a wheel like the tail of a peacock." Fr. *pavon*.

Pauis, Pais, expl. weight; from Fr. *peſer*. The former, however, according to Ruddiman, may ſignify a *paviſe* or *large ſhield*. Fr. *pavois*.

Pauchrie, expl. proud, haughty; alſo *naughty*.

Paukie, ſly, cunning, artful; but without any unfair intention. [Teut. *bats*, the ſame.]

Paukis, tricks, wiles. See *Picht*.

Pawne, Pavone, Pawine, peacock. Fr. *pavon*.

Pax, a ſmall crucifix; ordained by Pope Leo II. to be carried about in church and kiſſed by the people; in alluſion to the words, "My peace I give unto you."

Pay, to hire. Payit, *hired*. Teut. *payen*.

Pay, to beat or chaſtiſe. Payis, Paychis, Paiks, *chaſtiſement*. Wel. *pwyo*, to ſtrike. Swed. *pæk*, *fuſtis*.

Payne, Paynim, pagan, heathen. Fr. *payen*, *peganus*.

Payntit; printed erroneouſly for *paytent*, *patent*.

Pearlin, edging or border of thread-lace.

Peafint, wortheleſs perſon. See *Befyne, whore, baud*. [Gael. *peuſan*, diminutive fellow.]

Peax, peace; *piece*.

Pech, Peygh, to puff or breathe thick; ex ſono.

Peddir, Pether, a merchant, a pedlar, "or *cremar quabaers* and *pack* or *creame* upon his *bak*; called a *brirar of the puddil* by the Scottiſmen in the realm of

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- of Polonia, quhair of I saw, says Skene, a greate multitude in the town of Cracovia, A. D. 1569.”
- Pe-wyt, *the green plover or lapwing*; so called from its note. Teut. *pie-wyt*, *vanellus*.
- Peet-mow, *the dross or dust of broken peats*.
- Peggral, Pygrall, (corrup. from *beggar*; q. Beggral,) *beggarly, pitiful, petty*.
- Peil, Peir, *match, equal*; as in the phrase “shew me the *peil* of that.” Fr. *pair*.
- Peil, Pale, *pile, strong hold, fort*, originally, it would seem, of a conical form; from Teut. *piile*, *sedes, meta, pyramis*.
- Peild, *bald*; q. *peeled*; from Peil, *to rob*. Fr. *piller*.
- Peilour, Pellour, Pillour, *one who acquires by pilling or plunder*; from Fr. *piller*, *diripere*.
- Peir, *quay, wharf*; corrup. of Peil, *fortification*.
- Peirles, *peerless, not to be equalled, incomparable*. Fr.
- Peirs, *a sky colour; or a colour between red and blue*. O. Fr. *pers, perse, cæsius, glaucus*.
- Peifs, Pefs, Peise, *to appease, calm, or assuage*. O. Fr. *paifer*; and that from Lat. *pacare*.
- Pellet, Pellot, *a sheep skin*, particularly after the wool has been taken off. Fr. *pelletier* from Teut. *peltsz*.
- Pellet, Pellock, *a pellet, bullet, or ball*. Fr. *pelote, pilula*.
- Pelth, *wealth, riches, goods*; perhaps from Fr. *piller*, *to plunder*; as *stealth* from *steal*, and *wealth* from *weal* or *wail*, *eligere*.
- Peltrie, Pelthrie, *trash, goods of little value*; from Swed. *paltor*; or a diminutive formed from Pelf or Pelth.
- Pelure, expl. *costly fur*. O. Fr. *pelis*, *fine short wool*, such as that of lambs.
- Pen, *a high mountain*. Gael. *beann*; from Theot. & C. Brit. *pen, ben, ban, fan*, *altus, excelsus, summitas*, *caput, dominus*; whence perhaps *banner & pennon*; also Goth. *Fan, deus, dominus*.
- Pend, *a dungeon, or apartment with a vaulted roof of stone*. Fr. *pente*. As the situation of a dungeon was originally *on the top* of a castle, the name of *Pend* is probably

Pe. ——— Pe.

probably of the same origin with **Pen**, a high mountain. [Lat. *pinna*.]

Pend, **Pendle**, *pendant*; from Lat. *pendere*.

Pendicles, *dependencies*; from Lat. *pendere*.

Penner, *pen-case*. Fr.

Penny-mail, a trifling acknowledgment paid annually to the Lord of the Manor.

Penown, *pennant*, a small banner, distinguished mark in a battle. See **Pen**.

Pens, **Pans**, **Pance**, to meditate, to bestate. Fr. *penfer*.

Penfeil, same with **Penown**, *penon*, small streamer.

Penfy, *conceited, affected*; also expl. *finical, foppish*.

Penurite, *penury, want*. Lat. *penuria*; q. d. *penuritas*.

Pepe, **Peip**, a small voice; also used as a verb. Fr. *pepier*, *pipire*, *pipilare*, to peip or cheipe.

Perbreik, **Perbraik**, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. to break or shatter; perhaps from Fr. *pour*, pro; q. d. *profractus*, i. e. quasi fracta vel semifracta, as *par-boild* for half-boild, (or part-boild.)

Percais, **Percace**, On cace, by chance. Lat. *per casum*.

Perconnon, **Percunnance**, expl. *condition*. If so, it may be connected with **Park**, to *perch*.

Perdé, *verily, truly, surely*. Fr. *pardieu*, per deum.

Pere, *peer, equal*. Hedy pere, of equal stature. Fr. *pair*.

Pere, to pour in small quantity, as through a quill.

Peregal. See **Paregale**, *equal*. Fr.

Perfay, *verily, truly*. Fr. *par foy*, per fidem.

Perfurnist, **Perforneist**, **Perfurmist**, *performed, accomplished, compleated*. Fr. *parfournir*, aliquid explere.

Perk, *park, inclosure*. Teut. *perck*, septum, circus.

Perlis. See **Pairles**, the palsy. Theot. *perli*.

Peronal, (in a contemptuous manner,) *young girl*. O. Fr. *perronnelle*.

Perqueir, *accurately, perfectly, regularly*; q. by heart.

Fr. *par cœur*; or perhaps *per quire*, by book.

Perre, *apparel*; by abbreviation. Lat.

Perfowne, **Perfoune**, *parson*. Teut. *perfoon*, pastor parochialis.

Pertelote,

Pertelote, *Partelote*, proper name given to a hen. See *Paitlet*, a ruff.

Pertrik, *Paitryke*, *partridge*. Fr. *perdrix*. Teut. *per-triis*. Lat. *perdix*.

Pertrubance, *extreme trouble*, *perturbation*. Fr. *par-troubler*.

Pes, *Pese*, *peace*, *homage*, *obedience*; also *piece*.

Pete, *peat*; q. *pit-fewel*, from Teut. *put*, lacuna, *palus*.

Pete-pot, *hole out of which peats have been dug*.

Pettle, *to nourish or cherish* (such as a lamb or any other fondling,) from *Pet*.

Pettle, (in some counties) *the plough staff*.

Pevage, *Pevis*, *Pevich*, *Pevels*, *peevish*; or rather *base*, *malicious*, *cowardly*; also *niggardly*, *covetous*. **Pevagely**, *carelessly*, *slovenly*. The origin of the word seems uncertain.

Pewtane, *Putane*, *whore*. Fr. *putain*.

Philabeg, *the short petticoat worn by Highlanders instead of breeches*. See *Kilt & Filybæg*; in addition to which may be offered, Ill. *fela*, *fela*, *tegere*.

Phioll, (Doug. Virgil), expl. *a cupola or round vaulted tower*; according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *fole*, *a vial*; as *cupola* is said to come from Lat. *cupa* or *cuppa*, *a large cup*, which it resembles.

Pibrochs, *certain marches or martial tunes which are peculiar to the Highlanders, and performed on the bagpipes*. Gael. *piobaireachd*, literally *piping*; *piob*, *bagpipe*.

Pick, *pitch*. **Picky**, *pitchy*, *like pitch*. Teut. *peck*. Lat. *piceus*.

Pick-maw, *a bird of the gull kind*. (*Larus ridibundus*, Linn.)

Picht, *Pycht*, *attached*, *fixed*, *settled*; [Teut. *pachten*, to take in lease, to farm.] Also expl. *having gold*, *silver*, or *precious stones set into* (any thing), *studded*.

Pieté, *pity*, *compassion*, *clemency*; from Fr. *pitie*, *miseri-cordia*. Lat. *pius*, which Bishop Douglas commonly renders *pitiful*, i. e. full of pity, and *compassion*, *compassionate*; from which it appears that the English *pity* and *piety* were originally the same.

Pietuous, *Pictuus*, *Pituus*, *piteous*, *lamentable*.

Pig,

Fig, Pyg, earthen pitcher; has perhaps some affinity with Sax. *beag*, armilla, quasi, a broad hoop with a bottom. Teut. *bauch*, venter; *bugen* vel *pogen*, flextere in concavum vel convexum: whence also Bowie.

Piggeis, (Dougl. Virgil), expl. *flags, streamers*; or perhaps *ropes, cables*; from Fr. *poge*, or *pogge*, "the sheat or cable that fastens the main yard on the right hand of the ship."

Pike, to pick out or choose; also to pick or peck.

Pilchis, gowns made of skins. Sax. *pylcbe*, toga pellicea: "whence surplice, quasi *sur-pilch*."

Pilis, Pylis, down, or soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men. Gyrs *pylis*, small leaves or tops of grass new sprung. Teut. *piil*, hair.

Pillowber, the covering of a pillow. See Wair.

Pin, pinnacle, extreme point in height. Teut. *pinne*. Lat. *pinna*; item, *scopus*.

Pine, Pyne, pain, grief, punishment. Teut. *piine*, crux, dolor, pena, labor, opera. Fr. *peine*.

Pine, Pyne, to take pains. He *pyned* himself, he used his best endeavours. Teut. *piinen*, operam dare, elaborare, adniti.

Pingil, to strive, contend, labour, or work hard; apparently the same with Pine, to take pains, from Teut. *piinen*.

Pinner, formerly a part of a woman's head-dress, a kind of lappets.

Pinfell, Pynfell, a flag or streamer. Fr. *penoncel*, *penoncean*, from *pennon*, pinnatum scutum, vexillumque.

Pirn, Purn, that part of a spinning wheel upon which the yarn is rolled up; hence it also signifies the yarn in that state; probably from its resembling a pear in shape. Swed. *peron*. Wel. *peren*, *pyrum*.

Pirnit, Pyrnit, Pyrnie, striped accidentally, or without intention, from inequality of the yarn.

Pissance, power. Pissant, powerful. Fr. *puissance* & *puissant*.

Pitail, rabble, dregs of the people. [Fr. *putail*.]

Pith,

- Pith**, *strength, might, force.* Sax. *pitba*, medulla.
Pithy, *strong, vigorous, energetic.*
Placads, Plakkarts, *advertisements, proclamations.*
 Teut. *plackaest*, decretum, inscriptio, proscriptio.
Plage, *region, quarter, point.* Lat. *plaga*.
Plaid, Plad, Pled, *a worsted blanket of tartan colour worn as a kind of mantle.* Gael. *plaid*. Swed. *plagg*.
Plaidin, *flannel, woollen blanket.*
Planet, Vol. II. p. 48. erroneously for *Plat*, *model*.
Plat, *flat, flatly, downright, close.* Fr. *plat*.
Plat, Hevynny's plat, *expl. the frame of the heavens; ætherei orbes, (rather the expanse.)*
Plat, *model, perfect model.* Teut. *plat*, exemplar. The word is now converted, with a slight variation in the sense, to *plan*, both in Fr. and English.
Playfere, (erroneously perhaps) *Playstere, playfellow, companion.* See *Fere*, *companion*.
Pled, Vol. I p. 324. perhaps *private corner.* Gael. *plaid* is *expl. ambush.* Swed. & Teut. *plagg*, stratum.
Plede, Pleid, *controversy, dispute; q. pleading.*
Plene, Plenyie, *to complain.* Plent, *complaint.* Fr.
Plennyfs, *to furnish, to stock (a farm),* from Lat. *plenus*, q. d. *plenare*.
Plennyffing, *furniture.* Outfight and Inflight *plennyffing, utensils (as of husbandry) and household furniture.*
Plesance, *pleasure, delight.* Fr. *plaisance*.
Pleugh, Plew, *plough; also the constellation called ur-sa major.*
Plouk, *pimple; corr. from Sax. pocca.*
Plowster, *to toil in mud or filth; q. pool-stir.*
Ploy, *a jovial party.*
Pluck, *the lungs, liver, and heart of a sheep.* Teut. *plugge*, res vilis & nullius valoris.
Plunkit, Blunkit. See *Lunkit*, *in bad condition.*
Plycht, *evil condition, adversity, mischance.* Swed. *plickt*, pæna.
Podemakrell, Pode makrell, *filthy baud; from Fr. putte, meretrix & maquerelle, lena.*
Podley, *a small fish. (Gadus virens, Linn.)*
Poist, Puist, *to urge, to push.* Fr. *pousser*.
Pok, Poke, Polk, *a bag or sack.*

Pok-puds,

- Pok-puds**, *bag-puddings, dumplings; the lovers of such.*
Pol, **Puyl**, *to prune, to trim.* **Polit**, *dressed, banded.*
Policie, **Politie**, *the ornamented ground about a mansion-house; from Fr. polir, excolere.*
Pomells, *globes, q. apples; from Fr. pomeau.*
Ponyhé, **Poyhné**, *fight, skirmish.* **O. Fr. pongneor**, one who fights with a pike.
Porinyis, *weight, influence.* **Teut. pondigh**, ponderosus; **pond-geld**, exactio in singulas libras.
Pepland, **Popling**, *bubbling up with some degree of noise, like boiling water.*
Port, **Payntit** as a port; erroneously transcribed for *paynt*, i. e. *patent* as a gate-way.
Port, generic name for a lively tune, as the "horse-mans port." **Gael.**
Portage, *baggage, cargo.* **Fr. portage.**
Porteous, **Portus**, **Portuas**, *roll of indictments for the Justice Ayre; also a breviary or prayer book; a portoun or manual.* **Fr. portées; q. d. les listes portées, les heures portées.**
Porturit, *pourtrayed, painted.* **Fr. from Lat.**
Pose, **Pois**, *money in store; that which is laid up or posed; from Fr. poser, seponere.*
Poss, **Pouse**, *to push; also to press suddenly.* **Fr. pousser, from Lat. pulsare.**
Postul, *to elect a person for bishop who is not in all points duly eligible.* **Postulat**, *one who has been so elected.*
Pot, **Pott**, *pit, dungeon; also a pond, a deep place in a river, a moss-hole from whence peats have been digged.* [**Lat. puteus.**]
Potent, *a large walking staff with a head in cross form.* **Fr. potence, a crutch.**
Potestatis, *higher powers, rulers, great men.*
Pottingair, *apothecary, one who deals in herbs, called in Fr. potagerie.* Or the word may be, not improbably, a corruption of *apothecary; from Gr.*
Pottingrie, *the goods or craft of an apothecary; his stock or skill in potagerie.*
Poveral, *expl. wretched rabble; q. pauvraille.*
Pou, **Pu**, *to pull.* **Pow**, **poll**, *the head.*

Poulaile,

Poulaile
 ever,
 Pounse,
 pounse
 Pourit,
 Pousté,
 or th
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Poulaile, Pulail, expl. poultry. The same word, however, is also written *Fewal*. (*Barb. Bruce.*)

Pounse, Punse, Pulch, to cut, carve, or engrave. Fr. *poinçonner*, from *poinçon*, pugiunculus.

Pourit, impoverished. Pourtie, poverty. Fr.

Pouisté, Pousture, power, strength; from O. Fr. *posse*, or the infinitive *passse* used for *poteskas* or *potentia*.

Hence the law term *liege pousté*, full strength.

Powne, Poune, Powin, a peacock. Fr. *paon*.

Pownie, a little horse. Fr. *poulain*, a colt; q. *poulnie*.

Pow-fowdie, sheep-head broth; q. *poll sodden*.

Powt, Polt, a slight or feeble blow.

Poynd, Pund, Pind, to seize formally and detain cattle or goods till ransomed. Sax. *pennan*, ovili includere.

Poyndar, Pundar, one who is employed to seize cattle in trespass; also a forester.

Poyntalis, sticks with which musicians play upon such instruments as the dulcimer; from Fr. *pointille*; unde et virili membro nomen est, q. d. *punctatus*.

Chaucer uses the word for a writing pin, stylus; and Bishop Douglas for a dagger.

Prattik, Prattik, Pratique, practice, execution, art, (as of war.) Prattikes, by contraction Pretts, tricks, (of Law or Leger-de-main.) Fr. & It. from *prettivik*, fallax. Teut. *practücke*, astrologie.

Prang. See Pang, to cram. Teut. *prangen*.

Prattis, Pretts, abbrev. of Prattikes, tricks. Or rather from Teut. *pratte*, fallacia, argutia. He play'd him a prett, he serv'd him a trick. See Prattik.

Pray, Spray, expl. sprub; also perhaps branch.

Precell, to excell or surpass. Lat.

Precince, precincts (of a prison.) Lat.

Preclair, celebrated, excellent, illustrious. Lat. *præclarus*.

Preif, Pree, to taste, to examine by tasting, to try; also to prove. Teut. *proeven*, labris primoribus attingere.

Preis, Pres, to make a violent effort, to endeavour or essay, to press.

Preis, Pres, croud, army, battle, tumult.

Prek, Prik, to gallop, to ride at full speed; from prick, to spur; causa pro effectu.

- Prene, *pin*; used for a thing of no value.
 Prete, Prest, *ready*. Fr. from Lat. *præsto*.
 Prettis, Pretts. See Pratts, *tricks*. Teut. *pratte, perté*.
 Price, Preis, Pris, *prize*; being originally the same with *price*, from Fr. *prix*, pretium; also *high estimation, glory, praise*.
 Prig, *to importune a lower rate or price from the dealer; to haggle for a penny*. Teut. *preken*, orationem habere; q. d. *to preach over the bargain*.
 Prik, Perk, *perch, long pole*.
 Princes, *princess*. Pryncehad, *princely quality*.
 Prisar, Pryser, *appriser, valuer*. Fr. *priseur*. Lat. barb. *pretiare, pretiator*.
 Privatie, Privaté, *privacy*. Fr. *privauté*.
 Proheme, *preface, prologue*. Gr.
 Pro-nevew, expl. *great grandson*.
 Propine, *gift, present*. Fr. *propine*, drink-money, from Lat. *propino*.
 Proporte, *to declare, signify, mean*. Lat. barb. *proportare*; whence the Engl. *purport*.
 Proppis, (Doug. Virgil), expl. *wedges*.
 Propyrtie, corr. of *propriety*.
 Prow, *honour, reputation, profit*. Fr. *preux*, faithful, honourable, full of prowess; *prouesse*, fortitudo. Teut. *proue*, diarium, sportula.
 Prowit, Prowde, *powerful*. O. Fr. *prud*, equivalent to Lat. *probus*. O. Swed. *prud*, magnificent.
 Prunyc, *to deck, trim, or adorn*; from Fr. *brunir*, *polire*.
 Pryme, Hour of Pryme, *six o'clock in the morning, the first hour*, according to the antient mode of computation among ecclesiastics. Cotgrave explains Prime, *four o'clock in the morning in summer, and eight in winter*, nearly corresponding with *sun-rise*. The seven canonical hours or stated times for prayer, as appointed by the canons of Elfric were, I. *Ubt-sang*, antelucanus cantus, i. e. ad tertiam a media nocte horam. II. *Prim-sang*, cantus matutinus, prima scil. hora diei (Judeorum.) III. *Undern-sang*, cantus tertianus; *undern-tid*, tertia hora Judeorum; *undern*

- undern mete*, matutina refectio, jentaculum. IV. *Mid-daeg-fang*, cantus meridianus, i. e. ad horam diei sextam Judeorum. V. *Non fang*, (sometimes called *Missa*,) cantus nonalis, ad horam diei nonam (Judeorum) i. e. the third hour after mid-day. VI. *Æfen-fang*, cantus vespertinus, or vespers, six o'clock in the evening; called also the *Pryme* of night. VII. *Niht-fang*, cantus nocturnus, afterwards called *romplene*; probably *nine o'clock*. Notwithstanding this explicit arrangement, Tyrrwhyth explains *Prime*, the first quarter of the artificial day, or from six to nine in the morning; and the editor of Hoccleve's poems, restricts the meaning to the last part of that period.
- Pryme*, (Dougl, Virg.) expl. *fills, stuffs full*; perhaps, says Ruddiman, from Lat. *premo*.
- Puddie*, Puddy, expl. *a kind of cloth*.
- Puddil*, according to Skene, seems to signify *a pedlar's pack*; or rather perhaps *a bag or wallet for containing his wares*. See Padell.
- Pulder*, powder. Fr. *pouldre*. *Pulderyt*, *sprinkled, mixed*; tanquam pulvere inspersus.
- Pumice-fret*, *polished with pumice stone*. Fr. *frotter*.
- Pundelane*, Podlayne; probably *carl, rustick*; q. *puttail-an*; from Fr. *pitault*, of the same signification.
- Puneiffioun*, *punishment*; from Puneifs, *to punish*.
- Punyé*, *small party*. Fr. *poignee* (de gens) *handful*.
- Purches*, *to procure, to acquire*. Fr. *pourchas*, *emolument*; also expl. *attempt*.
- Pure*, *Peur*, *poor*; *to impoverish*.
- Purfillit*, *embroidered, ornamented (about the edges)*. Fr. *pourfiler*, *bombycinum auro intexere*.
- Purfillit*, quasi *Purfillit*, *short-breathed and fat*; from *Purfy*. Fr. *pouffis*, *suspicious*.
- Purtith*, *Puretyth*, *poverty*.
- Purway*, *to provide, to prepare*. Fr. *pourvoir*, *providere*.
- The Engl. *purvey* is used in a more limited sense.
- Purviance*, *fore fight, fore cast, provision*.
- Pufown*, *Pufoyne*, *poison*.
- Put*, *to throw a heavy stone above-hand*; formerly a common

Pu. ——— Py.

common amusement among country people. Fr. *bouter*.

Putail, Pitail, *rabble, idle followers of an army*. Fr.

Putain, Pewtane, *loose woman*. Fr. *putain*, meretrix.

Puteour, Pewteor, *whoremonger*; from Fr.

Pyat, *mag-pie*. Gael. *pighead*. O. Eng. *payannat*.

Pyfer, *to whine or complain without a cause*.

Pykit, *having sharp iron points or pikes*.

Pyke-thank, Pick-thank, *a flatterer, one who carries favour with another by secret informations*.

Pyle-fat, erroneously for Gyle or Kele-fat, *a brewing vat*.

Pylgryne, *pilgrim*. Fr. *pelegrin*.

Pyllioun, *a pack-saddle*. Gael. *pillean*. [Lat. *pulvinus*.]

Pyne, *to vex, grieve, or torment*. Teut. *piinen*.

Pyfalit, Pyfal-bandyt, *secured against coition*.

Pyfent, Besynt, Pyfent limmer, *light woman*. Theot. *pisfontiu*, lasciviens.

Pyftyl, Pistill, *epistle, a short lesson*. Lat.

Qu. — Qu.

Q.

nif, head-dress, cover, or covering. Teut. *koyffe*,
e.

(Bishop Douglas), expl. *the inarticulate sound
d by the breathing of a person who is cleaving*
or employed in any such labour. [Lat. *quax-
el ex sono.*]

ure, book.

ruin, destruction. Sax. *cwealm mors.* See

y, brown study.

yte, to quit, rid, free, pay, discharge, ab-

quiver. Quaverys, quivers.

See Kutes, ankles. Teut.

urious, neat, artful; also strange, wonderful.

it, elegans, "comptus."

wiles, devices. [O. Fr. *cointes.*] Queintiffe
ucer is explained *excessive trimness, cunning.*

to quench, in the sense of to compose, settle, or

Quenthing, Quenting, *composing, pacifying;*
encking, extinguishing.

quair, choir.

yell, to kill. Sax. *cwellan.* Dan. *quaeller, occi-*

trangulare. [Teut. *quellen, cruciare, exagi-*

Quell is also expl. *to yell.*

exactly, fitly, closely. Teut. *be-quæm, aptus,*

idus; be-quæmlick, commodè, aptè; whence

See Queint, *curious.* Quantifs, *queintness.*

nsours, dabblers in Alchemy.

actly, plainly; contr. from Perqueir.

complaint. Lat. *querela.*

and-mill. Teut. *querne.* Dan. *band-quern.*

weorn. Ill. *kuern.* Goth. *quairn, mola ma-*

Querrell,

Querrell, Quarrel, *a quarry*. Fr. *quarriere*.

Querrell, Quarrel, *a dart, an arrow*. Fr. *quarrian*.

Lat. barb. *quadrellum*, the bolt of a cross-bow; so called from the shape of its head.

Quert, (Vol. I. p. 181.) *prison, any place of confinement*; perhaps also *sanctuary*; abbrev. from Sax. *cwertar*, *cacer*.

Quest, (spoken of hounds), *to open or cry*. Fr. *quester*. [Teut. *quisten*, inutiliter effundere.]

Quey, Quy, Queock, *a young cow*. Swed. *quiga*, *juvenca*; dimin. of Teut. *koeye*, *vacca*.

Queych, *a wooden drinking-cup*. Ger. *kelch*. Dan. *kalk*. Theot. *kelih*, *poculum*. Teut. *gbelie*, *poculum majus*. Lat. *calix*.

Queyne, Quean, *young woman*; but not always, as Junius would have it, with an implication of vice. With slight variations, this word is found in all the northern languages; from Goth. *quein*, *quen*, *quino*, *mulier*, *uxor*.

Queynt, Quynth, *pub. mulieb.* Ch. *queint*. Swed. *quid*, *qued*. Isl. *quidur*. Sax. *cwid*; from Goth. *quith*, *uterus*, *matrix*. In a few instances, this form of the word has been adopted, after the example of Chaucer, instead of the vox nefanda in the modern form.

Quha, Quho, *who*. The use of *Qub* instead of *Wh*, or *Hw*, is a curious circumstance in Scottish orthography, and seems to be borrowed immediately, or at first hand, from the Gothic, as written by Ulphilas in the fourth century. In his Gothic Gospels, commonly called *The Silver Book*, we find about thirty words beginning with a character (O with a point in the center), the power of which has never been exactly ascertained. Junius, in his Glossary to these Gospels, assigned to it the power and place of *Qu*; Stiernhielm and others have considered it as equivalent to the German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon *Hw*; and lastly, the learned Jhré, in his Suiio-Gothic Glossary, conjectures that this character did not agree in sound with either of these, but "*sonum inter bu,*

bu, & *qu* medium habuisse videtur." Unluckily he pursues the subject no farther, otherwise he could scarcely have failed to suggest the Scottish *Qub*; particularly as a great proportion of these thirty Gothic words can be translated into Scottish by no other words but such as begin with these three letters; ex. gr. Goth. *qua* or *bwa*, Scot. *quba*. Goth. *quis* or *bwis*, Scot. *qubais*, (cujus.) Goth. *quazub* or *bwazub*, Scot. *qubaso*, *qubasoever*. Goth. *quathro* or *bwathro*, (unde), Scot. *qubar-frae* or *qubair-thrae*. Goth. *quan* or *hwan*, Scot. *quban*. Goth. *quar* or *hwar*, Scot. *qubar* or *qubair*. Goth. *quadre*, *quathar*, or *hwadre*, *bwathar*, Scot. *qubider*, *qubether*. Goth. *queila* or *bweila*, Scot. *qubil* or *qubyle*. Goth. *quileiks* or *bwileiks*, Scot. *qubilk*. Goth. *qubait* or *hwait*, Scot. *qubeat*. Goth. *queit* or *bweit*, Scot. *qubite*. When these Gothic words, therefore, come to be again mentioned, it will be no great innovation, upon the authority of Jhré, to adopt some middle sound between the *qu* and *bw*. But, notwithstanding of its striking co-incidence with the Scottish *qub*, to avoid any charge of hypothetical partiality, a different element or combination of letters shall here be assumed, viz. *Gw*, a sound which appears to furnish an apology for Ulphila's having coined a letter unknown in the Greek and Roman alphabets; a sound too which occurs not unfrequently in the antient language of Germany; ex. gr. *gwaire*, verus; *gwallich*, potentia, gloria, (this word serves in some degree to direct us to the sound, it being also written *cuplich*;) *gwallichon*, glorificare; *gwerf*, symbolum, conjectio; *gwiurtero*, ignitorum. When this harsh sound gave way almost every where to the *bw*, (and at least in one instance to *qu*,) the character which Ulphilas had invented to express it, fell of course to be laid aside. In Scotland alone the sound was preserved, and appears to this day under the form of *Qub*.

A learned friend observes, that this Gothic character "appears to be the antient Æolic *Digamma* as-
pirated

pirated in pronunciation. The exact sound of the digamma is not properly ascertained, but, from the letters into which it would appear to have been afterwards resolved in the progress of the language, it may be conjectured that the original sound of it was a pretty strong *W*; this, with an aspirate, would be exactly the old Scotch *qub*, and the Gothic character of Ulphilas. If, as has been supposed with considerable probability, the Gothic tongue was from the same stem as the antient Pelagic, (the root of the Greek,) it is not to be wondered at, that the simple Gothic, which had undergone few changes by the progress of civilisation, should retain to a very late period this letter, though it was gradually superseded in some of the more refined dialects that sprung from the same source."

"May it not be conjectured also, that this letter is derived from the Hebrew *Ain*? The old form of that letter is supposed to resemble an eye or fountain, an object well denoted by the Gothic character of Ulphilas. The pronunciation of the Hebrew *Ain* is a matter of great dispute; but, if we suppose it to be an aspirated O, that before an *A* sounds almost the same as our *W*, or the Scotch *Qub*."

Quhack, a severe blow; also to back or cut.

Quhail, whale. Sax. & Scand. *hwale*.

Quhame, whom. Goth. Gosp. *du gwamma*, ad quem.

Quhan, when. Goth. *gwan*. Lat. *quando*.

Quhaing, Quhing, thong, cord. Sax. *thwang*, lorum.

Quhais, whose. [Goth. *gwais*, cujus.]

Quhang, a large, or rather a long slice. See Quhaing.

Quhaup, Quhaip, a curlew; ex sono.

Quhare, Quhair, where, whither. Goth. *gwar*. Lat. quo. John II. 34. *gwar* laghidedun in? *qubare* layed ye him?

Quhafo, whoever. Goth. *gwazub*, quisque. Mar. vi. 7. *tuans gwazub*, duos quosque.

Quhat, what. Goth. *gwa*, *gwithar*, quid.

Quhatkyn, Quhatten, what kind of? [Swed. *huanan*. Goth. *gwaibwa*, quomodo.]

Quhawe,

Qu. ——— Qu.

re, *Gaw*, *quagmire*.
 , *wheel*. Sax. *bweol*, *rota*.
 e, *Quheisse*, *to make a noise in breathing*, like an-
 natic person. Sax. *bweosan*.
 e, *Quhete*, *wheat*. Goth. *gwaitei*, *triticum*, *frum-*
ti granum. John x. 24.
 n, *to overwhelm*. Isl. *bilma*, *obtegere*.
 e, *Quhune*, *Quhoyne*, *a small number*, *a few*.
 t. *weynigh*, *pauci*.
 , *to whistle*; *the noise produced by something*
ing through the air with velocity; *ex sono*.
 , *whey*. Sax. *hweg*, *serum lactis*.
 , *to whisk or skip about*.
 ler, *to move about quickly upon an axis*, *like the*
of a wind-mill.
 , *an inferior sort of whey*. See *Quhey*.
 , *while*, *until*, *a space of time*. Goth. *gweila*, *mo-*
um, *spatium temporis*.
 , *whitch*. Goth. *gweleiks*. Lat. *qualis*; *from*
cui; & *leikr*, *similis*; *which has the appearance*
ing the origin also of the Latin term.
 m, *some time ago*, *heretofore*; *commonly also*
en umquibile. Sax. *hwilon*, *quondam*; *quasi*,
thane or gane; *from Goth. gweila*, *tempus*.
 , *Quhyne*, *to whine*, *to lament*. Goth. *quainon*,
 e, *lugere*, *plangere*. Dan. *quiner*, *to squeak*.
 l. *quida*, *ejulare*. Isl. *kuida*, *malum metuere*.
 or. *queini*. Ir. *cuinum*, *nearly of the same sig-*
nification.
 e. See *Quhine*, *to whine or lament*.
 er, *Quinyear*, *hanger*, *dagger*.
 , *whins*, *furze*. [Wel. *ebwyn*, *noxia herba sua*
e succrescens. Gael. *guin*, *sharp pain*; *guineach*,
ly fores.]
 is, *Quhynnis*, *stones*, *testicles*.
 , *to whip*, *to strike suddenly or quickly*. Sax.
 an, *flagellare*.
 Wipp, *Wipe*, *to bind about*. Goth. *wippian*,
 are, *prætexere*.
 is, *crowns*, *garlands*. Goth. *waipi*, *coronæ*.
 el. See *Fippel*, *to whimper*. Dan.

IV.

Z

Quhir.

- Qubir.** See Qubidder and Bir, of the same signification.
- Qubow, Whow, bow !** as an interjection.
- Quboyne, Quhunc.** See Quhene, a small number.
- Quhraiken, Whirkened, suffocated, querkened ;** with some relation probably to Sax. *cwerten*, carcer ; or Isl. *kyrkia*, suffocare.
- Quaryne, to murmur, to wbine.** See Quhine.
- Quhyssel, to exchange, as a guinea for its value in silver.** Teut. *wisselen*. Fris. *wiselen*. Swed. *waxla*, permutare, nummo majores pretii accepto minutam pecuniam per partes reddere.
- Quhysselar, a changer of money ;** also a white beaned, i. e. a person employed privately to raise the price of goods sold by auction. Teut. *wisseler*, qui quæstum facit fœnerandis permutandisque pecuniis. Both the verb and noun occur in the Scottish Acts of Parliament.
- Quhyte, to cut (wood) with a knife or whittle.**
- Quhyte, hypocritical, dissembling under the colour of candour ;** as a man is said to be fair spoken ; literally white, from Goth. *gweit*, albus.
- Quhyt-stainis, Quhit-stanys, whetstones.**
- Quhyttrit, a weasel ;** probably from Teut. *wittern*, odorare, odorari, oderem spargere.
- Quytterand, Quhitterand, warbling ;** also moving quickly, as the wings of a bird, or the tongue of a serpent. [Teut. *quetteren*, to speak with a glib tongue.]
- Quinter, a ewe in her third year ;** quasi, *twinter*, because her second year is completed.
- Quod, Quoth, said, says.** Theot. *quad*, ait, dicit, dixit. Goth. *quitan*, dicere.
- Quok, did quake, trembled.**
- Quy.** See Quey, a young cow.
- Quyte, to absolve, to discharge, or pay.**
- Quyte-claim, to renounce or disown.**

R.

- RA**, **Rae**, *a roe*. **Rais**, **Raes**, *roes*. Swed. *rae*, *cerva*.
Ra, **Rea**, *the sail yard*. Teut. *ree*. Ill. *raa*, *antenna*.
Rabandis, **Raibandis**, *the small lines which make the sail fast to the yards*. Angl. by corruption *rob-bins*.
Rabil, *a disorderly or confused train*. Swed. *ræbbus*, *tumultus*.
Rachis, **Ratchis**, *bounds*. Sax. *raece*. Ill. *rakke*, *canis*.
Rad, **Radd**, *afraid, terrified*. Dan. *raed*, *timorous*. Swed. *rædas*, *timere*; *rædda*, *terre*, *terrefacere*.
Rad, **Redd**, *to advise*; also substantively for *advice*. Scand. *rada*, *consilium alicui dare*. Goth. *raginan*. Scand. & Sax. *ræd*, *consilium*.
Rad, *judged, condemned*. Sax. *aræddan*, *decernere*.
Rad, **Rade**, *rode, did ride*. Ill. *reid*.
Rade, **Raid**, **Rode**, *expedition, invasion, or inroad*. Sax. *rade*, *invasio, insultus, irruptio*.
Rade, **Raid**, *road for ships*. Teut. *reed*, *statio navium*.
Rade. See **Ray**, *violent, barsh, wild*.
Raddour, *violence, wildness*. See **Reddour**.
Raddoure, **Radness**, *fear, timidity*. Dan. *raedbed*.
Raffal, **Raffel**, *doe or buck-skin*; q. *rae-fell*. See **Fell**, *skin*.
Raffan, *raving or roving, noisy, jovial*.
Ragmen, **Ragment**, *a written account, discourse or poem, a rhapsody, a collection full of variety*. **Ragmans row**, defined by **Ruddiman**, "a collection of all those deeds in which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, anno 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces joined

joined together, kept in the tower of London; and, for the most part, extant in Prynne's third vol. of Collections. The word, as used by Bishop Douglas and others, seems to correspond with the Ital. *ragionamento*; a discourse or argument." But, it may be asked, (with Justice Barrington,) What hath a discourse or argument to do with such a list of names as the *Ragman's row*? This learned commentator explains the Engl. *ragman*, a blank recognisance entered into by persons who were threatened with prosecutions, and who being thus in the King's power, might be looked upon as utterly ruined, and *in rags*. He acknowledges this, however, to be rather a whimsical derivation. Mr. Macpherson thinks it may be a corr. of Lat. *pergamenum*, parchment. Perhaps rather from Sax. *areccean*, enumerare, Teut. *reke*, collectio, reparatio, instructio, ordo, series; & *man*, scelus.

Raid, (Raird), *adventure, atchievement, piece of business*.
See Rade.

Raif, *to rave, to speak incoherently*.

Raif. See Rele, *to rob or plunder*.

Raik, Rayk, *a walk, range, or course*. Sheep raik, *a sheep pasture or walk*. A long raik, *a considerable length of way*. See next article.

Raik, Rake. Rayk, *to walk, to range, or rove about; to travel*. To raik on raw, *to go or proceed in order*. Rakand home, *going homeward with a long step*. Swed. *reka*, vagari, expatiari; *racka*, cursitare.

Rail, *a woman's jacket, or some such part of a woman's dress; called also a collar-body*.

Rainse, Rynse, *to rinse or clean* (a vessel or bottle).
Goth. *brainjan*, mundare.

Raip, rope. Goth. *raip*, corrigia, vinculum.

Raith, expl. *quarter of a year*; perhaps corr. of *feird* or *feirb*, fourth.

Raith, Raithlie, *quickly, hastily*. Teut. *rade*, repentinus. Goth. *rather*, facilis. Thus the Engl. say "Rath fruit" for *early fruit*. "Rath wine," that which is made of grapes gathered before full maturity: hence *rather*, potius, i. e. citius.

Rak,

- Rak, Rack, Rauk, Rawk, Roik,** *a fog, thick mist, or drizzling rain.* Sax. *racy.* Dan. *raekia*, pluvia, unda, humor. Teut. *roock*, vapor. The word also signifies *the viscous humour in sore eyes.*
- Rak, Reck,** *care; to care for.* Sax. *rec, cura; reccan.* Swed. *reka*, & Isl. *rakia*, curare. Hence Rak is also used for *account, matter, reckoning.*
- Rak, Racket,** *blow, box on the ear.* Isl. *rek*, pello.
- Rakk, Wrack, wreck.** Swed. *rak*, bona naufragorum in littus ejecta.
- Racket.** See Rippet, *noise, tumult; also expl. blow, box on the ear.*
- Rakless, Reckless,** *careless, rash.* Sax. *recceleas*, negligens.
- Rakle-handet, Hand-rakyl,** same with Rakless, *rash.* |
- Rakligence, Racklessnes,** *carelessness.*
- Ralis, Raylis,** *expl. nets; perhaps from Teut. ravelen, intricare.*
- Ralis,** *springs, gushes forth, or runs.* [Fr. *rouler*, to roll.]
- Rame, to shout, cry aloud, roar.** Sax. *breaman*, clamare; whence Engl. *rame* or *ream*, loud weeping. Probably this word may have some connexion with the recitation of antient metrical legends.
- Rammel, shrubs, small boughs or branches.** O. Fr. *ramilles.*
- Rammasche, collected.** Fr. *ramassé*, collectus.
- Rammel, a mixture of common bear and barley.**
- Rammekins, a dish made of eggs, cheese, and crums of bread,** mixed in the manner of a pudding.
- Ramp, Stramp, to trample.** Dan. *trampe*, calcare.
- Rampage, to prance about in a fury; from Ramp.**
- Rander, to render.** Fr. *rendre*, so pronounced.
- Randoun, the swift course, flight, or motion of any thing.** Fr. *randon*, profluvium; also to gallop or run, to move swiftly. O. Fr. *randoner.*
- Rands, streaks of different colours.** Randyt, *streaked or striped.* Swed. *rand*, linea; *randyt tyg*, pannus virgatus; whence perhaps tartan.
- Randy, low worthless noisy person, infamous scolder, impudent sturdy beggar; in the plural number,**
commonly

commonly coupled with *tinkers*. [Teut. *randa*, to rave.]

Rane, Rayne, Rain, to cry the same thing over and over. Prov. "You're like the gowk, you have not a rane but one." Isl. *bryn*, exclaimare. See **Rane**.

Rang, reigned; past t. of **Ring**, to reign.

Rangald, Ringald, Rangle, rabble, mob, crowd, multitude; q. *ibrangle*; from Sax. *ibrang*, turba; *ibringan*, comprimere. According to Raddiman, "from Engl. *ras* or *ran*, and *gild*, fodalitium; q. d. the running together, or concourse of people: Or from *ring*, because such crowds commonly stand in a ring or circle. Teut. *ringelen*, gyrare." The word may have some affinity with Isl. *rann*, injuria; *rangar*, iniquus. In Barbour it sometimes also signifies *rank* or *condition*, as "of small rangale," of low rank.

Range, (Gaw. Douglas), a company (of hunters.)

Ranle-tree, Rantle-tree, Ran-tree, the name of a particular beam in the roof of a cottage; probably the roof-tree, from which the *crank* or *crook* chain is suspended. See **Rantrie**.

Rantrie, Rown-tree, the mountain ash; esteemed a preservative against witch-craft; whence the name; Teut. *rune*, & Isl. *allruna*, magus, maga.

Ranungard, Ranygald, clamorous quarrelsome person; from **Randy**; also expl. *renegado*.

Ranys, loud repetitions of the same thing. See **Rane**.

Raplock, Raplock, Roploch, coarse woollen cloth; made from the worst kind of wool, home-spun, and not dyed. O. Engl. *ray* seems to have nearly the same signification. Swed. *rapp* indicat colorem qui inter flavum & cæsum medius est. Lat. *ravus*. Teut. *rouwe laken*, rough cloth.

Rare, Rair, to roar. Sax. *raran*, fremere, rugire.

Rasch, to dash or clash. Raschis, substantively the clashing of arms; ex sono.

Rasch, rush. Sax. *risc*, scirpus. Goth. *raus*, arundo.

Rafe, Race, to pull or pluck (out.) Fr. *aracher*.

Rat, a scratch, a furrow; also to make deep scratches, tracks, or impressions, as by dragging some sharp point along the ground. Fr. *grater*. Teut. *kratzen*, scalpo, frico. Swed. *rad*, linea, ordo.

Ra. ——— Ré.

Ratt, Ratt ryme, a poem, or verses repeated by rote.
Fr. *par routine*.

Rattouns, Rattons, rats. Teut. ratons.

Rauchtis, Rattis, gallows; the plural of Raucht, raft,
or frame of wood. Teut. racker, listor. Dan. recke,
tendere.

Rauchtyr, instrument of torture. See Rauchtis.

Raucht, reached; as taught from teach.

Ravellyt, Reulit, entangled. Teut. ravelen, intricare.

Rauk, boarse. Fr. rauque. Lat. rucus.

Rauk, Rax, to stretch, to draw out in length or breadth.

Rauking, easily stretched. Teut. recken. Goth. ra-
kian, tendere, extendere, expandere.

Raw, a row or rank. On raw, in order.

Raxes, kitchen implements upon which the spit is support-
ed; andirons, racks.

Ray, song, poem; from rhyme, as Grew for Greek.

Ray, Ree, rude, mad, wild. To go ray, to go mad;
from Sax. reth, ferox, sævus, infestus; whence red-
wode, stark-mad.

Rayayt, expl. terrified; same with Rad. See Ray.

Rayne. See Rane, to harp on the same string.

Reak, Reik (out) to rigg or equipp, to adorn.

Real, royal. Sp. Realte, Reawte, Ryawte, royalty.
Fr.

Ream, cream; to skim off the cream. Ill. riome, flos
lactis.

Reawis, Royis, kings, royal personages. Fr. roy.

Rebald, Ribauld, rascal, ruffian. Fr. ribauld.

Rebaldale, Rybald dale, rascally company.

Rebaldie, Rybaldy, vulgarity of conversation.

Rebeck, a musical instrument. Fr.

Rebut, Rebute, to repulse, refuse, discourage. Fr. rebu-
ter, repellere, rejicere.

Recerse, to search carefully. Fr. re-chercher.

Reck. See Rak, care, to care.

Recollis, collections, records. Fr. recueil. Lat. recol-
ligo.

Recorder, a small common flute.

Recriant, recreant, cowardly, crying out for mercy; "a
word

Re. ——— Re.

word of such infamy, that Glanville avoids the very naming of it." Fr.

Reculé, *to recoil or give away*. Fr. *reculer*.

Recure, *to recover*.

Recuverance, *recovery*; from Recure, *to recover*.

Red. See Rad, *advice, to advise*. Will of rede, *confili expers*.

Red, Redd, Rede, *to unravel, to separate, to clear away*. Swed. *rædaa*, liberare; *rædia*, & Isl. *rydia*, terram incultam excisis arboribus demtisque saxis ad cultum redigere; figuratively, *to compose quarrels*. Hence Redding blow or Redders part, viz. *a blow or butred from both parties*.

Reddour, Raddoure, *violence, vehemency, stubbornness*. Fr. *roideur*, impetus; which has probably some affinity with Sax. *rethnessa*, ferocitas, sævitia; *rethmod*, asper animi.

Rede, *to dread, to entertain apprehensions*. Fr. *redouter*. Dan.

Redomit; expl. *bound, encircled*; and hence *bedeckt*.

Redrest, *redeemed*.

Red-wod, Reid-wude, *raging mad*. Sax. *reth*. Isl. *reide*, ferox, asper; & Sax. *wod*, insanus.

Ree, *a small riddle larger than the sieve*; also used as a verb.

Ree, *light headed, crazy*; like a person not quite recovered from drunkenness; nearly the same with Ray. Sax. *breob*, ferus animo.

Refe, Reif, *the itch, scurvy*. Sax. *breofe*, scabies, scabiosus; whence Rough.

Refe, Reif, Reve, now Greve, or Grieve, *overseer*. corresponding with Engl. *bailiff*; originally *a collector or superintendant of the King's revenue within a particular district*; according to Spelman, from Sax. *reafian* or *ge-reafian*, rapere. See Greve. This word is also expl. by Lord Hailes, *robber*.

Refe, Reif, Reive, *to rob, to pillage, to force away*. Sax. *reafian*. Teut. *raffen*. Goth. *raubian*, rapere, spoliare. Swed. *raf*, vulpes. Rest, *robbed or bereaved of*.

Refe

Reif, Reifery, robbery, rapine, plunder, pillage.
Reaf, spolia.

Rever, to repulse, to repel.

Reiver, Reiver, robber, plunderer by sea or land.
Reafere, raptor.

Revelate, to rebearse. Lat. *refero*.

Refranyhé, to restrain. O. Fr. *refraigner*.

Refuge. Fr. *fuite*, flight.

the privilege now called a *regality*.

Reit, rule, system of rules. Lat.

Reur, *regrater*, *forestaller*. Fr. *re-grateur*, qui
re-escalpit.

Re, rule, pattern, archetype. Lat.

Re, (Gaw. Dougl.) seems to mean mortal ene-
 from Fr. *rehair*, to detest.

Reke, *Rek*, *Rek*, smoke. Sax. *rec*. Ill. *reikr*, fumus.

Requis, tenebræ. Teut. *riecken*, halare, spi-
 whence *Auld Reikie*, a nickname of Edinburgh.
 used as a verb.

Reblow; variation of *Rak*; q. v. The same
 is also used for *to reach*. Teut. *reiken*, expor-

Reink, race, course. Race, forte (inquit Skinner)

Re, *rennen*, q. d. *rence*, eliso propter euphoni-

See *Rackless*, *careless*, *rash*.

Reile, to roll. To gar one's ene reil, to make his
 ill or rowl.

Reil, quick dance performed commonly by three or four
 persons; probably from Teut. *ravelen*, circumcur-
 concursare, intricare.

Reil, expl. to squall, to roar; with an allusion per-
 to the manner in which metrical legends were
 d. See *Rame*.

Reil; also to call out aloud, to speak loudly.

Reit, *refounded*. Sax. *reordian*, loqui, fermocinari:
 ntively noise, uproar, clamour. Sax. *reord*,
 , loquela.

Reit, to *re* in a noisy manner. Teut. *rysselen*, stre-
 IV. A a pere,

Re. ——— Re.

pere, *strenuare*; like a man hewing down *ryfs* of branches.

Reist, *is*, *stand resist*, to *stop*; originally the same with *Reit*.

Reist, a *prop* or *supporter*. Reistis, *door hinges*.

Reistyt. See *Risett*, *dried by the heat of the fire, or of the sun*.

Rek. See *Reik*, *smoke*. Sax. *rec*.

Rek. See *Rak*, to *care for*, or *regard*; also to *reach*.

Religious, Religious, *religious orders*, *religious foundation*.

Releisch, to *release*, to *let go*, or *set at large*. Fr. *relacher*.

Releve, to *return with fresh vigour*, to *renew*, to *recover in strength*; also to *raise*, to *promote*. Fr. *relève*.

Relyie, to *rally*. Relyit, *rallied*. Fr. *rallier*.

Remanand, *lasting*, *permanent*. Lat.

Reme, to *throw up a cream*, or *white froth*, to *foam*.

Remand tals, (Gaw. Dougl.), *foaming bowl*. Sax. *ream*, *cremor*.

Remede, *remedy*; also to *heal* or *relieve*. Fr.

Remorde, to *recollect*, to *remember*, (commonly with *regret*,) to *cause remorse*. Fr.

Remyllis, *expl. blows*.

Renegade, *renegado*, *apostate from Christianity*.

Reng, Ring, *reign*, to *reign*. Lat. *regno*.

Renge, Reyng, *government*, *rule*, *reign*.

Rengye, Renye, *the rein of a bridle*; also to *bridle*.

Renk, Renc, *man*, *person*. Sax. *rink*, *homo*; from *recke*, *athleta*.

Renk, Rink, a *course* or *race*. To *rink up and down*, to *run about*. Swed. *renna*, *currere*; *renna till rings*, *hastiludium exercere*; *reka*, *vagari*. According to Ruddiman, from Teut. *rencken*, *flectere*; "as the word properly signifies a *tour*, a *compass*, or *winding*, and not going straight on."

Rense, *Rhenish*.

Renyé; Apil-renyé, a common name for *southern-wood* in several of the northern counties of Scotland; the origin

Re. ——— Re.

origin of the term unknown, if it be not a corruption of the Fr. name *abrotan*, Lat. *abrotanum*, q. *abro-tainyè*, *apel-trainye*, &c. This may perhaps be the meaning of *Apill-renyeis*, (Vol. I. p. 377.) where it is explained, as by Lord Hailes, *strings of amber-beads*.

Repair, *resort, company*; also *to return*. [O. Fr. *re-pairer*.]

Reparrell, *to repair or refit*. Fr. *repareiller*.

Repaterit, **Repatirrit**, *fed, took refreshment*. Fr. *repaitre*.

Re-plege, in the words of Skene, "quhen ony man, be vertue of his awin jurisdiction, reduces to his awin court, his awin man, fra ony uther mannis court, and leaves ane pledge or cautioner behind him for due administration of justice." See *Cul-reach*.

Repudy, quasi, *repudiative, for the purpose of divorcing*. Fr. *repudier*.

Resewyt, i. e. *Resevyt, reserved*; q. *resaved*.

Resp, **Risp**, *a kind of coarse grass, or rush*. Sax. *risc*, *scirpus*. Ruddiman mistakes the meaning entirely.

Respirature, **Re-spiratour**, *re-inspirer*. Fr. *respirateur*.

Resiet, *a place of refuge, residence, abode*. To *resett*, *to receive, harbour, or entertain*; from Fr. *recepte, recette*.

Resurse, *to rise up, to spring up*. Lat. *resurgere*.

Rethor, *rhetician, orator*. **Rethorie**, *eloquence*.

Rethnas, expl. *prey*? [Sax. *rethneste*, *ferocitas*.]

Retour, **Retowre**, *to return, to make a return* (in writing.) Fr. *retour*.

Retreand, expl. *retreating*; by abbr. or corr.

Retreit, *to rescind, to reverse*. Fr. *retracter*; also *to resume the consideration of*.

Reuk, **Rauk**, *fog, mist, vapour*. See **Rak** and **Reik**. It may also signify *odour, flavour, smell*, good or bad; from Teut. *reuck, rauch*, *evaporatio ex materia femiusta, five odorifera fit, necne*.

Reunde, **Roond**, *a sbred of cloth*. Ill. & Teut. *rand*, *margo, extremitas*.

Reunde,

Re. ——— Re.

Reunde, Roond, to grind, to produce a disagreeable noise, as by grinding.

Rew, to pity, to have compassion. Sax. *breowan*, misereri. The word signifies now to repent.

Rew, street, a line, a row. Fr. *rue*, via, platea. Tent. *reibe*, ordo ; row or Scott. *raw*.

Reward, portion, patrimony. Reward, in Chaucer, signifies regard, as in the phrase, "in regard of."

Rewelynys, Rullions, Rillings, in the days of Bishop Douglas, signified a kind of brogues or shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them. Originally they might be only broad thongs or stripes of raw hide rolled about the feet, quasi, *rollings* ; unless we were to suppose the term to be a corruption of Fr. *poulaines*, i. e. *souliers* a *poulaine*, a kind of rude sandals made of horse leather ; from *poulain*, a colt, q. *prulains*. The brogues now commonly in use, otherwise called *single soled shoes*, are wholly of the same material, imperfectly tanned.

Rewme, realm, kingdom. O. Fr. *reaume*.

Rewth, Reuth, Ruth, pity, compassion. Sax. *breowe*, pænitentia.

Rewthfull, Reuthfull, compassionate, full of pity.

Rewthless, Reuthless, unmerciful, cruel, harsh.

Rewscand, expl. *rouxing*.

Reve. See Refe, Reif, Steward, overseer.

Revele, revelling, merry making ; properly, joining in intricate dances ; from Tent. *ravelen*. Skinner and

Ruddiman derive it from Fr. *reveiller*, because revels are commonly performed in the night. See Reil.

Revengeans, revenge, vengeance.

Rever. See Refere, robber, pirate. Revery, robbery.

Revers, rovers, a term used in shooting with the bow and arrow.

Revery, noise, din ; the crackling and roving motion of flames ; with allusion perhaps to *Revelry* ; according to Ruddiman, from Fr. *resverie*, raving.

Revestre, a chapel or closet. Fr. *revestier*. Engl. *vestry*, where

Ri. ——— Ri.

ere the sacred vestments are kept. *Revest, ta
atb*; perhaps with a change of dress. *Fr. reve-*

1, expl. *dun, ill-coloured*. *Swed. rapp, ravus*.

*Ryal, royal. Ryawté, royalty. Riolyse, princely
sons.*

*to turn the soil with the plough in an imperfect
manner; q. to ripp.*

*alddale, Rebald-dale, worthless class of people, rab-
al. ribbalder, the same. See Rebald, russian.*

*Rys, Ryis, branches of hazel, or such like; bram-
bushes, twigs of trees. Teut. rys, virga, furcu-
; virgulta, sarmenta, ramalia. This word is of-
confounded with *resb* or *resbes*, rushes, of quite
different origin.*

*twis, now perverted to righteour. Sax. ribt-wis,
iens, right wise.*

t now, just now. Richt swa, just so.

*ettis, (rectius Rickellis), small heaps; dimin. of
ck or Ruck, cumulus.*

*common, plentiful. Teut. riif. Sax. ryse. Swed.
; frequens, largus, copiosus.*

*Ryffe, to rive, tear, rend. Ryffen, riven, torn.
to belch. Lat. e-ruclare.*

*ing, the top or upper part of the roof. Sax. brigg,
tigium, dorsum; whence it also signifies back or
k-bone.*

*-widdy, the rope or chain by which a cart is sup-
ported upon the horses rigg or back; originally a
thy.*

*ling, the male (of any beast) that has but one tes-
le. Engl. ridgeling.*

, Ryke, potent, rich. Sax. ryc. Swed. rik. Isl.

*ur. Goth. reiks, potens, validus, fortis; dives,
ulentus. This seems to be the natural order of
signification, "comme ceux, qui avoient le plus
force, amassèrent par leur brigandage le plus de
heffes."*

*el, Rickle, Ruckle, a small heap. Teut. richel,
repagulum.*

Ro. ——— Ru.

- Roundel**, a round table. [Teut. *tondell*; scutum minus.]
- Rounders**, Rounders, *whispers*. See Roun.
- Rounge**, to gnaw. Fr. *ronger*, rodere.
- Roungs**, Rungs, stout cudgels, rude pieces of wood. Teut. *rancke*, ramus longe se extendens.
- Roup**, Rowp, Roop, to shout, to cry aloud. Teut. *roepen*, tollere vocem, clamitare.
- Roup**, Rowp, *auction*, a manner of sale. Teut. *roep*, clamor.
- Roup**, Roop, *hoarseness*, as if by clamouring.
- Rouplock**, rough or coarse cloth. See Raplock, the same.
- Rouft**, *rust*. Roufty, *rusty*. Teut. *roest* & *roestigh*.
- Rouft**, much the same with Roup & Rout, to cry with a rough voice.
- Rout**, Rowk, Rouft & Roup, all nearly the same. The Sax. *brutan* signifies to snort or snore in sleeping. The Scott. Rout, to roar or bellow in the manner of cattle; ex sono.
- Rout**, Rowt, crowd, multitude, army. Teut. *rot*, turma.
- Routh**, rowing (a boat.) Routhis, strokes or pulls of the oar; from Row, as growth from grow.
- Row**, to roll, to wrap, to wind (up.)
- Rowan**, Rowing, q. Rolling, wool as it comes from the cards. To cast a rowan, to bear an illegitimate child.
- Rowan**, a roan horse; also expl. a jade. Fr. *rouen*.
- Rowklay**. See Rocklay, long coarse cloak.
- Rowth**, rough, roughness, plenty. [Teut. *ruyth*, hispidus herbis.] In the last sense, it may be from Rife, plentiful.
- Rowy**, Rowie, Roy, King. Fr. *roy*. Gael. *ri*.
- Royd**, Roid, rude, coarse. Lat.
- Royet**, waggish, wild, extravagant; q. *de-royed*, from Fr. *destryer*, or *des-arroyer*, perturbare. See Deray.
- Rub**, to rob or plunder. Rubbar, robber.
- Rubeatour**, Rubiature, robber; from which the word seems to be formed in macaroni style. Ital. *ruba-tore*.

Ruck,

Ruck, rick, slack, (as of hay or corn.) Sax. *ricg*, *acer-vus*.

Rude. See *Rode*, *the holy cross*.

Rude, strong, stout, fierce.

Rude, Rode, *countenance; the blush of youth and modesty, the glow of complexion*. Sax. *rudu*, *vultus*. Scand. *rode*, *rubedo*,

Rug, *to tear or pull with force, to plunder*. Teut. *rucken*, *to snatch or pull away*.

Ruifs. See *Rufe*, *to commend highly*.

Rullions. See *Rewelynys*, *thin shoes of untanned, or half-tanned leather*.

Rumbyl, Rummyl, *to make a roaring noise, to bellow furiously*.

Rummys, same with *Rumbyl*, *to bellow*.

Rummyfs, Rummage, *to search by turning over, or tossing things about*. [Teut. *ruysmuyfen*, *streperere*, *perstreperere*.]

Rumpill, *the rump, or rump bone*.

Rumpillis, *disorderly folds* (of a garment.) Teut. *gberimpel*, *grimple*, *scruta*, *damaged cloathes*.

Runches, *a common weed among corn*, *raphanus raphanistrum*. Lin.

Rung. See *Roung*, *rude stick or cudgel*.

Runkill, Runkillis, *wrinkles, to wrinkle, to damage by disordering*. Teut. *fronckele*, *ruga*; *fronckelen*, *rugare*.

Run-rig, *burgh or farm lands, where the property is held in alternate ridges; sometimes called Rig and rennet*.

Runt, *trunk of a tree, the stem of such a plant as cabbage*; from *Root*.

Runt, *bullock, an aged draught ox, of the largest Scottish or Welsh breed*. Teut. *rund*, *bos*.

Rufe, *to extoll, praise, or commend highly*. Isl. *broosun*, *commendatio*. Dan. *roesglede*, *jaſtantia*. Toom *rufe*, *empty boast*.

Ruther, *noise, outcry*; from *Roar*.

Rutilland, *croaking in the manner of a raven*. Teut. *rotelen*, *grunnire*, *murmurare*; *rotel*, *mutmur raucum*.

Ru. ——— Ry..

Ruttern, *lecher*; of the same origin with *Rat*.

Ruve, Roove, *to rivet*; from Engl. *groove*.

Ryal, Rial, *royal*. Ryalté, *royalty*.

Rybbaldy, *vulgarity*. See Rebaldy.

Rybie, *ruby, precious stone*.

Ryder, *a gold coin worth about fifteen shillings*.

Ryd-hand, Red-hand, (spoken of a robber or murderer), *taken in the fact*; q. *with bloody hand*.

Ryff. See Rife, *plentiful, abundant*. Other words that are sometimes spelt with *Ky* are to be found under *Ki*.

Ryffart, Reiffart, *radish*. Fr. *raifart, risart, raphanus*.

S.

SA, to show, expose, exhibit, to say.

Sac, Sak, one of a Baron's privileges. See Sok.

Sacre, Saker, Sacrify, to consecrate. Fr. *sacrer*. Lat. *sacrare*.

Sad, serious, grave, steady, just; abbreviation of Teut. *fatigh*, temperans, modestus, placidus.

Saft, tranquil, quiet, at rest. Teut. *saft*, suavis, mollis.

Saikles, Sakles, guiltless, innocent, free. Sax. *sacleas*, sine culpa; *sa*, & Teut. *saecke*, causa, lis, controversia. Isl. *saka*, lædere; from which it would appear that the original meaning of the word was *harmless*. Perhaps the latter part of the term Haim-fuken may be connected with this Isl. word rather than with Teut. *soeken*, to seek.

Saikyrs (and Half-saikyrs) a species of cannon; perhaps figuratively from O. Fr. *sacre*, a species of hawk.

Sail, to assail or assault. Fr. *assailler*.

Saim, Same, tallow, fat, particularly that of a hog. Sax. *seime*, sebum. Teut. *seem*, mel.

Saip, soap. Sax. & Dan. *sap*.

Sair, very, much. Teut. *seer*, valde, multum.

Sair, sore, sorely. Sax. *far*. Swed. *saer*, dolor.

Sait, seat, bench. Lords of the fait, lords of the bench, or as formerly written, *bink*.

Sakket, satchel or little bag; dimin. of Sack.

Sakles. See Saikles, innocent.

Sale, Sail, ball, chamber, parbour. Teut. *sale*, aula.

Salt, exorbitant, grievous, troublesome. [Teut. *satan*, satiare.]

Salt, assault, assailed. Fr. *assailler*.

Salust, saluted, welcomed. Lat. *salutare*.

Salut, health, safety, prosperity. Fr. *salut*. Lat. *salus*.

Sa-mekil, so much. See Mekill, great.

Samin,

Samin, Samyn, *the same, together.* Gottr. *saman*, simul.

Sanct John to borowe, *may St. John be your protector.* Teut. *borgbe*, fidejussor.

Sand blind, *pur-blind, short-sighted.*

Sane, *to say.* Teut. *seggen*, dicere, narrare.

Sane, Seyn, *to bless, to consecrate.* Teut. *seggenen*, benedicere. God fane you, *Godt seggen*, Deus benedicat; also *to heal, to preserve.* Lat. *sanare*.

Sang, song, *did sing.* Teut. Sax. &c. *sang*, cantus.

Sanguane, Sanguyne, *red, or having the colour of blood.* Lat. *sanguis*.

Sanorous, expl. *savoury*; perhaps *savours*.

Sapps, *sops, bread soaked in some nourishing liquid.*

Sare, Sar, *to soar, to mount, or advance upwards.* Sarys, *soars, mounts.* Sard, *soared.* Sariand, *mounting.* Sar-raly, *loftily.*

Sark. See Serk, *shirt, shift.*

Sary, *forry, sorrowful, sad.*

Safyne, Seifin, *investiture.* Fr. *saisir*, arripere.

Sate, *an omission, trespass, miscarriage, slip.* Fr. *saut*, a leap or jump.

Sauch, Saugh, *a willow or fallow tree.* O. Fr. *saule*, & *saluc*. Lat. *salix*.

Saucht, Saught, *peace, quiet.* Sax. *seht*, amicitia, pax, pactum, fædus. Teut. *saecht*, *saht*, tranquillus, pacificus; *saechten*, mitigare, mollire. The Scottish word is also used as an adjective, and a verb; sometimes written Saghtil.

Sauchtning, Saughning, *agreement, pacification*; from Saucht.

Sauf, Saulf, Salf, *safe, to save*; except.

Saufe, *salve, ointment*; from Lat. *salvus*.

Saule-prow, *benefit of soul.* See Prow.

Saur, *savour, to savour badly.* Ill. *saur*, fordes, ster-cus.

Saut-fat, *salt cup, or salt-holder*; from Vat.

Saw, *a saying, proverb.* Teut. *saeghe*. Sax. & Swed. *saga*, narratio, dictio. Teut. *seggen*, dicere. Lat. *seco*,

Seco, sequo; unde *refequor, respondeo*. Sazar, *speaker, author*.

Saw, to sow. Teut. *saeyen, serere*.

Saynd, Send, message. Sayndis-man, *messenger*. See **Send**.

Scale. See **Skail, to scatter, to spill**, as by dropping without intention.

Scalkit, chalked, whitened as with chalk.

Scarpens, thin soled shoes, pumps. Fr. *escarpines*.

Scar, Skard, that part of a steep hill from which the soil or surface has been washed away by torrents.

Scart, Skarth, bermophrodite; according to Skinner, from the appearance of the female part, q. *scratch*.

Scarth, a species of corvoraunt, Pelecanus, Carbo Lin.

Scaup, a small bare knoll.

Scaythe. See **Skaith, loss, damage, injury**.

Scellerar, keeper of the cellar.

Schaif, sheaf, quiver (of arrows.)

Schaikers, Schakeris, thin leaves of gold or silver hanging loose.

Schairn, Scharne, dung of cattle. Sax. *scearn*. Dan. *skarn*. Fris. *schern, stercur, fimetum*.

Schald, sballow. Schaldis, *sballow parts*.

Schalk, knight; originally *servant*. Teut. *schalk, servus a suprema ad infimam conditionem*.

Schamon, (Pebbis at the play), probably sbow man, sbaw mon, one who amused the country people with music and dancing, or such like. Mr Pinkerton explains this word *salmon*.

Schangan, Shangie, a cloven stick tied to the tail of a dog.

Schanks, (in some parts of the country,) stockings.

Schankers, the women who knit them.

Schape, Schap, to promise, or have a promising appearance, to set about, to prepare, to form a plan. Teut. *schaffen, agere, negotiari*.

Schare, to cut or slice down, as a loaf. See **Scheir**.

Schathmont, Schaftment, Shafmet, a measure of six inches in length; or, as commonly expressed, *the fist with*

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Schekty, a *small horse* or *mare*.

Schene, *lustre, brightness*. Teut. *schün*, splendor, nitor, candor, jubar.

Schene, *bright, shining, clear, beautiful*. Teut. *schinigh*, splendens, nitens.

Schene, *to shine*. Teut. *schinen*, splendere, fulgere, dilucere, rutilare, coruscare.

Schent, *Schendit, Schenkit, confounded*. Teut. *schenden*, vitiare, polluere, violare.

Scherald, expl. a *green turf*; q. *new shorn, or cut out*. See Scheir, *to slice*.

Schere, Sere, (Sare,) *very, great, very many*. Teut. *seer*, valde, maxime.

Schere, Scherand, *the cleaving, loin, or groin*. Schere bone, *os pubis*.

Scherene, expl. *Syren, mermaid*.

Schewe, (Scheve), *shoved, thrust forward*. "Belg. *schüven*, protrudere, propellere."

Schewre, expl. *to dive, to shuffle off*. See Schire.

Schidis, Schydis, *chips, splinters of wood, fire-brands*. Teut. *scheyden*, separare, disjungere, derimere. [Lat. *scidium*.]

Schidit, *cloven, cut in pieces*. See Schidis.

Schilderne, a *bird* (fit for the table); species unknown.

Schill, *shrill*. Teut. *schrey*, clamor; also chill.

Schir, Schyr, Schyir, *fir, lord*. Sax. *scir*, clarus, illustris: Or, as others will have it, from *figora*, victor, triumphans; compounded, according to Verstegan, of *fige*, victoria; & *beorra*, dominus. Augustine informs us, that in his time the Gothic beggars in Rome used the words "armai, Sihor," which he explains *miserere, domine*; and in Olaus Wormius we find *Isl. Siar* in the same sense. Whatever may be the origin of the Fr. *fleur*, we can scarcely suppose that these Teutonic words have any relation to the Lat. *senior*. If none of these should prove satisfactory, the term may still be accounted for, by the Sax. *se*, articulus præpositivus, q. *se beorra*, dominus;

dominus; as in *se bælend*, salvator; *se fæder*, pater; *se brydguma*, sponsus. The title of *Schir*, as particularly mentioned by Sir David Lindsay, was frequently given to churchmen, even of inferior rank. It is not improbable that the Fr. *seur* may be from the same origin with the Sax. *figora*.

Schire, to pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid mixture; also expl. *clean*, *thin*, spoken of the part which has been poured off. Gaw. Douglas has Birmand schire for *burning brightly*. Sax. *seir*, *seyr*, purus, limpidus, lucidus. Swed. *skara*, purgare.

Scho, Sche, *se*. Sax. *seo*. heo. Swed. *su*. Goth. *se*, hæc, illa.

Schog, to shake (a heavy body.)

Schoir, to threaten, to make a threatening noise, to use threatening gestures, to command silence. Swed. *skarra*, reprehendere. Germ. *schnarren*, sonum stridulum edere; *schnarchen*, minas spirare. [Ital. *scorare*, consternare.]

Schone, shoes. Teut. *schoen*; hand-schoen, gloves.

Schort, to recreate or amuse, to shorten, or make time appear short.

Schott, Schote, the shutter of a window.

Schottle, small drawer, bolt of a door.

Schought; expl. *sunk*, covered up. See Seu.

Schouris, sorrows, afflictions, terrors. Swed. *serg*. Goth. *saurg*, ærumna, dolor. Teut. *sorgbe*, cura, sollicitudo; *schouw*, terriculum, terriculamentum; & pavidus, consternatus.

Schouting, Crying, in-lying, child bearing.

Schow, to drive forward, or to drive away by frightening. Teut. *schuwen*, defugere, fugitare.

Schowd; expl. to waddle in going.

Schowing; expl. *shoving*, thrusting up, or forward.

Schrew, to curse. Schrew me, may evil befall me. Teut. *be-schreyen*, fascinare, to be-witch.

Schrewis, villains.

Schriff, Schryve, to make confession. Sax. *scrifan*, delictorum confessiones exigere.

Schryft,

Schryft, *auricular confession*. Sax: *scrift*; from Lat. *scribere*; q. d. *pæna præscripta*; vel quoniam sc. eorum qui confessi sunt nomina olim in catalogo scribebantur seu adnotabantur.

Schudder, **Schooder**, (Gaw. Douglas), *to resist, to oppose or withstand*; q. d. *to set one's shoulder against*.

Schule, **Shuffel**, *shovel*. Teut. *scheuffel*.

Schune, **Schwne**, **Soyne**, (supposed, by Mr Macpherson, to mean,) *be oppressed with care or grief*; from Fr. *soin*.

Schup, *shaped, formed, fashioned*. See **Schape**, *to form a plan*. In this manner the pret. tense is frequently formed; as **Schuke**, *did shake*; **Schure**, *shaved*.

Schurling, **Shorling**, *the skin of a sheep that has been lately shorn or clipped*.

Schute, *to push*. Teut. *schutten*, *propellere*.

Sclandyr, *slander*. O. Fr. *esclandir*.

Sclave, **Sklave**, *slave*. Fr. *esclave*.

Scient, **Sklent**, *to slant or turn to a side*.

Scoggy, **Scokky**, *shady, full of shades*. See **Skug**, *shadow*.

Scoll, *health, prosperity, success, protection*; literally *shield*. Swed. *skold*, *skiol*, clypeus, scutum, tegmen; *skyka*, tegere. Dan. *skiold*, defence, protection; designs, intentions. On the memorable day of Gowrie's Conspiracy, the King, when he was leaving the company to go up stairs, desired them "to drink his *scoll*" in his absence.

Scone, **Skone**, *a thin bannock of wheat flour*. Swed. *skona*, parcere.

Score, *a line made by scratching or engraving*. Scorit, *marked by a line*.

Scorp, **Skarp**, **Skropp**, **Skripp**, **Skrypp**, *to deride, jibe, or sneer*. **Scorppit**, **Skroppit**, **Skrippit**, *derided, sneered, used contemptuous gestures*. Dan. *skrabe*, a reproof or rebuke. Swed. *skraepa*, jactare se, gloriari; *skraep*, jactatio, ostentatio; *skrasa*, nugari, sermocinari. Lat. *crepare*, gloriari. See **Schoir**, *to use threatening gestures*; from Swed. *skorra*, sonum stridulum.

- Selcouth, Selkouth, *strange, uncommon, unusual*. *Sax. selcutb, rarus, insolitus*; q. d. *feld* (or *feldom*) *rar*, raro notus.
- Seldyn, Selwyn, Seilan, Seyndel, *feldom*. *Sax. feldn, raro*. See Seindel.
- Self, sometimes used for *the same*. *The self*, or *The selvin*, for *it-self*. *Goth. filbin, ipsum*; *filba, ipse*.
- Sell, *see! behold!* [*Gael. seal, videre*.]
- Selwyn, Seluyn, Selfin, *self, the same*.
- Sellat, *a soldier's helmet or head-piece*. *Fr. salade*.
- Selynels, *simplicity, happiness*. See Seily.
- Semblant, *semblance, appearance*. *Fr. semblant*. *Scamble, hosts engaged*.
- Sembyl, Shambel, *to distort, to make a wry mouth*. *Fr. sembler*. *Lat. fmulo*.
- Sempyl, *ignoble, belonging to the vulgar*; in contradistinction to *Gentle, honourable*.
- Sen, *since, seeing*. *Sen syne, since that time*.
- Sen, Senye, *filth, nastiness*. *Lat. sanies*.
- Sence, Sense, Cence, *contr. from incence*.
- Send, *message*. *Ill. sende, nuncius, mandatum*.
- Sene, *fight*; also *to see or be seen*.
- Sennoun, Sennint, *corr. of sinew*. Senninty, *full of sinews*.
- Senthis, *bence*; literally perhaps *always after that*; from *Sax. sin, semper, perpetuo*; & *this, hoc, haec*.
- Senye, Senyhe, Seingny, *synod*; and sometimes, it would seem, *senate*. *Teut. seyne, an assembly of clergymen*.
- Senye, Senyhe, *sign, ensign, standard, distinguishing mark in war, pass-word*. *Fr. enseigne*.
- Senye, Senyhe, *seed, progeny*. *Lat. semen*.
- Senye, Senyhe. See Sen, *corrupted matter*.
- Senyeory, Senyhowry, *dominion, lordship, power, seignior*. *Fr. seigneurie, dominium, ditio, mancipium*.
- Sepplynis, Syplynis, Suplynis, *twigs, branches*; q. *saplings*; or perhaps from *souple, pliant*. See Souple.
- Sere, Sare, *a sore*; also adjectively *sore, painful*.

Sere.

Seere. See *Seir*, *very, excessive, greatly*. Gaw. Douglas seems to use it for *several* or *many*.

Seremons, Serimouns, ceremonies, by corruption.

Sers, to *serve*; also for *Diserf*, to *deserve*.

Sergeant, Serjant, *inferior officer in a court of justice*.
Fr. *sergent*, apparitor, viator.

Serge, a lamp, torch, taper, wax candle. Fr. *cierge*, *ce-reus* or *cerea*.

Sermond, conversation, talk. Lat. *sermo*.

Serpliath, Serplath (of wool,) *eighty stones*; literally *what is contained in a pack*; from Fr. *sarpilliere*; q. d. *sartæ pelles*.

Serviottis, Servytes, Serviters, towels, table napkins.
Fr. *serviette*, *mantilia*, *mantile*.

Servitour, Servitor, servant. Fr. *serviteur*, *servus*.

Sefs, tax; abbrev. of *assessment*.

Set, to be-set, to way-lay. Swed. & Ld. *fatta*, *infidias* *struere*, *insidere*.

Set, Sit, to become, to suit. Swed. *fata*, *prodesse*, *juvare*; q. d. *to assist the appearance, or increase the utility*.
Swetelig, *conveniens*.

Set, Sett, constitution, form of government. Swed. *fatt*, *modus*, *ratio*; *fatta*, *convenire*. This word is commonly derived from Teut. *facht*, *mollis*, *mitis*, i. e. *soft*; corresponding nearly with Swed. *sackta*, *tran-quillus*, *pacificus*, which seems to be quite a different race of words.

Set, snare for catching animals. Swed. *fata*.

Setterel, expl. thick made, dwarfish.

Seuch, furrow, gulph, ditch. Lat. *fulcus*; q. *fulch*. To *seuch* the fé, to *plough the main*.

Sevyn sternes, the constellation called the Pleiades.

Sewane. (Bishop Douglas), *some kind of confection or sweet-meat*; perhaps from Fr. *echaudé*, *crustulum triquetrum*.

Sewar, one who places the dishes upon a great man's table; from Fr. *asseour*, or *asseoir*, to *set* or *place*; *escuyers trenchants*, as the French call them.

Sey, Say, assay, examination. Fr. *essay*; also to *assay*, *attempt*, or *try*.

Seyle.

Seyle. See Seil, *happiness*.

Seyne, to *see*; as Sayne for *say*, Fleyne for *flee*, Bene for *be*.

Seyne, Sayne, to *bliss* or *consecrate*; to *make the sign of the cross*. Teut. *seyner*, *segheuer*, bene-precari, benedicere.

Sey, Say, *signal blast* or *sound*. See Senyé,

various words beginning with these letters are to be found under Sch.

Sey, expl. *poor*, *filly*, *pitiful*.

Sey, expl. *a weakly child*.

Sey, the *foliage of turnips*, or such like.

Scheymach, a *kind of pack saddle*; same with Sunks.

Schel, Schel, Vol. II. p. 163, *strumpet*. Teut. *scheel*, *straba*; *fibouche*, meretrix.

Shiel, Shieling, a *hut* or *bovel*; from Sax. *scildan*, tegere, protegere. Swed. *skiol*, tegmen; *skoga-skiol*, latibulum in silva.

Shilpit, of a *faintly white colour*, *pale*, *bleached by sickness*. [Swed. *sharl*, insipidus, aquosus.]

Shirt, wild *mustard*. *Brassica napus*.

Shot-about, *striped of various colours*.

Shught, Schught, expl. *covered*, *sunk*; q. *seuched*.

Sib, Sibb, *nearly related in consanguinity*, *a-kin*. Sax.

fib, *sybb*, pax, adoptio, consanguineus; *fibbo*, cognati; *fibbe-mætte*, cognationis status. To this family belongs, perhaps, a remarkable word, viz. the Gothic *siþoneis*, which Ulphilas uses constantly for *discipulus*; most of the disciples of Jesus Christ being his near relations. From the same root may spring the Engl. *god-fib*, gossip, compater, commater. The Anglo-Saxons, however, did not adopt this idea in their translation of the Gospels, but used the term *lornung cniht*. Junius refers the Goth. *siþoneis*, discipulus, to the Teut. *siþen*, stillatim veluti permanando proluere, humectare, mollire, necerare. The Islandic word for disciple is *laerre fœdr*, the Swedish, *laer-jungar*.

Sic, Sik, *such*. Sic-wise, on *such wise*. Sic like, *such like*.

Side, hanging low, reaching low. Sax. *fid, fide, latus, amplus, spatiosus*; *fide* & *wide*, *late* & *spatiose*.

Sidlings, declivity ; dimin. of Side (of a hill.)

Siege, a seat or place of residence. Fr. *siege*.

Signifer, the zodiack, or bearer of the signs.

Sigonale, a small parcel or quantity.

Sike, Syke, a little rill or rivulet. Sax. *fich*, fulcus r.
quarius.

**Sikker, sure, secure. Sikkerly, securely. Teut. *seker*.
Lat. *securus*.**

Sikkin, Sik kind, *such kind of.*

Silit, *at a distance.* Silit rest, *companions at a distance.*
Teut. *schillen*, *distare.*

Sillis, logs, plank, pieces of wood. Teut. *syule*. Sax. *syl*, pila, columna, postis, fulcimentum, basis; hence ground-fill or threshold; Scotticé, *sole*.

Sillyr, Siller, expl. *canopy*; may be from Teut. *schuy-*
len. Swed. *skyla*, occultare, latitare. Scott. *to syle*;

q. v.

Sinacle, expl. *a grain, a small quantity.*

Sing, to *fi*nge. Sax. *fængan*. Teut. *fengben*, *ustulare*.

Single, Sindle, *the small parcel of corn picked up by a gleaner in harvest*; probably from Swed. *syn*, necellitas; & *del*, pars; q. *poor man's share*.

Singular, *selfish*, without regard for others.

Sipe, Sype, to leak, to pass through in small quantity.
Teut. *sipen*, stillare, manare, fluere.

Sithes, Sythes, corrup. of *cbives*.

Site, Syte, expl. *sorrow, grief, affliction*; rather perhaps *horror*; à Fris. *saegbe*, horror, metus.

Skaddow, *shadow*.

Skaiff, *merriment, diversion* ; originally perhaps *feasting*.
See Skafferie.

Skafferie, Skafrie, *pillage, rapine, acquisition by fraud*, also *the contents of a larder or pantry*. Swed. *skafferi*, *cella penuraria*. Dan. *skaffer*, *curare, procure*. Swed. *skaff*, *wild fowls*.

ale, to scatter, to spill; also to disperse, to separate.
 2. *skæla*, to scatter, to spill, *skala*, festinante currere,
 1. *tenuis la*, *difficile*.]

Skriptur:

Seyle. See Seil, *happiness*.

Seyne, *to see*; as Sayne for *say*, Fleyne for *flee*, Bene for *be*.

Seyne, Sayne, *to blis* or *consecrate*; *to make the sign of the cross*. Teut. *seynen*, *segbenen*, bene-precari, benedicere.

Seynity sone, *signal blast* or *sound*. See Senyé,

Sh: various words beginning with these letters are to be found under Sch.

Shen, expl. *poor*, *filly*, *pitiful*.

Shar, ar, expl. *a weakly child*.

Shaws, *the foliage of turnips*, or such like.

Sheimagh, *a kind of pack saddle*; same with Sunks.

Shel, Schel, Vol. II. p. 163, *strumpet*. Teut. *schel*, *straba*; *schewcke*, meretrix.

Shiel, Shieling, *a but* or *bovel*; from Sax. *scildan*, tegere, protegere. Swed. *skiul*, tegmen; *skoga-skiul*, latibulum in silva.

Shilpit, *of a sickly white colour*, *pale*, *bleached by sickness*. [Swed. *skaell*, insipidus, aquosus.]

Shirt, *wild mustard*. Brassica napus.

Shot-about, *striped of various colours*.

Shught, Schught, expl. *covered*, *sunk*; q. *seuched*.

Sib, Sibb, *nearly related in consanguinity*, *a-kin*. Sax.

sib, *sybb*, pax, adoptio, consanguineus; *sibbo*, cognati; *sibbe-mæthe*, cognationis status. To this family belongs, perhaps, a remarkable word, viz. the Gothic *siponeis*, which Ulphilas uses constantly for *discipulus*; most of the disciples of Jesus Christ being his near relations. From the same root may spring the Engl. *god-sib*, gossip, compater, commater. The Anglo-Saxons, however, did not adopt this idea in their translation of the Gospels, but used the term *leorning cniht*. Junius refers the Goth. *siponeis*, discipulus, to the Teut. *sipen*, stillatim veluti permanando proluere, humectare, mollire, macerare. The Islandic word for disciple is *laere svein*; the Swedish, *laer-jungar*.

Sic, Sik, *sich*. Sic-wise, *on such wise*. Sic like, *such like*.

Side,

- Side, *hanging low, reaching low*. Sax. *fid, fide*, *latus, amplus, spatiosus*; *fide* & *wide*, *late* & *spatioso*.
- Sidlings, *declivity*; dimin. of Side (of a hill.)
- Siege, *a seat or place of residence*. Fr. *siege*.
- Signifer, *the zodiack, or bearer of the signs*.
- Sigonale, *a small parcel or quantity*.
- Sike, Syke, *a little rill or rivulet*. Sax. *fich*, *fulcus aquarius*.
- Sikker, *sure, secure*. Sikkerly, *securely*. Teut. *seker*. Lat. *securus*.
- Sikkin, Sik kind, *such kind of*.
- Silit, *at a distance*. Silit rest, *companions at a distance*. Teut. *schillen*, *distare*.
- Sillis, *logs, planks, pieces of wood*. Teut. *fuyle*. Sax. *fyl*, *pila*, *columna*, *postis*, *fulcimentum*, *basis*; hence *ground-fill* or *threshold*; Scotticé, *sole*.
- Sillyr, Siller, expl. *canopy*; may be from Teut. *schuylen*. Swed. *skyla*, *occultare*, *latitare*. Scott. *to syle*; q. v.
- Sinacle, expl. *a grain, a small quantity*.
- Sing, *to singe*. Sax. *sengan*. Teut. *sengben*, *ustulare*.
- Single, Sindle, *the small parcel of corn picked up by a gleaner in harvest*; probably from Swed. *syn*, *necessitas*; & *del*, *pars*; q. *poor man's share*.
- Singular, *selfish, without regard for others*.
- Sipe, Sype, *to leak, to pass through in small quantity*. Teut. *sipen*, *stillare*, *manare*, *fluere*.
- Sithes, Sythes, *corrup. of chives*.
- Site, Syte, expl. *sorrow, grief, affliction*; rather perhaps *horror*; à Fris. *saeghe*, *horror*, *metus*.
- Skaddow, *shadow*.
- Skaff, *merriment, diversion*; originally perhaps *feasting*. See Skafferie.
- Skafferie, Skafrie, *pillage, rapine, acquisition by fraud*; also *the contents of a larder or pantry*. Swed. *skafferi*, *cella penuraria*. Dan. *skaffer*, *curare*, *procurare*. Swed. *skaff*, *wild fruit*.
- Skail, Skale, *to scatter, to spill*; also *to disperse, to separate*. [Swed. *skala*, *skila*, *skala*, *festinante currere*; *separare*, *in tenues lamines dissilire*.]

- Skaipharie, Skaplarie, *scapulary*, a sort of cloak worn by the Monks. Fr. *scapulaire*, scapulare.
- Skaith, Skathe, *injury, damage, hurt, loss*. Sax. *sceathe*. Teut. *schaede*, *schade*. Swed. *skada*, *num*, *noxa*.
- Skaitherie, *different kinds of loss or damage*.
- Skaithless, *free of damage, injury, or loss*.
- Skaithly, Skathelic, *mischievous person*.
- Skaiverie. See Skafferie, *pillage, rapine*.
- Skair, Skare, *bare*; from Sax. *scyran*, *partire*.
- Skale, Skail, *a skimming dish, or vessel of that form and use*. Originally, perhaps, *a shell* might be used for skimming milk. Teut. *schale*. Sax. *sceale*. Swed. *skala*. The Gael. *scala* is expl. a bowl or basin.
- Skant, Scant, *scarce, scarcity*.
- Skar, Sker, *timorous, easily frightened*; also substantively *an object of terror*. [Swed. *skall*, *sonus*.]
- Skar, Sker, *to affright or fright*; originally perhaps the same with Schoir; from Swed. *skorra*, *sonum*, *aridulum edere*.
- Skar, Sker. See Scar, *a steep bare declivity*. Swed. *skar*. Sax. *carr*, *rupes*, *scopolus*.
- Skarlet, *purple*; or, it would seem, *any bright colour*.
- Skart, Scarth, *corvorant, pelicanus carbo*.
- Skart. See Scart, *hermaphrodite*.
- Skaup, Scaup, *dry bare eminence*.
- Skeibalt, *mean worthless fellow*. Dan. *skabbals*.
- Skeich, Skygh, *skittish, timorous, apt to start aside*. [Swed. *skalg*, *obliquus*, *transversus*.]
- Skeil, *a washing tub*.
- Skeldrake, Skaill drake, *a bird of the duck species*.
- Skelf, *shelf*.
- Skellat, *rattle used by common criers*. Swed. *skälla*, *no-la*, *tintinnabulum*; *skall*, *sonitus*.
- Skellochs, *the various kinds of wild mustard*.
- Skelly, *squint look*. Swed. *skalg*, *obliquus*, *transversus*. Also used as a verb, *to look a-wry*.
- Skellyis, (Gaw. Douglas), expl. *sharp or ragged rocks*.
- Skelly pen, or Skeilly pen, *a pencil of soft slate*.
- Skelp,

kelp, a blow. Skelping, *lashing, beating, switching ; also walking quickly.*

Skelt, expl. *having the seams unript.*

Skepp, a kind of basket, such as is used for a bee-hive.

Teut. *schepel*, a bushel or corn measure. Swed.

skappa, mensura atidorum ; vas, quo inter ferendum

utuntur agricolæ. [Gael. *scailp*, a hollow cave ;

sciep, a bee-hive.]

Sker. See Skar, with various significations.

Skew, the slanting extremity of a roof where it joins the gavel.

Skinkle, to sparkle, to shine. Swed. *skina*. Goth. *skinnan*, fulgere, affulgere.

Skippare, Skipper, master of a ship. Teut. *schipper*.

O. Swed. *skipare*.

Skink, rich soup, nourishing liquor. Dan. *skencke*. Sax.

scencan ; propinare ; *scenc* ; potus, poculum.

Skirl, to shriek, to cry with a shrill voice ; à Swed.

skria, vociferari.

Skift, allit. gr. for Kift, chest, box, coffer.

Skit, Skyt, expl. to fly out hastily. Sax. *scytan*, irruere.

Skleff, ebb, shallow, like a skimming dish, or *Skeil*.

Sklender for slender, feeble, small.

Skly, to slide, (as upon the ice.) See Slid, *slippery*.

Skodge, a female drudge about the kitchen.

Skonn, See Scone, a thin bannock, commonly of wheat or rye.

Skonfysh, Scornfish, to sicken by offensive smell.

Skott. See Scot, *assessment, tax, tribute*. Goth. *skatt*.

Skowrie. See Scowrie, *dry and dirty, ragged and bare*.

Skrabs, Scrobs. See Scroggs, *old stunted bushes*.

Skraik, screech ; to screech, in the manner of a heron ; to shriek. Swed. *skrika*, freq. of *skria*, vociferari.

Skreid, to tear or rend ; also a long piece torn off. Teut.

schroeden, mutilare, decurtare, præsecare ; *schroode*, segmen.

Skreigh, Skreik, or Greik of day, break of day ; perhaps corrup. from gray. Swed. *gry*, lucefcere ; q. *gray day-light*.

Skreive, to glide swiftly along. Swed. *skrida*, leni motu provehi. [Dan. *skraever*, to stride.]

Skrinkyt, Skrinkie, as if *shrunk*, too little, contracted.

Skropp. See Scorp, to deride, to use contemptuous gestures.

Skrunty, quasi *shrunked*. See Skrinkyt.

Skry. See Skreigh, to cry with a harsh voice.

Skrymmorie, (Vol. I. p. 399.) *frightful, filling with terror*. Swed. *skraema*, terrefacere. Ill. *skrym*, *spētrum*. Teut. *schroom*, *schrooming*, horror? *schroomsel*, terri culamentum.

Skule (of fish, particularly herrings) a *school*. Sax. *sceola*, multitudo.

Skule, a disease in the mouth of a horse. Teut. *schul*, morbus quo palatum & gingivæ equorum præ nimio sanguine intumescunt.

Skull, Skeil, a vessel, a tub, pot or bowl; also a cratt, a shallow basket. Swed. *skål*, *lanx*, *patera*.

Skurriour, idle vagrant fellow, vagabond; also the same with Discurriour, scout or light horseman; from Lat. *discurrere*. [Swed. *skurk*, nebulo.]

Skurryvage, vagabond; from Lat. *vagor* & *scurra*.

Skyll, reason, motive. Dan. *skiel*, the same.

Sla, to slay. Slw, Sleuch, flew. Goth. *slakan*, percutere.

Sla, Slac, *slae-tree*. Sax. *sla*, prunum filvestre.

Slade, expl. by Ruddiman a den or valley. Sax. *slad* via in montium convallibus. See Slak.

Slaiger, to waddle in the mud. See Slairg.

Slaik, Sleekyt, sleek, smooth; also cunning, soothing. Teut. *slayck*, planus & æquus; whence Slate.

Slaik, Slake, a slippery kind of sea-weed. See Slike.

Slairg, Slerg, to be-daub; from Teut. *slück*, cænu lutum; *slückigh*, cænosus, lutosus.

Slak, Slake, a low piece of ground among hills, or between the top and bottom of a hill; according to Ruddiman, "a gap or narrow pass between two hills a valley or glen. Teut. *slack*, latus, remissus," q. d. a remission in the ascent.

Slang, did sling; also expl. a kind of cannon.

Slap, breach in a wall; properly in a flake and rift fence

- Fence*; from Teut. *flap*, vietus, fluidus, *withered, decayed*.
- Slate*, expl. *to wipe*; also (spoken of hounds) *to set loose*.
- Sleeth*, *Sleuth*, expl. *flaven*. [Sax. *fleuth*, pigritia.] Perhaps it may rather have some allusion to the Teut. *flock*, *helluo*, *vorax*; q. *glutton*.
- Sleeveless errand*, according to Skinner, *lifeless errand*.
- Sleperye*, *Sleeperie*, *sleepy*, *causing sleep*. Teut. *slæperigb*, somniculosus.
- Sleuth-hund*, *Sluch-hund*, *a blood-hound*. Teut. *flock*, *canis vorax & rapax*; in its primary sense, *gula*, *gorges*, *vorago*, *helluo*. *Sleuth-hund* has also been explained *footh* or *true* hound, from its having been erroneously written by an English author, *futhound*. Both the dog and its name are of Gelder-land origin.
- Slew*, *Slew fyre*, (Bp. Douglas,) *struck fire*. Sax. *slæan*, percutere, collidere.
- Slid*, *Slidry*, *slippery*. Teut. *slicht*, planus, æquus; *slidderen*, prolabi; *slidde*, traha, trahea.
- Slike*, *Slyke*, *slime*, *mud*. Teut. *slück*, cænum, luteum; whence *Slaiger*, *to waddle* or *trail in mud*.
- Slim*, *slight*, *not to be depended upon*.
- Slip*, *a certain quantity of yarn*, as it comes from the reel.
- Slockn*, *Slokin*, *to quench* or *extinguish*. Teut. *slæcken*, dissolvere.
- Slogg*, *Slagg*, *slough*, *quagmire*. *Sloggy*, *marshy*, *slimy*. [Sax. *flog*, concavum; *lub*, lacus.] *Slaggis* or *Slaggs*, also expl. *gusts of wind*; perhaps erroneously for *Flaggs*, q. v.
- Slonk*, *Slunk*, *slough*, *quagmire*; also as a verb, *to sink in mud*. Teut. *slayncke*, lacuna, fovea.
- Slop*. See *Slap*, *a breach in a wall* or *bedge*; also as a verb, *to back* or *bew down*.
- Slorp*, *to sup greedily*. Teut. *slorpen*, sorbeo. *Slorping* is also used for *taudry*. *Slorping huffie*, *a girl who is sluggishly dressed*.

Slot,

Sl. ——— Sm.

Slot, *the bolt of a door*. Teut. *sluyt*, pectus; *sluyten*, to shut.

Slotter, *to pass the time sluggishly, to loiter, to slumber*. Teut. *sloderen*, flaccessere; whence Slattern and Slut.

Sloung, Slung, *a sling*.

Slouan, Sluan, abbrev. of Sleugh-hund, *blood-bound*.

Slug-horne, properly (it may be supposed) the same with Out-horn, *signal or summoning horn*, q. v. Ruddiman explains it "*a watch word; token, or sign*," by which the Scottish Chiefs assembled and distinguished their followers; and sometimes used figuratively for *a peculiar property or quality* that seems inherent in those of one family or race. Probably from Sax. *slege*, clades; *sletbe*, pugna; q. d. cornu bellicum.

Slush, *a dirty plash*, such as melted snow. Teut. *slück*.

Slype, *a kind of small sled or sledge*.

Smaddit, Maddit, *be-daubed, smutted*. See Smott.

Smaik, Smait, Smatchet, *jilky pitiful fellow*. Teut. *smeecker*, adulator, assentator, blandiloquus.

Smaill, expl. *beautiful, clear complexioned*. [Fr. *email*, *florum copia*, *varius color*.]

Smattis, probably the same with Swatts, *new ale*.

Teut. *smets*, *nauseam provocans nimia dulcedine*.

Smay. See Smaik, *contemptible person*.

Smeir, *to anoint, to be-smear*. Teut. *smeeren*. Sax. *sme-ran*, ungere.

Smergh, Smeargh, *marrow, pith, sense, vigour of body or mind*; from Teut. *mergbe*, (with the aspirate *r*), medulla; whence Marle.

Smerghless, Smearless, *insipid, feeble, pithless, awkward, deficient in bodily or mental powers*.

Smeth, smooth. Sax. *smeth*, æquus, planus.

Smewy, expl. *savory*. Teut. *smæckelick*, grāti saporis.

Smiddy, Smethy, *a smith's work shop*; from Teut. *smid*, *smed*, faber ferrareus.

Smikker, *to smile in a seducing manner*. Teut. *smeeck-elen*, blandiri, blanditias dicere.

Smitt, *to infect*. Teut. *smettan*, commaculare; *smette*, macula; a fabris ferrariis translatum.

Smittle,

Smittle, infectious. Teut. *smettelick*, contagiosus.

Smore, Smoor, Smure, to smother, to over-load, so as to smother or destroy. Teut. *smooren*, suffocare, extinguere; *smore*, fumus.

Smott, smut, stain, mark. Teut. *smette*, macula; also as a verb, to mark with paint, tar, or such like.

Smout, fair, clear, soft, mild. Sax. *smolt*, serenus, placidus, tranquillus.

Smowts, Smolts, Smeults, according to Skene, *young salmon*.

Smugly, amorous, sly, being at the same time well dressed. Teut. *smeeckelick*, blandus, blandé.

Smure. See Smore, to smother. Teut.

Smy, paltry fellow; from Dan. *smyer*, to fawn, or flatter. See Smaik, of which this seems to be an abbreviation.

Snack, acute, accurate, sharp in business or conversation; with some affinity to *snatch*, the origin of which seems to be unknown. Snack is also used as a verb, to snap or bite suddenly, as a dog. [Teut. *snaww*, scomma, dictum amarum, sermo amarus, latratus, maledictum; q. *snawwick*.]

Snaw, snow. Sax. *snaw*. Goth. *snaiws*. Lat. *nix*.

Snawdon. See Sneddon, *Stirling castle*.

Sneck, Snekk, lock, or rather *some rude fastening of a door*.

Sned, to prune, to cut off, (as the branches of a tree), to dress by lopping off useless excrescencies; originally, it would seem, to hew or polish; from Teut. *snüden*, sculpere, cælare, scindere.

Snedd, Snethe, shaft, handle, as of a scythe.

Sneddon, Sneddon-castle, Snowdon, an old name of *Stirling castle*; and so called by the people in its neighbourhood at this day, as Edinburgh is called *Old Keikie*. William of Worcester, an antient English author, (about 1440), mentions *Striveling*, alias *Snowdon-west-castle*; and in later times Sir David Lindsay gives it the same appellation. (See Vol. II. p. 95.) The name of Sneddon, or Sneddoun, was probably assumed from the appearance of the rock upon which the castle is situated, viz. a *snedden* or *snoddan*.

snodden rock See Sned, *to hew down or lopp off*. Sax. *snidan*, secare, refecare, dolare. Otfrid. *snide*, abscondere, which corresponds exactly with the appearance of the precipice. In the Saxon Chronicle under the years 922 and 924, the city of Nottingham is called *Snotingham*; originally perhaps *Snodingham*, which, according to the description of the place, seems to be derived from the same kind of origin. This leads to a new etymology of Edinburgh. If Stirling was *Snoden*, or *Snedin-west-castle*, we may safely presume that there was also an *East Snedin-castle*; i. e. a castle of similar appearance, to the Eastward of Stirling: And, since Nottingham was formerly *Snotingham*, it is not impossible that Edinburgh, in early times, was *Snedinberg*. After undergoing, like *Snotingham*, the elision of *S*, it might for some time be *Nedinbergh*; and at this period the Gaelic name *Dun-Aidan* may have been formed. In the course of time, *Nedenburg*, (*Gallice*, *Dun-Aidan* or *Dun-Neden*), may have given way to *Edinburgh*, the initial *N* being omitted as in the word *adder* or serpent. Sax. *nedder*. Eirs from *nieren*, renes.

Sneg, *Snagg*, same with *Sned*, *to cut or break down*.

Sneith, (Bp. Dougl.) seems to mean *snow white*; perhaps from Teut. *sneeackigh*, niveus. Ruddiman mentions the Hib. *sneidh*, straight.

Snell, *sharp*, *piercing*, *bitter*. [Teut. *snel*, celer, acer.]

Snifter, *to draw or snuff up frequently the watery humour of the nose*; substantively, *any thing which affects the sense of smelling with sudden violence*.

Snod, *trim*, *neat*, *tight*, *handsome*, every thing superfluous being lopped off; from *Sned*, abscondere.

Snoid, *Snude*, *fillet*, *ribband for binding up the hair*. Sax. *snod*, vitæ.

Snoif, *To snoif the spindle, to whirl or turn it round in spinning*.

Snoik, *Snoke*, *Snowk*, *to smell, to scent*, as a dog when the game is before him. Teut. *snutten*, to snuff.

Snurle, *to contract*; in the manner of hard twisted yarn; from Teut. *knorre*, tuberculum; q. *knurle*.

Snuve,

Snuve, to go about idly, like a hungry dog searching for something to eat.

Snyb, Snib, to snip or cut off, to check. I shall snib you from that, i. e. cut off the means by which you might be able, &c. from Teut. *snippen*, præcidere, præsecare.

Snyppand, nipping. Teut. *snippen van koude*, to nip with cold. Angl. *sneap*.

Snyth, snuff. Snythen box, snuff box.

Sock, Sok, according to Skene, the power, authority, or liberty with which a Baron was endowed to administer justice and execute laws within his own barony; *curia domini*, signifying the ward or juridical territory as well as the privilege. In old charters from the Crown, it was commonly coupled with Sac; which, if not the same with Sock, probably meant the power of levying fines within the Barony; from Swed. *sak*, multa quæ reatum sequitur. The original meaning of the word Sock is less understood. Bracton defines it "locus privilegiatus; libertas, immunitas; asylum, sanctuarium, refugium." Soccomannus opponitur militi, qui tenet per servitium militare; whence it has been supposed that the term Soc or Soccage had some reference to the sock or plough, and was properly applicable "quhen the tennent was bound and obliſhed to cum with his pleuch to reil and labour ane part of the Lordis landis."

Soddin, boiled, sod; preterite of Seeth.

Soddis, Sods, a kind of pack saddle. [Teut. *saecht*, molis.]

Sodroun, Sudroun, Sutheron, Englishman; used by Bishop Douglas for *English* (language.)

Sodrun-wood. See Reinye, Apil-reinye, abrotanum.

Soith, true, truth, truly. Sax. *soth*, verus, vere.

Solace, recreation, diversion, sport. Lat.

Solan-gufe, the sea bird called a gannet; from Swed. *solande*, lingering, loitering, sottiſh; part of the verb *soela*, procrastinare, prædesidia morasnectere. It may be thought ridiculous even to mention the vulgar idea of the bird hatching its egg by placing one foot or sole upon it.

Sold,

Sold, Sowd, expl. *a weight or ingot*, i. e. *a great sum* ; from Teut. *sold*, *soud*, stipendium, premium militare; whence *soldier*.

Soldan, Sowdan, *the Sultan*. The foldan of Surry, *the Sultan of Syria*.

Solempne, Solempnyt, *solemn, pompous, magnificent*. Lat.

Solist, *to solicit, to advise, to persuade*. Lat.

Solp, Sowp, *to sock, to drench*. Solpit in sorrow, *overcome with sorrow*. Teut. *soppen*, intingere.

Solye, *to solve*; also abbrev. of *Assolye*, q. v. **Solyeing**, *solving, solution, absolving*.

Son, sun. Teut. *son, sonne*, Titan, Phæbus.

Sonk, *a green turf a seat made of green turf*. [Sax. *song*, stratum, quod discumbentibus subternatur.]

Sons, *luck, thriving, prosperity, wealth*; according to Lord Hailes, *hospitality*. Teut. *sanse*, augmentum, prosperitas.

Sonfie, *thriving, plump, in good condition*.

Sonyé, *to effoin or effoyne, to excuse*.

Sope, Sowp, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *a cloud or heap, a troop, company or croud of any thing*.

Sope, Sowp, *to be overcome as with sleep*; from Lat. *sopor* & *sopitus*; also *to be drenched*. Sowpyt, *drenched*. See Solp, *to sock*; and Sipe, *to ouze out*, as from a cask of liquor. [Sax. *sipan*, macerare.]

Sord, *to defile*. Sorded, *defiled*. Lat. *fordidus*.

Sore, Soar, *a sorrel, light red, or red mixed with white*. Fr. *saure*, sub-rufus.

Sorkand, Chorkand, *making a noise like that of the feet in wet shoes and stockings*.

Sorn, *to sojourn, to make a tedious visit*; according to Skene, *to obtain board and lodging by force*. Fr. *sejourner*, commorari.

Sornar, *one who obtains or retains his board and lodging without the ceremony of invitation*; a *sturdy beggar*.

Sorp, the same with Sope, Sowp, *to be drenched*.

Sort, *a company*; quasi, *assortment*.

Sols, *noise made by the fall of something heavy and soft*; ex sono.

Sossing,

Soffing, *cramming*. Sofs, *a large dish of flummery*. Fr.

Sofforye, used by Bp. Dougl. for *forcery*.

Sotter, *to simmer, to boil slowly, but longer than enough*.

Souch, Sugh, *noise or sound, as of music at a distance*; also used as a verb, with a corresponding sense.

Soudland, Sowdin-land, *Sultan land, Turkey*. Fr.

Souf, *to whistle in a low tone*; ex sono.

Soulis, Soles, corrupt. of *swivels*.

Soum, Sum, (of sheep, with a reference to their pasture), commonly *ten*. The law term "fouming and rooming," in the division of commons, has probably a connection with this; *quasi*, to allot ground in proportion to the number of *foums* usually kept on the common. A cow was reckoned a foum, and a horse two.

Sounyé, *care, solicitude*. Fr. *soin*.

Soup, *to sweep*. Soupings, *sweepings*.

Souple, Sweeple, *a flail*; or, more properly, *that part of a flail which strikes the corn*, in contra-distinction to the hand-staff.

Sourakkis, Souraks, *sorrel*. Teut. *fuyring*, acetosa.

Soud, expl. *to raise*. Lat. *surgere*.

Sonter, *shoemaker*. Lat.

Sow, expl. *to pierce*. In Winton it probably means *sleep*; "sow fare," *sleep for ever*. Swed. *söfwa*, dormire.

Sow, *a long bay sack*; also *a military machine used formerly in sieges*; so called probably from its shape.

Sowce, *flummery*; such as *brose, souens, or oat-meal pottage*.

Sowens, *flummery*, made of the dust of oat meal remaining among the feeds; from Teut. *schouwen, schouden*, to scald, q. *shoudens* or *scaldings*.

Sowl-bell, *the tolling of a bell, about the time of a person's decease, to warn the people to pray for the passing soul*. Hence it was also called *the passing bell*.

So. ——— Sp.

- Sowm, *chain by which the plough is drawn.* [Swed. *som*, commissura.]
- Sowtheran. See Sodoroun, *Englishman.*
- Soy, used for Say, *sea*; and for Sey, *to see.*
- Spacier, *to walk.* Teut. *spacieren*, ambulare; whence Engl. *Pace.*
- Spae, Spay, *to foretell or divine.* Spaying, Spa'ing, *divination, augury.* Ill. *spa.* Dan. *spær*, vaticinari. Teut. *spæhen*, indagare, videre. Scand. & Celt. *spu*, oculus; whence Engl. *spy.*
- Spae-man, Spa-man, *fortune teller.* Dan. *spaa-man*. Ill. *spaa-madur*, propheta.
- Spail, Spale, *a small chip or shaving of wood.* Swed. *spæl*, segmen. See Spald.
- Spair, *a slit.* [Teut. *sperren*, to stretch open; *sperren des monds*, a gaping of the mouth.]
- Spait, Spate, *a torrent of rain, flood, inundation.* [Teut. *spuyt*, *spoelte*. Sax. *speyte*, siphon, siphon; q. d. *a water-spout.*]
- Spald, Spaul, *the shoulder.* Spiel or Spule bane, *shoulder or blade-bone.* Fr. *espaule*. "Reading the *speal* or *spule-bane*," antiently a common mode of divination.
- Span-new, *quite new*; literally, according to Mr H. Tooke, *shining new*; from Teut. *spange*, spangle. "Spick and span new" rather means *new, point and head*; from *spike*, point, and *spangbe*, the polished head of a nail.
- Span, *to expand, to stretch out.* Teut. *spannen*, tendere.
- Spane, Spean, *to wean.* Teut. *spenen*, subducere lac, ablactare; *spene*, *spinne*, lac muliebre. Goth. *spini*, mamma, papilla.
- Spang, *a leap, a jump*; also as a verb, *to jump or leap with elastic force.* See Span, *to stretch out.*
- Spank, *to sparkle or shine.* Teut. *spange*, lamina. In some instances the derivation seems rather from *spannen*, tendere, extendere; as "spanking horse."
- Spaynhé, *Spanish.* Spanycartis, Spanyalis, *Spaniards.*
- Spanyfis, *seems expanded flowers.* Fr. *spanouissement*, the full blowing of a flower.
- Spar, *to bar, to fasten with bolts or bars.*

Sparpell,

l, to scatter, to disperse. Fr. *esparpiller*.

Speil, to climb up. [Sax. *spild*, præcipitium; ipitania, temeritas; periculi plenus.]

s, expl. wife. Teut. *spabe*, sapientia. See *Spae*, *etell*.

wood pecker or green-peak. Teut. *specht*, picus *ius*.

expl. driving snow, drift; (perhaps from the *l*, as of a large spinning wheel.)

ll, proper, expedient, necessary to insure speed or *g*.

perere, to ask, to make inquiry. Ill. *spir*, interrogo; *le*, interrogavi. Swed. *spæria*, quærere, investi-

Spere is also explained a small hole in the wall *house for the purpose of receiving and answering* *ries from strangers*. See *Spair*, a *cbink*.

, to stretch wide open. [Teut. *splitten*, hiulcum *s*.]

gs, *Speldrings*, small fish (as haddocks) stretch-
en and dried in the sun.

to re-join by means of bandages. Sax. *spelcean*.

spalcken, accommodare ferulas membris frac-
spalke, ferula.

narrative; also *play, sport*. Sax. *spel*, historia,
r. Teut. *spell*, ludus, lusus, ludicrum.

spence, the pantry or apartment where provi-
re kept. Fr. *despense*, cella penaria.

Spensare, butler, keeper of the *spense*, q. v.

or sphere. Lat. Barb. *spera*.

pyll, to corrupt. Spylt, corrupted. Teut. *spillen*,
i, consumere.

, a small fish called in England a spratt.

abbrev. of hospital; also written *Spittal*-

armour for the legs, made perhaps of splents or
rs of wood.

an, a tobacco pouch. Gael.

expl. a noisy frolic, a rout or riot.

t, Spurtled, Sprutillit, spotted, speckled, freck-
led.

led. Teut. *sproetel*, lentigo, macula fubruſſa aut pul-
la, a freckle.

Spraich, Sprach, Spreich, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *bowling*,
screaming, lamentable *crying*.

Spraings, Sprayingis, Sprangs, expl. *long ſtripes* or
ſtreaks of different colours; rather perhaps the va-
riegated compartments of tartan; as would appear
from the phraſe “ſprangit faik,” commonly un-
derſtood to mean *tartan plaid*. See Spray, *ſprigs*.

Spray, *ſprigs*, *buſhes*, *ſmall branches*. Sax. *ſprac*, vir-
gultum, ſarmentum, virga, ramulus. From this
word Ruddiman deduces Spraingis; as the Lat. vir-
gata ſagula, (tartan plaids), from *virga*.

Spraygherie, Spraugherie, *traſh*, *goods* or *articles of*
ſmall value; with an alluſion to the manner in which
they have been procured, viz. by Spreith or *pillage*.

Conf. Spray, *ſmall branches*.

Spreich, Spreith, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *prey*, *booty*, *plun-
der*, *pillage*; probably the ſame, as Ruddiman thinks,
with Engl. *prey*. Fr. *proye*. Armor. *preidb*. Lat.
præda. [Gael. *ſpreidb*, cattle.] Hence perhaps
Spraucherie.

Sprekled, *ſpeckled*, *ſpotted*. See Sproutillit.

Sprent, *ſpring*. Back ſprent, *back ſpring*; alſo uſed as
the preterite of the verb *to ſpring*; and ſubſtantive-
ly for a *leap*, *jump*, or *throw*.

Sprent, *ſprinkled*; from Teut. *ſprengen*, ſpargere.

Sprett, Spretts, a *kind of coarſe graſs* or *ruſhes*.

Spreul, *to ſcrawl*, *to ſcramble*.

Spring, a *quick tune* on a muſical inſtrument.

Springald, *huge cross-bow for ſhooting javelins* or *large*
arrows. Teut. *springael*, *springel*, catapulta, baliſta,
machinæ bellicæ genus. Fr. *eſpringalle*.

Springald, a *youth* or *ſtripling*; q. *ſpringing*.

Sprot, *ſproot*, *ſmall branch*, *twig*. Teut. *sproete*, vir-
ga.

Spruſh, *neat*, *clean*, *well dressed*, “*ſpruce*.”

Spulyé, *ſpoil*, *rapine*; alſo *to plunder*, Fr.

Spunk, *match*, (fulphuratum.) Swed. *ſpinga*, ſegmen-
tum

n ligni tenuius. Spunk of fire, a very small fire;
rr. from spark.

kie, *Will o' the wisp*, a kind of meteor.

til, a spatle wherewith things that boil are stirred.

ut. *spatel*, rudicula, spathula; expl. by Lord
ailes, a flat iron for turning cakes.

e, self-conceit, degree, small quantity; also pungent
omatic seed.

; stake, palisade; var. of pile.

ist (rose), prickly. Fr. *spineux*.

and for Spannand, *stretching*. See Span. Expl.

Ruddiman, *running, gliding*; by a metaphor ta-
n from *spinning*. Sp. Douglas has also Spynne-
nd nearly in the same sense.

d, a crew or party; from *squadron*.

re, *straight, even, perpendicular*.

tter, to flutter in water, as a duck. Swed. *sqwatra*,
nfertim dejjere.

h, to eat in the manner of a person who has no teeth,
) squeeze.)

are, squire, gentleman not knighted, armour bearer,
. escuyer.

ll, station. Lat. *stabulum*; also as a verb, to *esta-*
ble, to settle.

Stead, a place, a situation, a set of houses belonging
a farm, an on-stead. Fute stedis, foot-steps, tract
print of the feet. See Stead, farm-house.

age, Staffisch, obstinate, obdurate, dry in the mouth,
not easily swallowed, like pease meal bannocks;

om Teut. *stief*, rigidus, durus; *stief-hals*, obstina-
s. Ruddiman derives it from Ital. *staffegiare*, to

be the stirrup, or be dismounted.

; a degree or step. Stagis, stairs. Fr. *estage*.

h, Steigh, to gorge, to eat plentifully, to feast.

ut. *stouwen, stauen*, acervare, accumulare, com-
ficere; vel *sechen*, convivare, compotare; *steug-*
r, stagnare.

; to walk; properly, to walk softly with long steps.

x. *staetcan*, pedetentim ire, grallari.

Stake,

Stake, to place, settle, or fix; to satisfy; corr. from Teut. *staeden*, *stabilire*; in *statu collocare*; q. to *stead*.

Stal, Stalit, Staw, stole, did steal.

Stale, Stail, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. a division of an army, a battalion; or rather the place where it is drawn up; a place where men may ly in ambush. See Stell, a place of shelter.

Stall, Stell, to place or set in order. See Stell.

Stalwart, strong; also valiant, courageous; as *Wicht* is applied not only to animate beings, but to castles, walls, &c. Hickes explains it *magnanimous*, *heart of steel*; from Sax. *stel-ferbth*, *chalybei animi homo*, five fortis.

Stam, the stem or beak of a ship. Steile *stammyt*, having their stems armed with steel.

Stanche, to abate, quench, assuage, pacify. Fr. *estancher*. Engl. *stanch* is more restricted in meaning.

Stand, a situation, a place assumed or allotted for standing in, as a stand in a market; also what is placed in such a situation, as cattle, goods, &c.

Stand, a barrel (upon end) for holding water, or provisions. Gael. *stannadh*, a tub.

Stang, a long pole or piece of wood like the shaft of a carriage. Isl. *staung*. Dan. *stang*, *hasta*. Teut. *stange*, *ramus*. "To ride the stang" is a kind of punishment which has been frequently described. The same word also signifies *sling*, and *to sling*.

Stank, a deep ditch with standing water; a pond or pool. Arm. *stanc*. Gael. *stang*. Fr. *estang*. Lat. *stagnum*.

Staneries, Stanryis, (Vol. I. p. 434.) probably small pools, such as those which remain on the sea shore at low water; and which are called in O. Engl. *stagnas*; from Teut. *steygben*, *stagnare*. Lat. *stagnum*; q. *stagneries*. Ruddiman explains it, the gravel or small stones thrown out on the banks of rivers, or on the sea shore; quasi, *standers*, or those which remain beyond the flowing of the tide, or current of the stream.

Stanners,

Stanners, (Complaint of Scotland, expl. by the editor)
*the rough projecting stones on the shore of the sea, on
the banks of rivers, and on the braes of burns.* This
word appears, from the text and from the or-
thography, to be essentially different from the pre-
ceding, both in sense and derivation.

Stap, stave. To take a stap out of your bikker, to re-
duce the fixe of your dish. [Teut. *stap*, baculus.]

Stant, (Bp. Dougl.) for Stent, *task, bound, limit*; also
for *situated, placed, fixed*; from Stand.

Stare, (Bp. Dougl.) probably for Sture, *strong, rough;*
hoarse; q. v.

Startle, Stertle, to scamper about, as cattle stung by the
gad-fly.

Staw, to surfeit, to produce a loathing. See Staigh, to
gorge, to fill plentifully. Staw is also used for *stole*, &
stall.

Staving, walking inconsiderately. Staving, staggering.
[Teut. *daveren*, contremere. See *Daver*, to stun.]

Staumrel, half-witted, one who is incapable of expressing
his meaning.

Stay, steep, rising precipitously. Teut. *steygh*, acclivus,
leviter ascendens.

Stead, Stede, Steading, farm house with dependancies.
Dan. *sted*. Ill. *stadur*. Goth. *stat*, urbs. Sax. *stedu*,
locus. Ill. *stada*, statio.

Steadless, Stedeles, without a fixed situation, without be-
ing confined to a place. See *Stead* & *Stad*.

Sted, stead, horse. Sax. & Ill. *stada*, equus.

Steif, Steve, firm, firmly fixed. Teut. *stief*, firmus, sta-
bilis; *stiiven*, firmare, firmum reddere.

Steik, stück, job, piece of work.

Steik, to sbut or close. Teut. *steken*, claudere ligneis cla-
vis; also to *stick, stab*, or pierce.

Steil, bundle. Steils of a barrow or plough, the handle.
Teut. *steel*, caudex, scapus.

Steif-bow, a term denoting a particular manner of let-
ting a farm on lease; the leading condition of which
was, that the fodder of the out-going crop should
not be carried off from the farm. It is probable,
that

that in cases of this kind, not only the implements of husbandry, but the whole stock of the farm belonged originally to the proprietor of the land; and that the farmer was merely a confidential person who paid a certain sum annually to the proprietor instead of rendering an account of the neat produce. The word is derived from *Tent*, *stellen*, *instruere*, *constituere*, *collocare* & *beuon*, *messis*.

Scep, to *step*; also to *seek*, (as in water.)

Steir, to *steer*, to *move*. Teut. *stieren*, *agere*.

Seell, a *safe situation*, a *place of shelter*. Teut. *stell*, *locus tutus*. In old writings, *Stall* or *Stail*.

Stend, *Stendle*, to *stride*, to *move with long strides*. Fr. *estendre*; also used substantively for a *stride* or *long step*.

Stent, to *extend*, to *stretch out*. Fr. *estendre*; also to *stint*, *stop*, or *cease*; because, says Ruddiman, when any thing is stretched to its full length, it is, as it were, flinted or stoppt, that it can go no farther.

Stent, *extent*, a *burrow tax*, according to the *extent* of a person's business.

Stenye, to *sting*; as in "conscience *stenyies* if he steil."

Stenye, to *stain* or *fally*. Stenyt, *stained*, *fullied*.

Step in *age*, *old*, or *drawing to age*.

Stere, to *rule* or *govern*. Sax. *styr*. Isl. *stjuran*, *gubernare*; also used substantively for *government*.

From this verb, according to Kennet, is derived the word *Sterling*.

Stere-burd, *star-board*. *Sterifman*, *steersman*; from Teut. *stier*, *clavus*, *gubernaculum*.

Sterf, to *die*, or *be killed*, by whatever kind of death; to *starve*, or *be starved by hunger or cold*. Teut. *steruon*, *mori*, *interire*, *occidere*, *occumbere*.

Sterk, *Stark*, *strong*, *robust*, *valiant*. Teut. *sterck*, *fortis*, *validus*, *infractus*, *robustus*, *potens*.

Sterlyng, *Easterling*, *of or belonging to the lower parts of Germany*, or countries immediately to the eastward of Great Britain. See *Stere*, to *rule*.

Sterne,

Sterne, *Starne, a star.* Sternys, *stars.* Teut. & Sax. *stern*, *stella.* Goth. *stairmons*, *stellæ.* Mar. xiii. 25.

The Lat. *astrum* and *stella* seem of the same origin.

Steugs, *Stugs, darts, short rusty nails.* Teut. *stuk*, *tormentum*, *telum.* [Goth. *stika*, *punctum temporis.*]

Stevin, *tune, melody, sound, the voice.* Sax. *stefne*, *vox*, *sonus.* Gawin Douglas uses Stevin also for *the mouth*; and "to stevin" for *proras seu rostrum obvertere*; from Teut. *steve*, *prora*, *pars anterior navis*; all which, according to Ruddiman, seem to be closely connected.

Stew, *vapour, smoke, fumes, cloud of dust.* Teut. *stof*, *pulvis*, *pulvisculus.*

Stewatt, *a person in a state of violent perspiration*; from *Stew, vapour.* Teut. *stove*, *hypocaustum.*

Stilp, *expl. to stalk, to walk*; var. of *Stilt.*

Stimiket, *emitted offensive vapour, belched.*

Stimpert, *expl. the eight part of a Winchester bushel.* (*buitieme part?*)

Sting. See **Stang**, *a pole, a pike.* Teut. *stanghe.* To carry off "sting and ling," i. e. literally *with long poles or bearers, and shoulder belts*; entirely, wholly.

Stingisdynt, (Reg. Majes.) *a species of Bloud-wit, or amercement for the effusion of blood.* **Stingis-dynt** seems literally *a blow with a long pole.* See **Stang.**

Stirk, *a cow or bullock in the second year.* Sax. *styre*, *juvencus*, *juvenca.* Teut. *stier-kalf.*

Stirkin, (Bp. Douglas), *seems stricken, struck, wounded.* "Sche wandris as the stirkin kind," i. e. *as the wounded deer.* Ruddiman will have it q. *stirk bind.*

Stirrah, *stout boy.*

Stith, **Styth**, *stiff, strong, steady.* Sax. *stith*, *durus*, *rigidus*, *austerus*, *asper.*

Stok and **horn**, *a shepherd's pipe, made of a reed fixed in a small horn.*

Stok swerd, (Bishop Douglas), expl. *a stiff or strong sword*; rather perhaps *a long small sword*. Fr. *estoc*, *ensis longior, verutum*. Douglas also uses Stokkis, which Ruddiman explains *daggers, rapiers*: And Stokkit, Stokyn, *for stabbed, sticked*.

Stokker, *to stagger*. Stokkerand aver, *staggering horse*.

Stole, (according to the editor of Winton), *an ornament hung on the priest's breast*, or perhaps *the long robe* called in Lat. *orarium*, *stola sacerdotalis*.

Stoll, Stell, Stall, Still, *place of safety*; *to place in safety*. Douglas uses Stolling place for *a proper situation* or *strong post*.

Stonie, Stonys, *to astonish*. Stonist, *astonished, confounded*. Fr. *estonner*, *obstupefacere*; whence Stun.

Storar, Storour, *overseer, intendant of the birds and flocks, wild or tame*.

Store, *sheep, cattle*. Store farm, *sheep farm*.

Stott, *to rebound*, as a hand-ball. Teut. *stooten*, *pellere*, *quassare*.

Stott, *bullock*; more commonly, *a young bullock*. Swed. *stot*, *juvencus*. Chaucer uses Stot in the sense of *young horse*.

Stove, *a vapour or exhalation*. Teut. *stove*, *a hot-house, hypocaustum*; also *to emit vapour*. Teut. *stoven*, *calefacere*.

Stou, *to cut or crop*. Stouings, *young branches crot from the main stock*, as of coleworts.

Stouk, *ten*, or more commonly *twelve sheaves of corn set up so as to resist rain*. [Swed. *skock*, *a cluster*.]

Stound, *a small space of time, a moment or instant*. Teut. *flond*, *flund*, *tempus, hora, spatium, momentum*.

Stound, *a stitch or shooting pain*. [Isl. *styn*, *doleo*; *stunde*, *dolui*.] Chaucer uses Stounds for sorrows.

Stound, (Pebelis at the Play), *seems stayed or remained at home*.

Stour, Stowre, *tumult, battle*. O. Fr. *estour*. Isl. *styr*, *bellum*. Sax. *steorian*, *turbare, movere*; whence the same word is used to signify *dust in motion*; or which

St. ——— St.

which has been in motion. Teut. *stouf*, pulvis. Gael. *stur*.

Stour, to run or gallop, to move quickly.

Stoure, a long pole or spear. [Teut. *stewwer*, fulcrum.]

Stouth, **Stowth**, *stealth, secrecy, privacy*; in the same sense that the Lat. *furtum* is sometimes used by the poets.

Stouthrief, *theft accompanied with violence, house-breaking, &c.* See *Reif*, to rob.

Stown, *stolen, stole*; from *Sta*, to steal.

Stowp, *pitcher, cann, flaggon, tankard.* Teut. *stoop*, *urna*, *congius*. Sax. *stoppa*, *cadus*.

Stoyt, to stammer in speech, to stutter.

Straitis, **Straits**, a kind of coarse woollen cloth, or *kersey*. In the poem of Christ's kirk on the green, this word is commonly supposed to mean *leather from the straits of Gibraltar*.

Strak, **Straik**, *struck, did strike*; also *stroke, blow*. **Stra-kings**, **Straikings**, *the refuse of flax, or cloth made from it*.

Stramaris, **Stremouris**, *streamers, top-flags.* See *Stremouris*.

Stramp, **Strample**, to trample. To tramp cloaths, to trample upon them in a tub of water. Swed. *stampa*.

Strand, *rivulet, small brook or running water*; in opposition to *Stanryis*, or *standing water*. How this word happens to differ so widely in meaning from the Engl. *strand*, is not clear.

Strath, a plain of some considerable extent on a river side; as *Strath* or *Strat-Clyde*, the flat ground along the river *Clyde*; probably from Lat. *tractus*, region, country; or Teut. *streke*, *plaga*, *regio*, *tractus*; *streck-en*, *extendere*.

Straucht, *strait*; also *stretched*; as *Raucht* for *reached*; with which it seems to be nearly allied.

Stravaig, to roam or wander. Ital. *stravagare*. See *Vaig*.

Stray, **Strac**, **Straw**. Sax. *stre*.

Strayk, **Straik**, to stroke, or touch with a gentle sliding motion. Teut. *streiken*, *leviter atterectare*. **Straik**,
Straiked

Straiked or Streiked measure (of corn), *exact measure*, in opposition to *heaped*; also, in this sense, as a verb, *to adjust*; from Swed. *strika*, *mensurare*.

Streik, *to stretch, to use, or begin to use*, as to streik the hooks, *to begin harvest*. Teut. *strecken*, *extendere*.

Streitch, *strick*, *affected*.

Stremouris, *streamers*. See Vol. I. p. 433, where the reader may judge for himself whether the poet means *the Northern lights*, or merely the streams of light which precede the rising of the sun.

Strenth, *castle, strong hold, a place fortified by nature or art*.

Strenye, *to strain or sprain*. [Fr. *estraindre*.]

Strels, *pressing difficulty, pressure, distress*; also *to distress* or *trouble*.

Strels, *ancient mode of taking up accusation for the Circuit Courts*. See Tryst.

Strinkil, Strenkle, var. of *sprinkle, to scatter*.

Strommel, *to stumble*. Teut. *striemelen*, *to stagger*.

Strone, Stroan, *to spout forth as a water pipe*. Teut. *stroomen*, *fluere*; whence Strand, *a small rill*.

Stront, Strunt, *pet, sulky or sullen fit*; originally perhaps *fit of obstinate idleness*. Conf. Teut. *trouwant*, *fcurra*, *ludio*; or *trats*, *irritamentum*, *insultatio*, *contumelia*; *trotsen*, *irritare*, *laceffere*; *trotfigh*, *contumeliosus*, *fastosus*. To take the strunt, *to be petted or out of humour*.

Strontlie, *pettishly, sullenly*. [Teut. *trotfigh*, *contumeliosus*, *fastosus*.] See Stront.

Strounge, *harsh*; especially to the taste, as a *flœ*.

Stroup, Stroop, *spout*, as of a tea kettle. Swed. *strupe*.

Isl. *strup*, gutter, gula. Teut. *storte*; whence throat.

Strow, *strife, squabble*; from Teut. *flooren*, *turbare*.

Stroy, abbrev. of *destroy*. Lat. *destruere*.

Strynd, See Strand, *a rivulet, spring of water*.

Strynd, Stryne, *race, kindred, offspring*. Sax. *strynd*, stirps, genus; *strinan*, *gignere*.

Studdy, Stuthy, Stithy, *anvil*. Isl. *stedia*, *iacus*. Sax. *stidh*, *rigidus*, *durus*.

Stuff, *to fill with men*. Stuffit, *filled with men*.

Stulth,

- Stulth, *staltb.*** Goth. *stilan*, furare.
Sturdy, a disease common to sheep; a water in the head, or vertigo. [Teut. *flooren*, vertere.]
Sture, Stoor, austere, rough, barsh, stiff, strong, robust.
 Teut. *stuer*. Lat. *austerus*, ferox, horridus, torvus.
Sturt, Sturten, trouble, disturbance, vexation, mischief.
 Fr. *tort*, injuria. Dan. *styrt*, pugna.
Style, degree, high degree, rank, palm. Sax. *stigele*, gradus, scala.
Styme, a blink, smallest appearance of light. Sax. *scjma*, fulgor; "lytellne *sciman* leohates," parvam coruscationem lucis.
Styte, Stot, to walk infirmly, like a person in liquor.
 Subchetts, dubiously expl. *victuals*.
Subdyt, subject. Lat. *subditus*.
Succure, Succar, sugar. Teut. *suycker*, saccharum. Fr. *sucre*.
Sucquedry, presumption; from O. Fr. *surcuidere*; hoc a *sur*, super; & *cuidere*, agitare, imaginari.
Suddil, Sudle, to soil, to tarnish. Fr. *soiiller*.
Suellie, expl. heat, a burning fever. Sax. *swell*, ufluo, tumor, pestis; *swellan*, tumere, turgere.
Suffisance, sufficiency. Fr. *suffisance*, idonea copia.
Sulye, soil, country, land, ground. Lat. *solum*.
Sulyeart, clear, bright, brilliant, glittering. Hib. *soilier*, splendens, rutilus; *soilierachd*, splendor, fulgor.
Sumdel, Sum deile, somewhat, a little.
Sumphion, a musical instrument; same perhaps with O. Engl. *symphonie*, which seems to have been a kind of tambour or drum.
Sunkets, something (to eat), q. d. *sum qubats*.
Sunkis, Sunks, a kind of pack saddle, reaching farther down on the horses sides than Sods.
Sunyeis, Effunyeis, excuses. Fr. *exoine*.
Suppede, to assist. Lat. *suppeditare*.
Suppowel, supply, auxiliaries, forces; also as a verb to support or assist. Fr. *suppleer*. Chaucer has *suppo-raile*, expl. *upholder*, which seems to come from Lat. *supportare*.

• Supprys,

- Supprys, Suppreis, *to oppress, to bear down.*
 Surnowne, *surname.* Fr. *surnom.*
 Surry, *Syria.* Soldan of Surry, *Sultan of Syria.*
 Surrigine, Syturgiane, *a surgeon; chirurgeon.* Fr. *chirurgien.*
 Surs, (Bp. Dougl.) *expl. a hasty rising, or flight upwards; from Lat. sursum or surgere.*
 Suffy, *care, anxiety, trouble.* Fr. *souci, sollicitudo*; also used as a verb, *to care.* I suffy not, *I care not.*
 Sute, *sweet.*
 Suth, *truth.* Suthfast, *trusty, established in truth.* Suthlie, Soothlich, *truly, in truth.* Sax. *sotb, verus; sotlice, vere.*
 Swa, *so.* Goth. *sua, sic, ut, sicut.*
 Swable, *to beat (with a long stick.)*
 Swage, *to assuage.* Teut. *swigbten, sedare, pacare.*
 Swaif, Swyve, *to embrace, to kiss, futuere.* Lat. *suaviari, to kiss.*
 Swaits, Swatts, *small beer.* Sax. *swatan, cerevisia.*
 Swak, Thwack, *shock, stroke with a cudgel; to strike; also to throw or cast with force; ex sono.*
 Swale, *fat, plump; q. swelled; used in the same sense by Chaucer.*
 Swankie, *swain, young man, wooer; probably from Dan. swang, swank, meagre, slender, thin.* Teut. *swangher, gravida, pragnans, fœta; swancken, agere.* Sax. *swang, operarius; swangrer, to impregnate.*
 Swanys, *swains, peasants.* Sax. *swain, puer, servus, minister.*
 Swap, Swaup, *young pea-cod, a tall slender young person.* [Dan. *swang, slender.*]
 Swapp, *to exchange.*
 Sware, Swyre, Squhyre, *the neck; also a steep pass over a chain of mountains.* Sax. *sweor, collum, cervix, columna.*
 Swarf, Swairf, Swerf, *to faint, to swoon away.* Sax. *sweorcian, caligare; sweorc, caligo, nubes; according to Ruddiman, from Teut. swerven, errare, vagari; or perhaps swiicken, labascere, deficere.*
 Swart,

Swart, swartby, black. Teut. *swart*, niger, ater, piceus.

Goth. *swarti*, fuscus, niger.

Swatte, pret. of the verb to sweat.

Swath, Swathe, the grass which is cut by a scythe at one stroke. Sax. *swathe*, scissio, rasura. Teut. *swade*, fæni striga, ordo demissi fœni.

Swee, to incline or bend to a side. Isl. *sueigia*, incurvare.

Swed. *swiga*, loco cedere. Teut. *wegghen*, movere.

Douglas has Swecht for *weight, burden, force*; as Spurge for *purge*, Strample for *trample*, &c.

Sweir, Swere, lazy, backward, slow. Sax. *swere*, deses; piger.

Sweirness, Sweriness, sloth, laziness, backwardness.

Sweit, life. [Sax. *swat*, sanguis.]

Swelly, to swallow. Teut. *swelghen*, vorare, glutire.

Swelliaris, *swallowers*. See Swelth, a gulph.

Swelt, to be choaked or suffocated, to die. Teut. *swelten*, deficere, languescere, fatiscere. Sax. *sweltan*, mori.

Swelth, a gulph or whirl pool. Teut. *swelgh*, fauces, gula, frumen.

Swene. See Sweven, to swoon, to dream.

Swengeour, Sweyngeour, expl. stout wench, one who roams about after the girls; from Teut. swente, virgo, juvencula; swentisen, vagari. Dan. *swangrer*, gignere. Or, according to Ruddiman, corrupted from O. Engl. *swinker*, labourer. Sax. *swancan*, laborare. See Swik, to soften.

Swerth-back, a bird; species unknown. The name seems to denote the colour.

Swetheryke, kingdom of Sweden. See Ryke, kingdom.

Swevin, Swevyn, sleep, a dream. Sax. *swesen*. Dan. *soffn*, somnium.

Swevin to sleep, to dream. Sax. *swesian*, *swesnian*, somniare, sopire. Isl. *sof*, dormire. [Lat. ant. *sopnus*, for somnus.]

Swidder, Swither, doubt, hesitation; also as a verb to doubt or hesitate. Teut. *swieren*, vibrare, vagari, in gyrum verti; *swier*, vibratio, gyros.

Swik, to assuage, allay, or soften. Teut. *swichten*, sedare, pacare.

Swilk,

Sw. — Sy.

Swilk, *sub.* Sax. *swyle*. Goth. *swa-leik*, talis; from *leik* similis.

Swink, Swirk, *hard labour*; also as a verb, *to labour hard*. Sax. *swincan*, laborare, fatigare, vexare.

Swipper, *quick, swift, nimble*. Swipperly, *swiftly*. Sax. *swipan*, verrere, and poetically *cito agere*. [Teut. *swipe*, flagellum.]

Swirl, *a whirling motion*, as of wind or driving snow; or *the remaining appearance of such a motion*. Teut. *swier*, gyrus, circumvolutio; also as a verb *to whirl about*. Teut. *swieren*, circumvolvi.

Swirlie, *full of knots or circumvolutions*, as in various kinds of wood; from Swirl, circumvolvi.

Swith, Swyth, Swyith, *instantly, quickly*. Als *swyth*, as soon. Swith away! *begone quickly*. Sax. *swith*, promptè.

Swoich, Swouch, Souch, *a sound, a report*. Sax. *swage*, sonus, clangor; *swegan*, sonare.

Swonk, expl. *to swim*. Swonkand, *swimming*. [Teut. *swencken*, fluctuare, labare, vibrare, quaterè.]

Sworl. See Swirl, *a whirling motion*, &c.

Swyk, *fraud, imposture*. Isl. *suik*. Dan. *suig* & *swinki*, a trick.

Swykful, Swynkful, *fraudulent*. Dan. *suigagtig*.

Swyre, Squhyre. See Sware, *a sleep pass over a chain of mountains*; expl. by Ruddiman, *the top of a bill*.

Swyve, Sweyve. See Swaif, *to have carnal connection with*.

Sybow, Seybow, *young or small onion*. Teut. *ci*, *bolle*.

Syis, Syith, *times*. Oft-syis, & Felesyis, *many times, frequently*. Sax. *sith*, tempus, vicis.

Syle, *to blindfold or hood-wink*; *to deceive*. Overfylde, *covered over*. Swed. *skyla*, occultare. Teut. *schuylen*.

Dan. *skyle*. Isl. *skiolá*, latitare. Swed. *skya*. Lat. *cellare*, tegere; nearly allied to Sax. *belan*. See Heild, *to cover up*. Syle is also explained *to surround or encompass*.

Syle, *to strain or pass through a strainer*.

Synde,

Sy.—— Sy.

Synde, *to walk, to clean from some remaining impurity.*

Syne, *afterwards, thereafter, then.* Teut. *find*, post, postquam, inde poitea. The corresponding Saxon word, according to Ruddiman, is *fittban* or *syttban*; whence the O. Engl. *fitbence*, now by abbreviation *since*. Neither of these, however, agrees with the Scottish *syne*, but with Sen-syne, *ever after that time.*

Syne. See Seyne, *to bliss or consecrate.*

Synopare, Cynoper, cinnabar.

Sype. See Sipe, *to ouze or pass through in small quantity*; spoken of liquid.

Sypins, *that which has ouzed through*, (from a vessel containing liquor.)

Syte, *punishment*; also expl. *sorrow*. Teut. *suchte*, dolor, languor, morbus.

Sythyn, Sen-syne, *ever after that time.* See Syne.

T.

TA, for Tane, The *ane*, *one of two*. Sax. *te ane*. Ta and Tane likewise occur in the sense of *take* and *taken*, as Ma for *make*. So also Tais for *takes*.

Taanles, Bleazes, *large fires, bailfires or bonfires*; from Gael. *teine*, fire. Swed. *tanda*. Sax. *tynan*. Goth. *tandian*, *accendere*. Ill. *tungl*, *fidus*, *luna*. Eston. *tangel*, *torris*; whence perhaps Ingle, *large fire*. The custom of kindling large fires or Taanles, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland, as in other countries, and to this day is continued all along the strath of Clyde. "On some nights a dozen or more of them may be seen at one view. They are mostly kindled on rising ground, that they may be seen at a greater distance."

Tabart, Taberd, Talbert, *loose upper garment*, worn chiefly by ecclesiastics. Upon those which were used by knights, their armorial bearings were commonly represented in embroidery. Teut. *tabbaerd*, *penula*.

Tabetless, *expl. without strength*.

Tables, *the name of a game*, perhaps *drafts*, or *chess*.

Tache, *blemish*. Fr. *tache*.

Tack, Tak, *lease*. Teut. *tacke*, *pensum*, *a charge or undertaking*. See A&T 1459, the first in Europe which rendered tenants secure in their possessions.

Tagle, Taigle, *to retard, to stop, to delay*. Teut. *taggen*, *altercari*.

Tail, tale, *story*. Teut. *tale*, *sermo*.

Tailyeyé, Tirryvie, *violent fit of passion*. See Ter-rane.

Tailyies, *slices*, as of meat, loaf bread, &c. Fr. *tailler*, *to cut, slice, hack*; from Teut. *talie*, *incisura*, *cæfura*; also *entails*.

Tais,

Ta. ——— Ta.

- Tais**, Tafs, *bowl, a small dram cup.* Fr. *tasse*.
Tais, to stretch, strain, or extend ; to pull the string of a bow ; hence to adjust. Teut. *teesen*, trahere, vellicare, vellere, carpere. *Wolteesen*, minutatim explicare lanam, to teese wool. Tyt, *pulled, drew*.
Takill, arrow. Wel. *taccl*, sagitta ; *tacclan*, ornamenta sagittæ ; *tacclu*, ornare ; *tacclus*, ornatus. [Teut. *taeckelen de schepen*, adornare naves.]
Takynnar, one who portends from signs or tokens.
Talbart. See Tabart, gown, toga.
Talent, propensity, eagerness. Fr. *talent*, cupido.
Tallon for Tallow, to cover with tallow or with a mixture of pitch and tallow. Fr.
Tangle, a sea weed. Swed. *tang*, alga marina.
Tangs, Teyngs, pair of tongs. Teut. *tanghe*, forceps.
Tape, to make a little go a great way, to use sparingly.
Tapettis, tapestry. Teut. *tapiit*, tapetum ; whence perhaps Belg. & Eng. *carpet*.
Tappit-hen, crested hen ; pewter quart measure, so called from the knob on the lid.
Tarans, expl. children who have died before baptism.
Targets, tatters. Swed. *targad*, tore or torn.
Tarlochis, enchanters, magicians ; properly *tourlochis*, from Teut. *toouerer*, incantator, maleficus, magus ; *toouererse*, *toouerinne*, incantatrix, saga, lamia ; *tooueren*, fascinare. The termination *loch* in this, as in many other words, signifies like. Goth. *leiks*, similitis.
Tarrow, to take pet ; to turn away from, or refuse, meat peevishly ; to pretend to loath, to eat with feigned loathing ; from Teut. *taergh*, tardus. See *Argh*.
Tartan, cross-striped or chequered, of various colours, in the manner of Highland plaids. Fr. *tiretaine*, forte de droguet ; *linsey-woolsey*.
Tartane, tertian, as Tartane fever, ague.
Tarveal, expl. fretful, discontented ; also as a verb, to plague or vex. [Swed. *tarfwa*, opus habere ; *tarf*, necessitas.] See Torfel, to pine away.
Talleis, (erroneously printed Tasteis), tassels.

Tafa,

Ta. — Te.

- Tais, Tas. See Tais, *cup*. Fr. *tasse*.
 Tate, Tatt, Teat, *lock of hair or wool, commonly matted*. Sax. *ge-tead*, *connexus*, *unitus*.
 Tath, *the luxuriant grass which rises in tufts where dung of cattle has been deposited*. Sax. *ge-tead*, *unitus*, *nutritus*; *ge-tybb*, *traxit*. Tathis, *tufts*; *teats* or *locks*. See Tate.
 Tatty, *hanging in tatts or matted locks*. See Tate.
 Tauch, Taulch, *tallow*. Fris. *talge*. Dan. *talge*, *sebum*.
 Taupie, *foolish wench*. Dan. *taabegaas*.
 Taw, *to pull, to lay hold of, to tumble about*.
 Tawbern, Tawburn, *tabour, drum*. Fr. *tambour*.
 Taweal, *expl. fatigue, perhaps from travail*.
 Tawis, Taws, *a whip or scourge; commonly a tanned leather divided at the farther extremity into smaller thongs*.
 Tay, *toe*. Tavis, Tays, *toes*.
 Teat, *a small lock, as of hair, wool, &c.* See Tath.
 Ted, *to scatter*. In King Alfred's translation of Boetius "land getead" is translated *terra preparata*. This may rather be the origin of Tath, q. vid.
 Teddir, Tethir, *rope, commonly made of hair*.
 Teicheris, (Gaw. Douglas), *expl. drops of dew; dew* (says Ruddiman), from Fr. *tacher*, *to spot*?
 Teille-tree, *the lime tree*. Lat. *tilia*.
 Teir, *waste, fatigue*. Teirful, *fatiguing*. Fr. *tare*.
 Teis, *ropes*; of the same origin with Engl. *verbena tie*.
 Telis, *tills*; also corruption of *dwells*.
 Teme. See Toom, *empty, to empty*.
 Tempane, Tympane, *drum, tabour*. Lat. *tympanum*.
 Tenchis, (G. Douglas), *taunts, tauntings*. Fr. *tencer, tanfer*.
 Tene, *vexation, grief, anger, trouble*. Sax. *teon*, *calumnia, molestia, injuria, calamitas*; also as a verb, *to grieve, to irritate, vex, or trouble*; *teonan*. Fland. *tenen*, *irritare, conviciari*.
 Tene-waryit, *oppressed with affliction*. See Tene, and Warie, *to curse*.

Tent,

Te. ——— Th.

Tent, *attention, notice, care ; to attend to, to take care of.*
Lat. attendere.

Tent, See **Stent**, *to stretch out.* Fr. *étendre.*

Tape, *to prolong, to make a little go a great way.*

Ter, *tar.* Teut. *terre, pix fluida.*

Tierce, *Tierce, the third part, or widow's share of her husband's moveables.* Fr. *tiers.*

Tercelet, *Terfall, the male hawk or eagle.* See **Terse.**

Tere, **Teir.** See **Deir**, *injury, distress.*

Termagant, *ptarmigan*, the name of a well known bird which inhabits rocky mountains in the northern parts of Scotland.

Tern, for **Stern**, *fierce.*

Terrane, **Tirrane**, *oppressor ; also expl. tyrannical.*

Terrane, reproachful name for a *passionate brawling child.* [Teut. *taran*, *hiitrix.*]

Terse, **Tearse.** Teut. *teers*, *hæsta membri virilis ; vocabulum Teutonibus olim honestum, nunc temporis vero obscænum.*

Tetand, **Teeting**, *corr. from Belg. kiicken, to peep or spy.*

Teug, **Tug**, *the rein or rope of a halter.* Teut. *teugel, habena*, *lorum, retinaculum.* Ill. *tog, funis, a tow.*

Teynd, *tenth, tithe ; also as a verb, to draw the tenths (of produce), figuratively, to diminish in number or value, to mar.*

Tha, **Thay**, *these.* Sax. *thæge*, *illi.*

Thak, **Thack**, *thatch, rush or straw covering of a roof.*

Sax. *thac*, *tectum fæneum ; seu cujusvis generis.*

Teut. *dack*, *arundo.* See **Theik.**

Thane, *an old title of honour or dignity, equal in rank, says Skene, "to the son of an Earl ;—ane Free halder balding his lands of the King ;"—according to Fordun, a levier of the King's rents. The word Thegn is found in most of the Northern languages, but most frequently in the Anglo-Saxon ; and is used in the various significations of servus, minister ; exactor, discipulus ; servus militaris, miles, satelles, eques ; princeps, optimas, primas, satrapa, dominus.—The learned Jhre makes the primary sense of Thegn,*

vir probus, præstans, strenuus; corresponding with Fris. *thegeman*, from *degbe*, virtus, probitas; whence perhaps the Irish *tig-bearna*, dominus, and Lat. dignus. If so, we scarcely would have met with *gfele thegnas*, mali servi; *bors-thegn*, qui circa equos ministrat, &c. It is probable that, when the word was most in use, every landholder was a Thane who was infest with Theme, q. vid. "Edward, (the Confessor), grete mine Biscoeps, and mine Eorles, "and all mine Thegnes on than shiren. (*that shire*), "wher mine prestes in Paulus minister habband land, &c." [Teut. *degen-man*, miles; *degen*, gladius, ensis.] Ab-Thane occurs only in Scottish writings, and is explained by Fordun, a *chief Thane*; by Major, (upon a vague expression of Fordun), *senescallus in insulis qui regios proventus collegit*; and by others, *Up* or *Upper Thane*. It is rather difficult, however, to conceive that the Ab-Thane of Kinghorn was a greater personage than the Thane of Fife. Mr Pinkerton contends, and with a greater appearance of probability, that Ab-Thane is *Abbot-Thane*, a Thane who was also an Abbot; analogous to Abba-Comites, explained by Du Cange, *abbates qui simul erant comites*. Various other Thanes are mentioned, as Mes-Thane, Sax. *mæsse-thegn*, sacerdos; and Woruld-Thane, Sax. *woruld-thegn*, Thanus laicus seu secularis. The derivation of Ab-Thane from the Hebrew *abbas*, pater; quasi, *chief of the Thanes* seems altogether absurd.

Thane, not well roasted, half-roasted. Sax. *than*, madi, dus, humidus.

Thankfully, willingly. Sax. *thanc-full*, contentus.

Thayn, Thain, pane of glass.

Thé, Thie, thigh.

Theik, to thatch. Sax. *thecan*, tegere. Teut. *decken*, tegere, operire, vestire. From this last is probably derived the Engl. verb to deck.

Theme, expl. by Skene, "the power of having servants and slaves. Unto all Barronnes infest with theme, their bondmen, with their bairnes, gudes and geir properlie

- properlie pertainis, swa that they may dispoſe there-
upon at their pleaſure.” It ſeems to be an abbrevi-
ation of Sax. *thewe-dom*, ſervitium, from the verb
theowian, mancipare, in ſervitutem redigere; *thew*,
ſervus; *thegen-lage*, Thani juſ, privilegium; *the-
nung*, comitatus, ſatellitium, clientum turba, famu-
litium. Theme is alſo expl. *team*, offspring.
- Themys, *ſervants* or *ſlaves attached to the land*; plural
of Sax. *theow*, ſervus; on *theowum micela æhta*, in
ſervis multas poſſeſſiones.
- Theodome, Thewdome, (Chaucer, Thedom), *thrift*,
ſucceſs. Sax. *thean*. Teut. *dyden* or *thiiden*, proficere,
ſuccedere.
- Therm, Tharme, gut. Sax. *thearm*. Teut. *darm*, inteſ-
tinum; now more commonly Fearn.
- Thetes, Theets, or Feets, *traces*, wherewith horſes
draw a carriage.
- Theuis nek, *the cry of the lapwing*; ex ſono.
- Thewis, *qualities, diſpoſitions*; originally *cuſtoms, regu-
lations, manners, ceremonies*. Sax. *theaw*, iſtitutum,
conſuetudo, moſ, lex.
- Thewit, expl. *diſpoſed*; i. e. *well* or *ill inclined*; from
Thewis in the ſenſe of *qualities, manners*.
- Thewles, Thieveleſs, Thawleſs, *ſluggiſh, inactive, un-
thrifty*. See Dowleſs. Alſo expl. *cold, forbidding*;
i. e. *void of good ſenſe or manners*. See Thewis.
- Theyrs, expl. *tiers* or *yard arms of a veſſel*.
- Thick, *intimate, familiar*; as in the ſame ſenſe are uſ-
ed *great* and *throng*.
- Thiftwiſ, *thieviſh*. Thiftwiſly, *thieviſhly*.
- Thig, *to beg, to collect a little ſupply of money or goods
upon ſome extraordinary occaſion*. Sax. *thigean*. Iſl.
thiggia, accipere.
- Thir, *theſe*. In ſome caſes there ſeems no correſpond-
ing Engliſh word; as “Thir ſhillings (which I
hold concealed in my hand) are better than theſe
upon the table.”
- Thirl, *bond-ſervant*. Sax. & Iſl. *thrael*, ſervus; alſo
the territory *thirled* or bound to a particular
mill.

Thirl,

Thirl, *to drill or bore*. Sax. *thirlian*, perforare, *thirl*, forcimen; also *to furl* (the sails.)

Thirlage, Threllage, Thirledome, *thrallens*, *servitus*, bondage; q. *thrallage*. Sax. & Isl. *thrall*, *servitus*.

Thirled, *bound to some servitude*, such as grinding the corns at a particular mill. Sax. *thrall*, *servitus*.

Tho, *then, at that time*; contracted from Sax. *thou-tunc*.

Thocht, *though, altho', tho'*.

Thole, Tholl, more commonly Toll (in charters from the crown), expl. by Skeen, *custom*, or that privilege of a Baron which exempts him and his vassals from paying custom upon goods sold or bought within the Barony. Bracton interprets it to be *et liberty as well to take as to be free from Toll or custom*.

Thole, *to suffer, to endure*. Sax. *tholian*. Goth. *tholia*, *ferre*, *tolerare*, *pati*. Goth. *thuldu*, *patiar*; *thuloina*, *patientia*.

Thole-mude, Thoilmude, *patient* or *patiently*.

Thought, *small matter*. A thought less, *somewhat less*.

Thor, *durance, confinement*. Swed. *thor*, *carcer*.

Thowless. See Dowless.

Thraif, Thrave, *twenty-four*; properly, *the straw of twenty-four sheaves of corn*. Brit. *Dresa*, *twenty-four*. Sax. *thraef*, *manipulus*. Swed. *trafwie*, *sex-vus segetum*.

Thraw, *a short space of time, a little while, a trice*. Sax. *thrab*, *curfus temporis*, *tempus*. Goth. *thragian*, *curre*.

Thraw, *pang, agony*. Sax. *threa*, *afflictio*, *infectio*.

Thraw, *to twist*. Thrawin, *mis-shaped, a-wry*; hence also *perverse, of a crooked disposition*. Sax. *thrawan*, *torquere*.

Thrawart, Thrawin, *cross, cross-grained, perverse, (torvus)*, from Thraw, *torquere*. According to Ruddiman, from *fraward*.

Thraw-cruk, *an instrument for twisting hay, &c. into ropes*.

Threip,

Threip, Threpe, *vehement affirmation, disputation, continued argument, pertinacious averment.*

Threip, Threpe, *to affirm with vehemence, to aver boldly; to argue strenuously.* Sax. *threapian*, redarguere.

Thrésun, *three-fold, consisting of three.*

Threswald, *threshold.* Sax. *therscwold*, limen.

Threte, *throng, crowd, heap.* Sax. *threat*, turba, turma, caterva.

Threte, *to crowd into, to press into; from Sax. threat*, turba.

Thretis, *expl. pairs.* "His stedis yokkit war in thretis." G. Douglas. Rather perhaps the same with Thetes, *traces.*

Thretty-sun, *thirty; also expl. some thirty, about thirty.*

Thrid and Fein, *a method of letting arable ground for the third and tenth, or two fifths of the produce.*

Thrimle, *same with Thirl, to drill, to bore, to press through with difficulty.* Sax. *thyrhan*; also *expl. to wrestle, to fumble.*

Thring, *to sling, throw, thrust, push.* Sax. *thringan*, *thriccan*, premere, comprimere, urgere, trudere, conculcare.

Thrist, *to thrust, to press upon, to oppress, to compress.*

Throeh, Thruch, *a sheet of printed paper, as a news paper is sometimes called a print; from Teut. druck, pressura, pressus, compressio.*

Throll, *a hole, properly, a hole made by drilling or boring.* See Thrill.

Throwgang, *thorough-fare.* Sax. *thurb*, per, trans.

Thruch-stane, Thruch, *tomb-stone* (placed horizontally.) Sax. *thrub*, sarcophagus; which has been conceived to have some affinity with the preceding *thurb*, per, trans; and with Sax. *dure*, ostium; if not also with Thruch, *a sheet of printed paper.* The coincidence, however, seems to be merely accidental.

Thrung, *did thring, flung, threw.* See Thring.

Thrunland, *rolling, tumbling about; q. trundling.*

- Thryn-fald, *three-fold*. Thryis, *thrice*.
 Thud, *blow, blast, storm*; or *the sound produced by any of these*.
 Thum-steil, *a covering for the thumb, as the finger of a glove*.
 Thuort, *atbwart*. A-thuort, *about, here and there*.
 Thwaing, *thong*. Sax. *thwang*.
 Thwyttel, *whittle*. Sax. *bwitel*, *cultellus*.
 Thwyttten, Whyttten, *cut with a knife*. Sax. *buywoden me*, *formarunt me*.
 Thyne, *thence*. Teut. *dan*, *inde*, *postea*, *tum*.
 Ticht, Tycht, Tyte, *right, straight, strait-ways, directly*. See Tyte.
 Ticht, Tycht, Tyte, *tight, neat*; from Sax. *tian*, *vincire*, *ligare*; *quasi*, *tied*.
 Tickatts, *placards, advertisements*. O. Fr. *etiquette*.
 Tid, Tyde, *time*. Sax. *Id*. Swed. &c. *tid*, *tempus*.
 Tid, Tyde, *happened, fell out*. Sax. *tidan*, *contingere*.
 Tift, *good condition, state of health, trim*; has probably some connection with Toft, q. v.
 Tike, Tyke, *a dog, cur*. *Id*. *tiik*, *tiig*. Swed. *tik*, *canicula*.
 Til, Till, *to, unto, with*. Swed. *till*. *Id*. *tíl*.
 Tilt, *account of, tidings*.
 Timbrell, Tumbrell, expl. by Skene, *ane kind of torment as stocks or jogges, qubairwith craftes-men, sit as browsters ar punished*; seems to be the same with Cuck-stule, q. vid. In England it was also called *the thêwe*.
 Tine, Tyne, *to lose*. *Id*. *tyne*, *amittere*.
 Tine, Tynde, *to kindle*. Dan. *tende*. Sax. *tendan*. Goth. *tandjare*, *accendere*; whence perhaps Ingle, *large fire*.
 Tinfale, Tynsail, *loss, forfeiture*; from Tine, *to lose*.
 Tirl, Tirr, Tisf, *to strip, to uncover*. Fr. *tirer*.
 Tirleis, *lattice work*.
 Tirleift, Tirlleift, *trellised, latticed, having grates*. Fr. *treillis*, *cancelli*, *transenna*.
 Tifché, Tyfché, Tifchey, *belt, girdle, sash*. Fr. *tissu*, *a sort*

Ti. ——— To.

sort of broad ribbon, or fillet; from Teut. *tassche*, *teffche*, marsupium, crumena, mantica, *purse*; synonymous with the Swed. *giærdel* & Goth. *gairda*, zona; *nib in gairdos aiz*, neque in zona æs. Mar. 6. 8.

Tite, Tyt, *snatched*; [from Sax. *ge-tion*, trahere, ligare.]

Titlene, *bedge-sparrow*. Isl. *tyttlingur*, passer.

Titter, *rather, sooner*; the compar. of Tyte, *ready, soon*.

Titty, childish pronunciation of *sister*.

Tocher, *portion, dowry*. Sax. *tæcan*, betæcan, tradere, assignare.

To-cum, To-gang, *coming to, encounter, meeting, access*.

Tod, *fox*; so called perhaps on account of its destructive rapacity among the flocks of sheep; from Teut. *dood*. Swed. & Dan. *doed*. Ger. *tod*, mors. Before the country was cleared of wood, when foxes were plenty, and sheep scarce, this animal must have been well entitled to the appellation of *the destroyer*, or *death*. Tod Lowrie seems nothing more than the *dreary* or *doleful fox*, as he is still commonly called from Teut. *treurigh*, mæstus, dolens, dolendus.

Toddy, Tother, *the other*.

Todle, *to walk with a short unsteady step*, like a person in liquor, or a young child.

To-fall, *a small building annexed to the wall of a larger one*.

Toft, expl. *a place where a mansion-house hath stood*; locus arboribus minusculis sonitus; q. d. *a tuft of trees*.

Tolbuith, *prison*; originally *exchequer*; from Sax. & Teut. *tol*, vectigal, census, & *boede*, domus.

Too-fall, Toofal of the night, *dew-fall, time of the dew falling*; from Teut. *douw*, ros. It is explained by Lamb, "*before night fall*"; an image drawn from a suspended canopy, dropped so as to cover what is below."

Toolye,

To. ——— Fr.

Toolye, Tuiye, *to wrestle, to fight*. Teut. *tuyt*, labor, dolor.

Torfel, Tørchel, *to pine away, to die*. Id. *thurka*. Swed. *torka*, siccare, abstergere; arefoere. Id. *thorr*, aridus, ficcus.

Torfeir, *vexation, injury, mischief*; nearly allied to Torfel, *to pine away*; or perhaps to Sax. *steorfa*, clades, strages. See Tarveal, *to plague or vex*.

Tort, *injury, wrong, trouble*. Fr. *tort*, injuria.

Tosche, *tight, neat*. [Fr. *toussé*, clipped, polled, pared round.] G. Douglas renders "*cara pinus*" a *tosche fir tree*, which seems not to agree with the common signification.

Toscheoderach, Tochederauch, expl. by Skene, *an office or jurisdiction, not unlike to ane Baillierie, specially in the Isles and Highlands*; or, as others will have it, *the office of a public prosecutor*. Gael.

Touk, *a tug, pull, draught, set to*. Sax. *teogan*. Teut. *tucken*, trahere. G. Douglas uses the word in the sense of *stroke, blow*. Touk of drum, *beat of drum*.

Touk, *to tuck, to fasten*; variety of Stick.

Toufle, *to rumple, to put into disorder*. Toulfie, Toulfie, *disordered*.

Tout, Toot, *sound of a horn*; *to sound a horn*; also *to drink largely*.

Tow, Towm, *rope*. Teut. *touw*, funis. Swed. *toem*, habena.

Towmunt, Towmon, corr. of *twelve-month*.

Toy, *an old fashion of female head dress*.

Trachil. See Drable, *to trail in the mire*.

Trad, track, *course in travelling or in sailing*.

Tragetis, Trogettis, Tregers, *tricks, deceits, deceptions*; seemingly a perversion of *tragedies*, both in orthography and meaning; unless we were to suppose it to have been formed from the Fr. *tricoterie*, *treachery, deceit*; also *narrative poems*.

Traik, *disaster, mischief, trouble, plague, loss, damage*; commonly used now for the *carcasses of sheep which have died by disease or accident*. Sax. *treg*, vexatio, tributatio,

Tr. ——— Tr.

tributatio, *damnum*; *stric*, (the same word with the aspiration), *plaga*, *pestis*.

Traistis. See *Streis*, a mode of taking up accusations.

Tramort, *dead body, corps*; from Lat. *mors*.

Tramp, Stramp, to tread with force, to trample. Swed. *trampa pa*, conculcare.

Trams, the poles or shafts of a cart. Fr. *trameau*, a sledge.

Tranoynt, Tranownt, Tranent, to pass, to march suddenly.

Transnew, to transmute or change. Fr. *transmuer*.

Trantlims, insignificant trifles or articles of furniture.

Trappouris, Trappours, trappings.

Trat, Trot, old woman, one who has trotted, or trudged about for a long time. Teut. *trat*, gressus; *tratten*, gradi. Ruddiman thinks it has some affinity with Teut. *tateren*, titubare, balbutire, to speak with a shrill voice. See *Trattillis*.

Tratoury, Tray, *treachery*; from *Traitour*, Betray, &c.

Trattillis, Tattles, idle stories, old women's fables.

Traylleis, supporters. Fr. *treillis*, a latticed frame for supporting Vine trees.

Treit, Trete, to entreat. Tretabyl, easy to be entreated.

Treitcheur, treacherous person. Fr. *tricheur*.

Trellyeis, Trelyeis, *curry-combs*. Fr. *étrille*.

Trenchman, expl. *train-bearer*; rather perhaps *carver*; from Fr. *trencher*, *scindere*; (or *interpreter*.) Fr. *trucheman*.

Treue, Treyn, of tree, wooden. Sax. *treowen*, lignus.

Trentall, a service of thirty masses, upon as many different days, for the benefit of a departed soul. Fr.

Trest. See *Traist*, *trust*, *trusty*.

Trestis, *trestitles*. Fr. *tresleau*, *tripus*, *tripoda*.

Treules, Trow-les, *faithless*, *truthless*, *false*.

Trevish, Triffyth, a stall, or rather the partition between two stalls. Fr. *tref*, *trawaison*.

Trewege, tribute. O. Fr. *truage*.

Trews,

Tr. — Tr.

Trews, *troughs*. Dan. *trou*, alveus ; also *truce* or *peace*.
Trews, *vest, hose and breeches of one piece*. Hib. *trius*,
triusan, laccæ braccæ. Gael. *triubbas*, trowsers.

Trewyd, *protected by a truce, assured*, in consequence
of an engagement to be true and faithful.

Trig, *neat, tight, tricked up*. [Dan. *tryg*, safe, se-
cure.]

Trinle, Trindle, *to trundle or roll*.

Trinsh, Trinch, *to cut or carve ; to hack, to kill*. Fr.
trencher.

Trippis, *flocks*. Fr. *troupeau* ; from Sax. *trep*, greg,
troop.

Trist, *sad*. Lat. *tristis*.

Trocks, *toys, trinkets*. To trock, *to barter or exchange*
goods of small value.

Trone, *throne*. Fr. *trone*. Teut. *troone*, thronus.

Trone, expl. *the pillory*. Swed. *torn*, prison ; *torg*, the
market-place. Trone seems also to have signified *the*
public balance or beam, and scales for weighing the
more common articles of subsistence ; according to
Skinner, from l'eut. *dronen, tronen*, nutare, vacil-
lare, vibrare.

Troplis, a strange corr. of *troops*.

Trowcour, Trucour, Trewker, *one who deals in barter-*
ing, a trucker ; from Trocks, *trinkets*.

Tro-wending, *wandering to and fro*.

Trublie, *troubled, muddy*. Fr. *trouble*, same with
Drumlie.

Truffis, *tricks, deceits*. To truff, *to steal*.

Trulis, *some kind of childish amusement* ; perhaps that
which Kilianus describes under the Teut. word
drille, mola ex nuce cava, quam puerili filo trajecto
versant ; q. d. nux versatilis, nux terebrata.

Trump, *to deceive, to cheat*. Trumpit, *deceived*. Teut.
trompen.

Trumpe, *a trifle, a thing of small value*. Trompes,
trumpety, goods or furniture of little value, trash. Fr.
tromperie, fallacy, delusion, over-reaching.

Trumpouris, *deceivers, cheats* ; q. d. pedlars who have
only trumpety to dispose of. See Trumpe.

Tryne,

Tr. ——— Ty.

Tryne, Trayne, *treachery, deceit*. Sax. *tregian*, vexatō.
Rudd.

Trynsch. See Trinsch, *to cut off*. Fr. *trencher*.

Tryst, *appointment to meet; to make an appointment to meet*. Sax. *truiffian*, fidem dare. Isl. *treyste*. Swed. *trästa*. Trystell trie, *trysting tree, or appointed place of meeting in a forest*.

Tuay, Tway, *two*.

Tuffing, Toffin, Coffin, *stuffing of tow, or the refuse of flax; wadding; from Tow*.

Tuillye, *contest, strife*.

Tulchin, Tulchan, *a calve's skin stuffed with straw, and presented to a cow to make her yield her milk; budget*.

Tume, empty, bollow, vain. Swed. *tom*, vacuus.

Tume, Teme, *to empty, to pour or throw out*.

Tuquheit, Tuechit, *the lapwing; an imitation of its note*.

Turcais, *Turkish*; may also signify *the turquoise*, a precious stone. Fr.

Turcomes, Vol. II. p. 168. *clotted filth; perhaps from Teut. drack, sordes*. Lat. *stercus*.

Turdion, *a species of galliard or gay dance*. Fr. *tordion*.

Turkes, *pincers, nippers*. Armor. *turques*. Fr. *tire-clou*; or corr. abbrev. of Tent. *trek tang*, forceps.

Turnay, Turney, *to contend or fight in a tournament*. Fr. *tournois*.

Turn-pyk, *the winding stairs of a tower*.

Tusche. See Tischè, *girdle, belt, purse*.

Tute-mowit, *having prominent lips*.

Twa, two. Twal, *twelve*.

Twiche, *to touch*. Twichand, *touching, concerning*.

Twinter, Quinter, *a ewe in her third year, or after "two winters."*

Twist, twig, *branch*. Teut. *twist*, ramalia.

Twyne, Twinne, *to part with, to be separated; q. d. to be made twain*.

Twyners, Twynrys, *pincers, nippers*.

Tyd, *time, season*. Sax. *tid*, tempus, opportunitas.

Tyde, *to betide, to happen*. Sax. *tidan*, contingere, accidere.

Tydy,

Ty. ——— Ty.

Tydy, *well made, handsome, proper in appearance.* Teut. *tidigb*, maturus, opportunus. Isl. *tydr*, obsequens, applicabilis, amicus.

Tyist, Tyft, *to entice, allure, stir up.* Fr. *attiser*.

Tymbrell, Tymbret, Tymber, *the crest of a helmet.* Fr. *timbré*. Teut. *timmer*; a term in heraldry of the same import.

Tymmer, Tymbour, *tambour, drum.* Tymmer weycht, *such a weight or sieve as could answer the purpose of a drum.* See Weycht.

Tympanis, *drums, tambours.* Lat.

Tyndis, Tynes, *the horns of a hart, properly the tines of the horns.* Harrow-tynes, *the teeth of a harrow.* Swed. *harf-tinnar*. Isl. *tinne*, dens. Teut. *tinne*, pinna.

Tyne, *to lose.* Tynt, *lost.* Isl. *tyne*, perdere; *tynde*, perdidit; *tyndur*, perditus. [Swed. *tyna af*, consumi, to waste, to consume.]

Tyne, *to diminish, to marr; literally, to draw the tent,* or *tentb of.*

Tynfel, Tinfale, *loss, forfeiture; from Tyne.*

Tyrr, Tyrl, Tirl, *pull, throw, strip, draw.*

Tyrryt, Tyrlit, Tirryt, *stript naked.* Fr. *tirer*, trahere.

Tystyre, *case, cover.* Lat. *testa*.

Tyt, *snatched quickly, seized quickly, drew or pulled quickly.*

Tyte, Als tyte, have the same meaning in G. Douglas with *swyth*, and *als swyth*, viz. *instantly, quick soon.* Isl. *titt*, promptus.

U.

Uddyr, *otter* ; nearer to the Fr. *autre* than to of the Northern corresponding words. Sax. *o-* Swed. & Teut. *ander*. Lat. *alter*.

detest on account of horrid appearance or quality. h. *ogan*. Isl. *ugga*, metuere, timere.

hideous, frightful, horrible. Ugfumnefs, *hide-ss* ; from Sax. *oga*, horror, timor.

Ummeft, *upmoft, uppermoft*. Sax. *ufemeft*, *fumus*, fummus. The Umaf clais claimed by the ft at a funeral was probably *the fheet which covered the body*.

raw, to withdraw. Umbedrew, *withdrew* ; e initial particle *um* or *un* having here an intensification, as in *un-loofe*," and in various o- instances.

aucht, (Umberäufht), expl. *embarrassed* ; or *rafmote, pursued* ; q. *raucht*.

forow, *bardy, firm, not eafily to be injured*. Teut. *foroght*, or *on-bekommert*, free of care ; *beforgen*, re.

chew, (Bp. Dougl.) *to efchew or avoid*.

et, *befet round about, furrounded*. Umbefettis, *sets upon*. Isl. *um, om*, about.

eege, Umbefege, *to befiege, to lay fiege to on all*

thought, *duely confidered, revolved in the mind*.

uil, Umquhyle, by Mr Macpherson, (editor of ton's Chronicle,) and by Mr Pinkerton, expl. *imes*. But more commonly it is used in the of *sometime ago, of old*, and adjectively for *late, fed*. See Quhilom ; from which Umquhyle seems : formed by a tranfpofition of the fyllables.

ffit, Unabafyt, *undaunted, without fhame*.

e, (Gaw. Dougl.) expl. *wild oats*. To fow his . IV. I i uncorn,

uncorn, *to put an end to his youthful follies.* [Swed. *ugn.* Goth. *aubn*, oven, fornax, furnus; q. d. to sow corn which had been baked in an oven or dried in a kiln.]

Uncredyble, *incredulous, unbelieving, who will not believe*; as Vengeabil for bringing vengeance or mischief.

Uncunnandness, *want of knowledge or skill.*

Uncnth, now Unco, *unknown, strange.* Sax. *uncuth*, incognitus, alienus; also *very*; as Unco glad, *very*, or *unusually glad*. The meaning of the word is now considerably changed.

Undegest, *rash, imprudent, untimely.* See Degest.

Undeip, *shallow.* Undeipis, *shallow places.* Teut. *ondiep*.

Undemit, Un-demmyt, *un-censured*; from Sax. *deman*, censere, judicare.

Under-gore, *in a state of leprous eruption.*

Under-lout, *to stoop or submit, to be subdued, to be subjected.* See Lout.

Under-ly, *to undergo, to ly under, to suffer.*

Undo, *to explain, unfold, unravel, disclose.*

Une, oven. Swed. *ugn*, *omn.* Goth. *aubn*, fornax.

Undocht, *a silly weak person, a coward.* See Doughty.

Uneith, Uneth, Uneist, and with other slight variations, *not easily, scarcely.* Sax. *uneitbe*, vix. See Eith.

Un-erdit, *unburied*; from Erde, *to bury.*

Unfery, *infirm, inactive, heavy.* See Ferie & Fery.

Unforlatit, *not forsaken, fresh, new.* See Forleit.

Unfriend, *enemy*; as Lat. inimicus from *in-amicus*.

Unganand, *unfit, not becoming.* See Gane, *to be sufficient for.*

Un-gearit, same with *Displenished, stripped, robbed, emptied.* See Geir, *goods, furniture.*

Un-halst, *not saluted*; from Halfe, *to salute.*

Un-heilded, *uncovered.* See Heild, *to cover up.*

Unirkyt, *unwearied*; a-kin to the Engl. impers. verb, "it irketh me," *tædet*.

Unlaw, *a fine or stated legal amercement paid in money or goods for transgression of the law*; from on, *privativa particula*, & law or lauch, *lex.*

Un-leful,

Un-leful, Un-leil, unlawful. See *Leful, lawful*.

Un-leif, unpleasant, ungrateful. Teut. *lies*, gratus, caris.

Un-luffum, (Un-læufum), un-lovely, un-kindly ; q. un-lovesome.

Un-pysalit, at liberty, loose. See *Pysalit, secured &c.*

Un-quirit, (Bp. Dougl.) not enquired after.

Un-rebutit, not repulsed, not overcome ; from Fr. *rebuter*, to repulse, to discouragé.

Unrule ; Abbot of Unrule, a kind of temporary Master of Revels, whose office it was to superintend and regulate the sports which were exhibited for the entertainment of the common people at the higher festivals, particularly at Yule or the Kalends of January: Hence in England he was called the Christmas Lord, or Abbot of Misrule. In Scotland, it is probable that persons of this description were appointed, as in England, not only at the Colleges and principal religious houses, but in every borough or market town, (where, it appears, they were chosen by the magistrates), and at the seats or castles of the greater Barons. “To the Christenmasse Lord, says Polydore Virgil, all the household and familie, with the master himself, must be obedient ; the office having its origin in that equality which the servants were suffered to enjoy in common with their masters at the antient Saturnalia which were celebrated at the same season of the year.” The appellation is probably co-eval with the English language ; and the office itself, with the establishment of Christianity. In a decree of Pope Innocent I. A. D. 408, we find these words, which evidently allude to some such persons as the Abbots of Unrule : “*Præterea, frequenter quidam ex fratribus nostris, curiales vel quibuscumque publicis functionibus occupatos clericos facere contendunt, &c.*—Constat eos in ipsis muniis etiam voluptates exhibere, quas a Diabolo inventas esse non est dubium ; et ludorum vel munerum apparatibus præesse, &c.” The 27th Canon of a General Council held in the same year, sets forth that “those feasts which are observed in
many

many places, and which are borrowed from Gentile or Pagan error, ought to be prohibited, especially since in some cities men fear not to keep them even upon the principal holydays, and in the very churches: On which days also, they use most wicked dances through the villages and streets; so that the honour of the matrons, and the modesty of numberless women are assaulted with lascivious injuries." And, by the G. Counc. A. D. 614, "it is declared to be unlawful, upon the *Kalends of January*, (or *Christmas Holidays*), to make any filthy plays, (*vecola vel cervula*), &c." Also from the 16th Canon of the 8th Gen. Counc. A. D. 867, we learn that "it was an annual custom in Princes courts to attire some lay-man in episcopal robes, who in the tonsure and other ornaments should act the part of a Bishop, &c." all which proceedings are censured and prohibited under severe penalties. The same censures and prohibitions are repeated from century to century down to the time of the Reformation. These Holiday sports, even in the earliest periods, seem to have been generally of a dramatic nature, from the manner in which the actors are mentioned in the contemporary Councils; for example, "*comicos aut viros scenicos;—de agitatoribus sive theatricis;—spectacula secularia; scenicis atque histrionibus; spectacula theatrorum; histriones ac turpitudinibus subjecti personæ; eos qui dicuntur mimos, &c.*"—all which expressions occur in ecclesiastical Constitutions before the year 680. Had it not been for the A& 61. 1555, we should scarcely have known that the custom of electing a Lord of Unreason had ever been observed in Scotland. That A& alone is, however, a sufficient evidence.

Un-saucht, *disturbed, disordered, troubled*. See Saucht, *peace*.

Un-sel, *unhappy, unlucky, mischievous*; also expl. *ill-luck, misfortune*. See Sely, *happy*; from Goth. *sel*, bonus; *unsel*, malus.

Unseily, Un-silly, Un-faul, same with Unsel, *unhappy*.

Un-souly,

Un. ——— Ut.

Un-sonsy, *unlucky* ; *mischievous*. See Sons, *prosperity*.

Untellybill, Un-tellable, *unspeakable*, *infandus*.

Unthrifty, used by Bp. Douglas for *unfriendly*, i. e. who opposed your *thrift* or *prosperity*.

Untretabyll, *inexorable* ; who cannot be prevailed upon by *intreaty*. Fr. *intraitable*.

Un-warnist, *unwarned*. Un-warneſtly, *unvarily*.

Un-waryit, *not accursed*. See Wary, to *damn*.

Un-wemmyt, Un-wennyt, *unspotted*, *unstained*, without *blemish* ; from Sax. *wem*, *wemme*, *macula*, *labes*, now *wane* or *wayn*, a *morbid tumour*.

Un-werd, *misfortune*, *sad fate*, *ruin* ; from *werd* or *weird*, *chance*, *fate*.

Un-witting, Un-wittinlie, *not knowing*, *unadvisedly*, *rashly* ; from Teut. *weten*, *ſeire*.

Un-wroken, *un-revenged* ; from Wroik, to *vent* or *execute vengeance*.

Up-a-land, *at a diſtance from the ſea*, *in the country*, *ruſtic*.

Up-buller, *to boil or throw up* ; *to ſpring up*, in the manner of a well.

Up-hé, Up-heis, *to lift up or exalt*. Up-heit, *exalted*.

Up-heſit, *raiſed up*, *exalted*.

Up-rend, *to render or give up* ; q. *to up-render*.

Up ſet, *inſurrection*, *mutiny*. Swed. *upp-ſat*.

Up-welt, *threw up*. See Welt.

Up-wreile, *to raiſe or lift up with difficulty*. See Wreil.

Ure, *chance*, *luck*, “ as we ſay good luck, bad luck ; but without any addition, generally underſtood of good fortune.” O. Fr. & Arm. *eur*, hap, luck, fortune, chance.

Uriſum, Eiryſum, *fearful*, from being in a ſtate of diſmal ſolitude ; afraid of hobgoblins. See Eiry.

Uterance, Outrance, *deſtruction*. [Fr. *cultrance*, extremity, exceſs.]

V. W.

WA, Wac, Way, *wo, sorrow, sorrowful.*

Wachis, *sentinels.* Wache-cry, *pass-word.*

Wacht. See Waught, *to swill.*

Wad, Wage, *pledge, pawn.* Wadds, a youthful amusement wherein much use is made of *pledges.* Wad, Wage, also as a verb *to wager.* Sax. *wad, pignus.*

Waddin, *strong*; like two pieces of iron beat into one. See Weld.

Wadset, *a contract by which a debtor makes over his land to his creditor, to be redeemed on payment of the debt*; also as a verb, *to alienate lands or tenements under reversion*; from Wad, *pignus*, and Set, *locare.*

Waf, Waif, Waith, *wandering, that has no owner, that has been found, and not likely to be claimed.* Fr. *quaise*, *bestia erratica.* Isl. *wofa, wofa, oberrare.*

Wageour, Vageour, Vager. *a mercenary soldier*; from Wage, *stipendium*, as Soldier or Soldat from Germ. *sold, merces, stipendium.*

Waide, *to penetrate, possess, or employ (one's thoughts.)*

Waif, Waf, *a hasty motion*; also *to move or shake.* Sax. *wafsan, vacillare, fluctuare.*

Vaig, Vag, *to roam or wander.* Teut. *waegben, waeghelen, movere, moveri, huc illuc volvere, motitare.* Hence *Stravaig.*

Waigle, *to move in a tottering or unsleady manner.* Teut. *waeghelen, huc illuc volvere.*

Vaik, Vake, Waik, *to be vacant or unoccupied, spoken of an office or benefice.* Otherwise, it may signify *to play or make merry, to spend the time idly*; also *to wait, to watch, to ponder, or study.* Teut. *waecken, lucubrare, elucubrare.* Lat. *vacare.*

Vaikans, Vacains, *time of vacation.*

Vail,

Va. ——— Wa.

Vail, Wail, a valley. Valis, valleys.

Wail, Awail, Awale, to go or fall down; to carry one's self down. See Awail.

Wail, expl. the wale or wail of a ship; i. e. "the outmost timbers in a ship's side, on which men set their feet, when they clamber up."

Wail, Weal. See Wale, to pick out or choose; and with various other significations.

Vailye quod vailye, *happen what may, at all adventure, be the issue what it may.* Fr. *vaille que vaille, valeat quantum valere potest.*

Waim, Vame, womb, belly.

Wain, Wane. the constellation called Charles's wain or waggon. Teut. *waeghen*, Septentriones, Arctos, fidus simile plaustrum.

Waipen-shaw, Wappinshaw, *shew of arms or weapons, a sort of military review*; "sua that by learning of ordour and bearing of their weapons in time of peace, men may be the mair expert to put themselves in order haistylie in time of need." Teut. *wapenschouwing*, armilustrum. The first time that *Wapinshaw* is mentioned in the Scottish Statute book, is under the reign of William the Lion, or about the year 1200. "Item, it is statute, that *Wapinshaw* sal be keiped and haldin — He quha has fiftene pond land, or fourtie marks worth in moveable goods, sall have ane horse, an habergeon, ane knapiskey (or helmet) of iron, ane sword, ane dagger. He quha hes fourtie schilling land or mair, untill ane hundreth schilling land, sall have ane bow and arrowes, ane dagger, and ane knife. — He quha has les nor fourtie schilling land, sall have ane hand axe, ane bow and arrows: And all others quha may have armour, sall have ane bow and arrows out-with the forrest; and within the forrest, ane bow, ane pyle. The 60th Statute of James I. A. D. 1425; and the 31st of James IV. A. D. 1491, are nearly the same with respect to the articles of armour: Those of James II. and III. are of a more general nature. The gift of James V. A. D. 1540,

is the first which contains particular orders with respect to the mode of arrangement: It ordains that the Scheriffs, Magistrates, &c. with the King's Commissioners, at every Weaponschawing, after calling the names, shall chuse ane able man for everie parochin, or maa, as it is of greatnes, quha sal be Capitaine or Captaines to the Companies of the saidis parochinis, and shall learn them to gang in or doure, and beare their weapons, and shall convene their saidis Companies twise at the least in the monethes of May, June, and July, and there exercise them in maner foresaid." The Act specially provides, that "na maner of weapons be admitted *Weaponschawings* bot speares, pikes, stark and lang of sex eines of length, Leith axes, halbardes, hand bows and arrows, croce-bowes, *culverings*, and twa handed swords." An Act of the next Parliament, held in the same year, viz. March 14th 1540, sets forth, that "because the schot of gunnes, hagbuttes, and uther small atailarie, nowe commonly used in all cuntries, is sa fellon, and un-eschewable to the pith and high courage of noble and valyicant men, &c. It is therefore ordained, that every landed man shall have ane hagbutte (or *small cannon*) of founde (*cast metal*) with calms, (*moulds*), bulletes and pillockes of lead or iron, with powder convenient thereto, for *everie hundreth pound* of land that he hes of new extent: And he that has bot ane hundreth mark land, shall have twa *culverings*, (*large muskets*;) And ilk man havand fourtie pound land, shall have ane *culvering* with calms, leade and powder gainand thereto, with treasles, (*treasles or tripods*;) to be at all times ready for schutting of the said hagbuttes, &c. And that everie Kirkman furnish sik-like arailarie to be schawin at *Weapon-schawings*, after the availe and quantity of their temporal landes:— That Ladies of conjunct fee and life-rent shall furnish effeirand to the quantity of their living: And every merchant who exported goods to the extent of a *Laß*, was ordered to bring home twa hagbuttes of crochert,

crochert, (Fr. *de la croc*,) or maa, as his pack may furnish, or else as meikle metall as will make the saides hagbuttis, with powder effeirand theteto. A subsequent statute (unpublished) ordains that "the greater towns should mak carts of weir, and in ilk cart twa gunnis."

Vaist, Waist, *waste, desolate, empty*; and figuratively, *vain*, as the Lat. *inanis*.

Wair, Ware, *to expend*, spoken not only of money, but of time, faculties, &c. Dan. *weria*, vendere; quasi, *to exchange money for wares*. Swed. *wara*. Sax. *waru*, mercimentum, mere.

Waird, confinement, prison, ward or custody. Teut. *waerde*, custodia; also *to imprison*. Teut. *waerden*, custodire, observare, defendere.

Wait, Vait, *to know*. I wait not, or wait well, *I know not*, or *know well*. Teut. *weten*, scire, cognitum habere. Swed. *weta*.

Waiter, water. Teut. *waeter*, aqua. Sax. *water*. Goth. *watins*.

Waith, expl. *danger*. See Waf, *wandering*.

Waithman, expl. *wanderer, hunter*; also *watchman*.

Wak, Walk, *moist*; also *clouds, watry clouds*. Teut. *wack*, tepidus, humidus, madens, liquidus; *wack weder*, cælum uvidum, aer humidus.

Wak, Wauk, *to dress woollen cloth by thickening it*, &c. Swed. *walka*.

Wak, Vak. See Vaik, Waik, *to be unoccupied*, &c.

Wake, *to wander*. Ill. *vacka*. Lat. *vagor*.

Vaken, Waken, *to rouse*. Vaknyd, Waknyd, *roused*. Teut. *wecken*, excitare e somno.

Wakryfe, Vaikryfe, *wakeful, not disposed to sleep*; slightly corrupted from Teut. *waeckigh*, infomnis, vigilans.

Walaway, Waladay, *an interjection of grief or pity*. Sax. *wela wa*, eheu, proh dolor.

Wald, *the plain, the ground*. Sax. *wold*, planities. Ill. *woll*, campus.

Wale, Wail, *the best, the privilege of picking out the best*. Teut. *waale*, optio, electio.

Wale, Wail, Weal, Wyle, *to pick out*, either the best or worst; but more commonly *to choose*; that which is left behind, or the refuse being termed the *out-wales*. Germ. *welen*. Goth. *walian*. Swed. *walia*, eligere. Ill. *vel*, eligo; *valde*, elegi; *valenn*, electus. Teut. *wasle*, optio, electio. This verb does not appear in the Belgic or Anglo-Saxon.

Wale, Wail, *to avail*. Walis, *avails*.

Wales, (Reg. Maj.) for Walls, *wells*, consecrated *wells*, to which people went in pilgrimage.

Walgeous, Valgeous, (Barb. Bruce,) expl. *galant*.

Walkin, same with Vaken or Waken, *to rouse* or *awake*. Y-walkynnyt, *roused* or *awaked*; also *to watch*. Walkrife, *watchful*, infomnis.

Wall, *a wave*. Wallis, *waves*. Teut. *walle*, unda, fluctus, abyssus, profundum. Douglas has Wally *se* for *the sea full of waves*, mare fluctivagum.

Wall. See Weld, *to join by beating together*.

Wallop, *to move swiftly*, and *with much agitation of the body or cloaths*; doubtless of the same origin with Engl. *gallop*, and Fr. *galloper*; G. being frequently changed into *W*, and e contra, as in *guard* to *waird*.

Wallow, *to wither* or *decay*. Wallowing, *withering*, *pinning away*, *fading*. Sax. *wealowan*, exarescere. [Theot. *uak*, flavus.]

Wally, expl. *chosen*, *beautiful*, *large*. Wally-dys, *gew-gawr*.

Wally-drag, *outcast*, *refuse*; nearly the same with *Out-wale*; and probably from the same origin.

Walroun, *wizard*, *forcerer*, *witch*. Ill. *allruna*, magus. Theot. *alruna*, mulier *saga*, seu *fatidica*, from *rune*, secretorum conscius vel *conscia*; and the intensive particle *all*, q. d. *admodum sapiens*.

Walsh, Wailsh, Wairsh, *insipid*, *waterish*, *without salt*. Teut. *walgbigh*, nauseosus; *walghen*, nauseare; *walgebe*, nausea.

Walshness, Werishness, *insipidity of taste*.

Waltir. See Weltir, *to roll*, *tear*, or *tumble*.

Wamb, Wame, *womb*, *belly*. Goth. *wamba*, venter.

Wamfler, expl. *debauchee*.

Wamill,

Wa. ——— Wa.

Wamill, Wamble, *to move in a writhing manner*, as a serpent upon its belly ; from Wame, *womb, belly*.

Wan, *did won*. Wan before, *got before*.

Wan-case, *uneasiness, trouble, vexation*.

Wan-couth, (Bp. Douglas,) Uncouth, *strange*.

Wand, *power, dominion*. Thus in Reg. Majes. "The wife is under her husband's wand and power," sub *virga mariti sui* ; from *wand* or *scepter*, the badge of dignity and power.

Wander, same with Wandreth, *sorrow, mishap*.

Wan-dought, *puny, feeble*.

Wandreth, Wanreth, expl. *uneasiness, trouble, vexation* ; from Teut. negative particle *wan*, *un* ; & *rouwe*, vel *rest*, quies ; seems nearly allied to Wan-rufe, q. vid.

Wandyft, Vandyst, corr. of *vanisbed* ; expl. *failed*.

Wane, *habitation, place of abode*. Wany's, *dwellings* ; in O. Engl. authors, Wone and Wones. Teut. *woon*, *habitatio, habitaculum*. See Won, *to dwell*.

Wane, Wein, *opinion, prejudice*. Swed. *waen*, opinio incerta, suspicio, spes.

Vane-organys, expl. *the temple arteries*.

Wangrace, q. Un-grace, *wickedness, want of grace* ; in the sense of *goodness* or *virtue*, as used by Shakespeare.

Wangyle, Vangile, contr. of *Evangile, gospel*.

Wan hap, Van-hap, *misfortune* ; q. *un-hap, un-luck*.

Wan-hope, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *vain hope*. [Teut. *wan-hope*, *desperatio*.]

Wan-las, *interjection of grief or pity*.

Wan-luck, *misfortune, ill luck*, q. *un-luck*.

Wan-reck, *mischance, ruin*. [Teut. *wan-raeck*, *casus fortuitus*.]

Wan-rufe, *uneasy, disquieted, perverse* ; from Teut. *reouwe*, quies. See Wanreth, probably the same word.

Wan-ruly, *disorderly, unruly*.

Wan-schaipen, *deformed*. Teut. *wan-schaepen*, *informis, imperfectus*.

Wan-thrift, *extravagance* ; q. *un thriftynefs*.

Wan-trow,

Wa. ——— Wä.

Wan-trow, *to distrust*. Teut. *wan-trowwen*, *diffidere*.

Wan-weird, *unhappy fate, hard fortune*. See Weird, *fate, destiny*.

Wan-wyt, *want of knowledge*. Teut. *wan-wete*.

Wap, Wip, Oup, *to bind around*. Goth. *wippia*, *corona*.

Wap, Whap, Quhap, *to strike or beat*. [Teut. *wapper*, *flagellum*.]

War, *cautious, prudent, wary*. Warrer, *more cautious*. Isl. *war*, *cautus*.

War, *worse*; also as a verb, *to overcome*. Warris, *overcomes*.

Ward. See Waird, *custody, keeping*. In Law, *the custody of a minor by his Over-lord*. Isl. *ward*. Fr. *garde*.

Ward, *division of an army or camp, a battalion or brigade*. Wardour is used apparently with the same signification.

Ward and warfel, *expl. security for, pledge*.

Warden, *the name of a particular kind of pear*.

Ware, War, *hard, swirly*. War nott, *hard knott in a tree*. Teut. *weer*, *callus, nodus, tuber*.

Ware, *to take care of, or look well to*. Swed. *wara*.

Ware, Were, *defence, price of redemption*.

Ware, *sea weed or wrack*. In Northumberland *weir* or *waar*; in Thanet island, *wore* or *woor*. Sax. *war*, *alga marina*.

Warefone, Waryfon, *remedy, recovery, reward*. Fr. *guerison*.

Wark, Wyrk, *work, to work*. Sax. *wircan*. Goth. *waurkjan*, *opus*.

Wark-lume, *tool or instrument to work with*. See Lume.

Warlie, Warliest, *expl. wary, most wary*; rather perhaps *worldly, most worldly*.

Warlow, Warlogh, Warlock, *soothsayer, fortune-teller, forcerer*. The derivation uncertain; perhaps from Sax. *wyrd*, *eventus, fortuna*; & *laer*, *docé, doctrina*; *laered*, *doctus*; quasi, *wyrd-lare* or *warkore*. Or a corruption of Walroun, (q. vid.) with some slight difference

difference in the meaning. Conf. Isl. *walwa*, (valva), maga, saga; originally the same with *walkyria*, Parca, Othini ministra, quæ in præliis præsens pro lubito vitæ vel morti pugnantes destinavit; *wel*, eligere. See Warwolf.

Warnys, Varnys, *to furnish, to garnish or provide*. Fr. *garnir*.

Warp, Varp, *to throw, to utter or express*. Teut. *werpen, werffen*, jacere, abjicere. Warpit, Wärpit, is also used by Bishop Douglas for *surrounded, wreathed*.

Warrant, *security, safety, shelter*. Nearly in the same sense as the law term Warrantice.

Warray, expl. *to make war upon*.

Warren, *varren, Firron, the pine tree*. See Firron.

Warset, (Forest Laws, 1. 2.) *a particular kind of dog; probably a pointer*.

Warwolf, according to an ancient vulgar idea, *a person transformed to a wolf*. Teut. *weer wolf*. Swed. *warulf*, lycanthropus; hoc est, qui ex ridicula vulgi opinione in lupi forma noctu obambulat. Goth. *vair, vir; & ulf*, lupus. It is not unlikely that *Warloch* may be a corruption of this word.

Wary, Warye, *to curse, to revile*. Sax. *wirian, wirgbian*, maledicere, malignari, execrari.

Vassalege Vassallage, *valour, prowess, noble achievements, glory*; because lands were given originally to Vassals for military service; particularly to those who had signalized themselves by their valour.—*Vassal* came thus to be accounted a title of honour, in the same way as *knight*, and the Lat. *miles*. The same word is also used to denote *a Baron's retinue or body of armed vassals*; nearly synonymous with Baronage or Baronry; i. e. the inhabitants of the Barony.

Wastels, Wastel or Wassel-bread, probably *sugar biscuit or plumb-cake*; expl. in the Dictionaries *cakes of white bread for sopping in the Wassel-bowl*, i. e. a large cup or bowl, out of which the Anglo-Saxons, at their public entertainments, drank healths to one another;

another; and which is said to have received its name from two Saxon Words,—*Was hal*, or rather *Hal was*, *salve*, vel *sis salvus*, q. *well may you be*! Matt. 27. 29. "*Hal was thu, Judea Kyning*!" ave, Rex *Judeorum*! The same phrase, in the Saxon Gospels, is also written *bes hal*; as in Matt. 26. 49.; & Mar. 5. 34. Thomas de la Moor, in his life of Edward II. informs us, that *Wass-baile*, and *Drum-halk*, were the usual phrases of quaffing amongst the earliest (Saxon) inhabitants of this island. *Wassel* or *Wassail* is commonly understood to signify a *liquor made of apples, sugar and ale*; such as young women were in use to carry about and present to their friends on the vigil of the New-year; a custom which is still kept up in various parts of the country. This explanation of the word induces a suspicion that *Wassel* may have some affinity with *Sax. wæl*, *deliciae*, *dapes*; *wissfullian*, *epulari*, *convivari*; *wæstfall*, *fragibus ad victum abundans*; or, with *Isl. wælla* vel *wælla*, *hospitatio*, *convivium*.—To which may perhaps be added *Swed. wæxel*. *Isl. wæll*, *vicissitudo*, *ordo quo alterum alteri succedit*; *quæd. wælling hæl*, i. e. *handed about from one to another*. Some readers may prefer one or other of these to the first, notwithstanding its being apparently supported by the story of Vortigern and Rowena, which has been so frequently quoted from *Vortigern* and *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. The Saxon damsel, at the command of her father Hengist, who had invited the British King to a banquet, came in the presence with a bowl of wine and welcomed him in these words, *Was hæl*, *Hlaford Kyning*. Vortigern, by the help of an interpreter, answered, *Drinc hæl*; and, according to Robert of Gloucester, (the version of Geoffrey,)

Kiste here, and sate here adoun,
and glad dronke here beil,
And that was tho in this land,
the vest was *hail*.

As in language of Saxoyne, that
we might ever iwite,
And so well he paith the folc about,
that he is not yut vorgute.

Wastel-bread, or Wastels, has also been derived from the Fr. *gateau*, originally *gasteau*; called in Picardy *ouastel*. Lat. Barb. *vastellum*, collyra, placenta, aut simile quid. These, however, may have some affinity with the Sax. and Theot. *wiste*, cibus, epulæ, dapes.

Wat, Wate, Weit, *wet*, to *wet*. Sax. *waeta*, humidus, *wætan*, humectare.

Wate, Wat, to *know*. Watis, *knows*; variation of Engl. Wot.

Watling-street, used by Bishop Douglas for a *constellation*, or rather for the *milky way*. The consular way so called requires no explanation.

Wauch, Wouch, *mischief, evil*, (*wo*.) Sax. *wobg*, malum.

Waucht, Wauch, to *quaff* or *drink* in large draughts; probably from *Queych*, a drinking cup. [Teut. *waeten*, infundere in vas, implere vas.]

Wauk, Waik, to *watch*. Teut. *waacken*, vigilare.

Wauk, to *dress* woollen cloth by making it thick and smooth. Swed. *walka*. Teut. *walcken*, pressare, volutare, ut solent qui fulloniam exercent.

Waul, to *stare*, to *look sternly* with open eyes.

Waver, to *wander* or *become waff*. See Waf, *wandering*.

Wavingeour, Wauengour, *vagabond, fugitive*.

Waward, Vaward, *van-guard, first division of an army*.

Wawys, Wavys, *waves*. Teut. *waeghe*, fluctus, unda.

Vayage, Waiaage, *journey by land or water*. Fr. *voiage*.

Wayming, seems to signify *bewailing*.

We, Wee, *little, a little*. Teut. *weinigh*, parvus, of which it seems an abbreviation.

Weaven, expl. *a moment* or *instant*; also called a *jiff*. *fn*.

Weary,

We. ——— We.

Weary, *wretched, cursed*; as the *weary* or *weariful* fox; probably from *Warie, to curse*.

Wecht, Weicht, *an utensil in the form of a sieve, with a leather bottom, but without holes, resembling the head of a drum. Timmer wecht, a tambour wecht or sieve.*

Wed. See Wad, *pledge, wad-set or mortgage*.

Weddir-glim, *clear sky*, near the horizon; spoken of objects seen in the twilight or dusk; as "between him and the wedder-glim, or *weather-gleam*, i. e. between him and the light of the sky; from Teut. *weder, cælum*; and *gleam*; *weder-licht*, coruscation.

Wede, *to rage, to proceed or behave furiously*. Sax. *wedan, furere, æstuarē*.

Wed-fie, *wage, reward, recompence*; perhaps some payment of the nature of *interest of money*.

Wedow, *widow*. Wedowhede, Wedohede, *widowhood*. Goth. *widuws*. Wel. *gweddw*.

Weid, Wede, *a sick or fainting fit*.

Weik, *corner, angle*, as Weik of the eye. Swed. *ogon-wik, angulus oculi*; *wik, sinus maris, castellum*. Teut. *wiik, perfugium, &c.* In the same way is used *weik of the mouth*.

Weil, Wele, Feil, prefixed to adjectives, *very, exceeding*; commonly used in a good sense, as *fere* in a bad. Both of them are represented by the Gothic *filu*.

Weil, Wele, *whirl-pool*; q. *wheel*. Welis, *surges, billows*. Sax. *weal, vortex aquarum*.

Weils me, *blessing or blessings, I wish good luck*.

Wein, Wene, *to think, to believe, to expect*. Teut. *wænan*. Goth. *wengan, opinari, opinionem habere*; *waen, opinio, præsumptio*. Wenys, *vestiges or marks by which one guesses about the way*; from the same origin.

Weir, Vere, Wair, *the spring*. Isl. *vor*. Lat. *ver*.

Weir, Weer, *to drive or to keep (out or in)*. Teut. *weeren, propulsare, defendere, avertere*; *weer, sepimentum*,

- inēntum, propugnaculum. Hence Weir, a *fence made across a river*.
- Weir, Were, war. Weiring, Weryng, warring. Weirlike, warlike. Fere of were, *complexion of war*. But were, *free from disturbance*. See Feir, colour.
- Weird, Werde, fate, destiny. Sax. *wyrd*, fatum, fortuna, rerum ordo; verbum, sc. quod *fatus* est, five discrevit Deus; *wyrdas*, fata, Parcæ; also as a verb, to determine or *pre-direct*, to foretell. Sax. *wyrde*, fiet; & *weordan*. Teut. *werden*, fieri, esse.
- Weld, Weild, to weild, rule, manage; to have in one's power. Weild he his will, *if he obtain his desire*.
- Weld, Well, Wall, to force, to beat two or more pieces of red-hot metal into one piece. [Sax. *wellan*, furere, æstquare.]
- Well, to spring or rise up, like boiling water. Sax. *weal-lan*, erumpere.
- Welsche. See Walsh, Wairsh, *insipid, without salt*.
- Welt, same with Welter, to tumble, toss, roll, or throw. Teut. *wellen*, *welteren*, volvere, volutare, versare.
- Welth, Veltht, Walth, welfare, abundance of any thing. Teut. *welde*, opes, opulentia. Sax. *wæledi*, wealthy; *wæla*, opes; *wealas*, servi, mancipii; the root of which may be the Goth. *walian*, eligere; quasi, a sufficiency to choose from. See Wale, to choose.
- Wencus, Vencus, to vanquish. Wencussit, *vanquished*.
- Wend, to go; also went, did go. Sax. *wendan*, ire, venire, procedere. Teut. *wenden*, vertere. The only part of this verb which is still retained in the Engl. language, is the præterite *went*.
- Venerial, mercenary. Venerianis, mercenaries. Lat. *venalis*.
- Venesum, venemous. Teut. *veniunigh*, venenosus.
- Went, vent, way, passage; the course or state of affairs. [Fr. *vente*, a cleft; *venelle*, a small street. See Wynde.]
- Ventale, ventail, a hole or vent; the breathing part of a helmet, a visor. Fr. *ventaille*.

Were redemption, power of redemption, price of redemption, or for pecuniary satisfaction. Text. were in Bishop Douglas is

Weir, for *Urc*, *chance*, *fortune*, *hap*. It seems also to have been used in the same sense with the Fr. *beur*, *hora*, (*limitation to an hour*.) And occurs as a variation of *Weir* in all the various significations.

Vergers, orchards. Fr. *verger*, from Lat. *viridarium*.

Werklome. See Wark-Iume, *a tool to work with.*

Worm, snake, serpent, adder : q. worm.

Vernage in veres, *exbilerating liquor in glassses.*

Verray, Werray, *true* ; derived, by Skinner, from the
Fr. *vray*. Lat. *verus*.

Vers, Wers, *worse*. Verst, Werst, *worst*; also *over-*
came or *worsted*.

Wersh. See Walsn, *insipid*, without salt.

Werſill, Warſle, *to wreſtle or ſtruggle.* Teut. *werſelen*,
reluctari, reniti, obniti.

Wery, Werry, *to squeeze to death, to strangle or worry.*
Teut. *weurgen*, suffocare, strangulare.

Westlin,

We.—— Wi.

Westlin, *western*. Teut. *westen*, *westelick*, *occidentalis*.

Wesy, **Vesy**, **Vizzie**, *a correct view*; as a verb, *to spy narrowly or correctly, to observe, to mark*. Also *to visit*; from Fr. *viser*, *videre*.

Wet-schod, *with wet shoes*.

Veug, expl. *pert.* See **Vogie**, *vain*.

Weyand, **Weymenting**, *lamenting*; from the same origin with Engl. *wo*; corruptly *weygh* or *weugh*.

Weyff, **Weif**, *woven*. **Weiffed**, *weaved*.

Veyton, (**Weyton**), expl. *the whitten tree, or water elder*.

* * **Wh**: Most of the words which in modern orthography begin with these letters, are to be found under **Q**uh.

Whiles, *sometimes*.

Whisky, contracted from the Gael. or Irish *usquebaugh*, a well known spirit; *uisce* or *uisce*, *aqua*; & *beatha*, *vitæ*.

Whommel, **Quhemle**, *to turn upside down, as a cup or tub*; corr. of *Whelm*. Isl. *wilma*.

Whorl, *a round perforated piece of wood put upon a spindle, to give it a proper weight*. Teut. *wordel*.

Wicht, **Wycht**, *strong and vigorous, powerful, active, brave*. Swed. *wig*, *potens*, *bello aptus*, *qui arma per ætatem aut vires ferre potest*; *alacer*, *agilis*; *quidquid in sua natura validum firmumque est*. Hence it is applied to things inanimate as well as animate; as *castles*, *wine*, &c. and is used by Chaucer for *swift*. Sax. *wig-lic*, *bellicosus*; *wig-man*, *wibga*, *wiga*, *bellator*, *miles*; *wig*, *bellum*. Isl. *wig*, *cædes*.

Wicht, **Wycht**, *a man or person*. Sax. *wiga*, *homo*, *vir*, præsertim vero præstantior aliquis: Or, according to Ruddiman, from Sax. *wibt*, *creatura*, *animal*, *res*. Teut. *wicht*, *homo sceleratus*, *infans*, *puer*.

Wichtlie, *scoutly, vigorously, intrepidly*.

Widdendreme, **Widdrim**, *sudden gust of passion without apparent cause*; also expl. *all of a sudden, with a vengeance*. See **Wod**, *mad*.

Widder-schynnis,

Widder-schynnis, *the contrary way, perversely, contrary to the apparent course of the sun.* Teut. *weder*, contra; & *sonne*, sol; q. *weder-sonne-wise*; also *contrary to the general course or position.* [Teut. *weder-feggen*, contradicere.]

Widdie, *withy, rope made of willow twigs.* To deserve a widdie, *to deserve the gallows.* Teut. *wiede*, falix, vimen, reftis, funis. Sax. *witbig*, falix. Goth. *witban*, connectere.

Widdifow, *Viddeful, a wrathful person*; also as an adjective; from Teut. *woedigh*, furiosus, furibundus; *woed*, furor, insania: (*woeder*, tyrannus.) Another explanation of Widdifow is *knave*; quasi, one who deserves a widdy.

Widdrom, contr. of Widdendreme, *fit of rage.*

Wildings, *wild fruit.* Teut. *wild-brad*, ferina, caro ferina, cervina, aprugna; “*totisque non elix car- nibus proceres & heroes vesci solent.*”

Willfyer, *Willfyre, wild-fire*, as the light proceeding from the glow-worm, rotten wood, &c. Teut. *wild-vier*, ignis silvestris.

Wilk, *Whilk, a small shell fish.* Sax. *a periwinkle.*

Wilkyt, in an old edit. of Barbour's Bruce, for *wicked.*

Will, *wild, unfrequented, bewildered, wandering.* To go will, *to stray or wander.* In some instances it seems to mean *impatiently desiring*; as Will of rede, *impatient for advice*; which Ruddiman explains, perhaps better, *inops consilii.* Swed. *wild*, animus vel favore vel odio occupatus.

Will-fullie, *with good will.*

Wilsum, quasi, *Wild some, lonely, solitary, wandering.*

Wimple, *to involve, to become or to render intricate.*

Wimpled, *intricate.* Teut. *wimpelen*, involvere, implicare.

Wimple is also expl. *ornament for a lady's bead.* Teut. *wimpel.*

Windle, *to make up (straw or hay) into windlings or bottles.*

- Willes*. Teut. *windelen*, fasciis vel fasciolis involvere.
- Windhaucht*, with impetuous motion, as if driven by the wind.
- Winfreed*, expl. *raised from the ground*.
- Winklot*, young girl; dimin. of *wench*; from Sax. *wencle*, ancilla, filia.
- Winle-straes*, the dry stalks or stems of uncultivated grass. Sax. *windel-streow*, calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportæ; *windel*, sporta, corbis; contextum quid.
- Winraw*, hay or peats put together in long thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried. See *Won*.
- Winsum*, Winsome, agreeable, engaging, pleasant, merry. Teut. *won-saem*. Sax. *winsum*, jocundus, lætus, amœnus, gratus; suavis, dulcis; *wyn*. Teut. *wonne*, *wunne*, gaudium.
- Winze*, expl. *an oath*. [Teut. *wenscb*, imprecatio.]
- Wipp*, to surround or encircle, as with a wreath or cord. Goth. *vippia*, corona.
- Wirmet*, Wirmet, wormwood.
- Virrok*, Wirrock, distorted, or contracted by injury or callosity. Sax. *wearrig*, *wearribt*, callosus, nodosus. Teut. *weer*, callus, nodus, tuber; *weder*, contra; whence *War-nott*, a knott in wood.
- Worry-carl*, Worry-cow, bugbear; a person who is dreaded as a bugbear; from Worry or Virrie, to worry.
- Wise*, to turn or incline. Sax. *wisjan*, docere, instruere, dirigere, gubernare. Teut. *wiisen*, monstrare, ostendere.
- Wisorne*, expl. *spectre*, wizard, mask.
- Wiss*, Wis, to know. Wist, knew. Sax. *wissan*, scire, intelligere. *Ic wist that*, novi quod, *I wist that*.
- Wisselers*, Whistlers. See *Quhysseler*, a money changer. Also expl. *a deceiver*, flatterer.
- Wissil*. See *Quhissyl*, to exchange. Teut. *wisselen*.
- Wissin*, Wizen, to become decayed or wasted; from heat,

to wither. Wifsinnet, *dried, withered, decayed*. Swed. *wisna*. Sax. *weofnian*, *for-weofnian*, *tabelcere*, *mat. cefcere*.

Wisy, Visy, to consider. See Vesy, to spy.

Witand, Wytand, *blaming*; also expl. *regrating*.

Wite, Wyte, *blame*; also as a verb, to blame. Sax. *witan*, *imputare*, *ascribere*; *wite*, *plaga*, *malum*.

Withy. See Widdy, a rope of willow twigs.

Withsay, to gain-say; from Teut. *weder*, contra.

Withthy, expl. *with t is, provided*; analagous to Forthi, *because*.

Vittel, q. Viſtual, *grain*. In the plural, *any kind of food*.

Witter, Wittering, a hint, rumour, indication, sign, or cause of knowledge. Swed. *witra*, *notum facere*, *indicare*. Ill. *wittraſt*, *apparere*. Sax. *witende*, *ſciens*, *ſcientes*, *witting*.

Witter, the barb of a book; perhaps from Teut. *weder*, contra, *adverſus*. Swed. *widrig*, *contrarius*.

Witter, expl. *throat*; ſeemingly from Lat. *guttur*; also as a verb, to fight, to fall foul of one another.

Wlonk, Vlonk, *gaudily dressed person*. Sax. *wlonce*, *wlance*, *pompa*, *ſplendor*, *arrogantia*, *ſuperbia*; adjectively *ſplendidus*, *elatus*; whence Engl. *Flounce*, to adorn, &c.

Wlonkeſt, moſt gaudy, beſt dressed; conſcious of attracting great attention. See Wlonk; to which may be allied the Teut. *loncken*, *limis obtueri*, *leviter obliquare oculos*; *lonck*, *aſpectus limus*.

Wob, web. Wobſter, *weaver*. Germ. *wupp*. Teut. *webbe*.

Wod, Wode, Wude, mad. Sax. *wod*, *demens*, *inſanus*. Teut. *woede*, *inſania*, *furor*, *rabies*. Goth. *wods*, *furioſus*. Wod-wraith, literally the ſame with Redwod, madly enraged. Wod-brym, *ira æſtuans*; — “whence, according to Ruddiman, the name of the God Woden,” i. e. the furious Mars.

Wode, Woid, Vode, void; also to void or empty.

Wodroifs, expl. *savage, wild*. See Wod, mad.

Wode-wail,

Wode-wail, Wood weele, expl. *a bird of the thrush kind*; rather perhaps *a wood-lark*.

Vogie, *boastful, vain, assuming*.

Woik, *did fly or wander*. Fr. *voguer*, *natare, navigare*; used by Bishop Douglas for the Lat. *vagor*. See Vaig, *to roam or wander*.

Woistar, same with Vouster, *boaster*; from Voust. It seems the same with *Wastour* in Piers Plowman.

Wok, Woik, *week*. Sax. *wuca, uca*. Dan. *uge*, *septimana*. Goth. *wik*, *ordo, series*.

Woker. See Okyr, *usury*. Wokerer, *usurer*.

Womenting, Waymenting, *lamenting, lamentation*; from Wo; and Mene, *to complain or moan*.

Womple. See Wimple, *to involve*.

Won, *to dwell or reside*. Wonnyng, *dwelling, dwelling-place*. Teut. *woonen, wonen*, *habitare, mansionem habere*; *woon*, *habitatio, habitaculum*.

Won, Win, *to make (hay), to dry so as to render fit for storing up*. Teut. *winnen*, *colere, colligere fructus terræ*; *quæstum facere*. Swed. *winna*, *laborare*.

Wone, Wonde, *stop, hesitation, difficulty*; of the same origin with Won, *to dwell*.

Wonnys, Wynnys, Wynnings, Wanes, *places of habitation*.

Wonnyt, sometimes used for *wounded*.

Worchen, expl. *wrought, work*. The same word might also signify *choaked, strangled*; from Teut. *worgben, strangulare*.

Wort, *to reject or put aside as useless*, as a horse is said *to wort his fodder*. See Wortis.

Worth, Wourth, *to become, to wax*. Worthyn, Wourthyn, *waxed, become, were made*. Teut. *werden, worden, fieri, effici, fore*.

Wortis, *herbs, plants, weeds*. Sax. *wyrt*, *herba, planta, olus*. Teut. *worte, radix*. Hence Wortis or Worts also signifies *the refuse of hay, straw, the weeds which cattle refuse to eat*.

Wofche, Woofch, Weesh, *washed, did wash*.

Wotlinkis, used for *wenches*; perhaps a diminutive of Wlonkis or Wlonkis, *gaily dressed girls*,

Woubir,

Wo. ——— Wr.

- Woubit, Oubit, one of those worms which appear as if covered with *wool*.
- Wouff, *wolf*. Voffis, *wolves*.
- Wouk, *awake, awaked*.
- Wounder, *to wonder*; also *wonderful, wonderfully, extremely, admirably, very*.
- Woundring, *a wonderful thing, a monster*. Sax. *wundring*, admiratio.
- Wourde, Wourthe, *became, waxed, was made*. See Worth, *to become*.
- Woursum. See Wursum, *putrid matter*.
- Wouft, Wowft, *to boast*; of which it seems to be merely a variety. Wouftand, *boasting*.
- Wouftaris, Wouftouris, *boasters*; from Vouft.
- Wont, Vout, *countenance*; probably from Lat. *vultus*.
- Wow, *an interjection of admiration*.
- Wow, *to woo or court*. Sax. *wogan, nubere*. Wowaris, *woosers*.
- Wowf, *mad*.
- Wown, Woun, *wont, custom*; also *accustomed*.
- Vowt, *vault*. Fr. *voute*.
- Woyne, Wynne, *joy, happiness*. Teut. *wonne, gaudium*. See Winsome, *cheerful*.
- Woyne, expl. *difficult situation, difficulty*. Swed. *wonda*. difficultas. Woyne might also signify *habitation, place of residence*. See Wane and Wonnyng.
- Wra, (Bishop Douglas,) expl. *company, society*; à Fr. *fray, fry, sperma piscium*: Or from Sax. *wraeth, grex*.
- Wrabil, (Bishop Douglas,) Wurble, Warble, *to clamber or crawl about*. [Teut. *wervelen, worvelen, gyros agere, in orbem versare*.]
- Wrach, Ratch, *a bound, or perhaps dog of any species*. Sax. *recce, canis*.
- Wrachis, (Bp. Dougl.) erroneously to appearance for Wrathis, *spirits, ghosts*.
- Wrack, *ill gotten wealth*. See Spraugherie.
- Wrack, Wrak, Wraik, *wreck, ruin, destruction*. Goth. *birekjui*. Lu. 8. 23. Swed. *wagrek, bona naufragorum, quæ inhumana consuetudo olim primo occupanti*

panti vel littoris domino addicebat ; from *wag*, fluctus & *reka*, ejicere.

Wraighly, *tardily, with too much wariness, untowardly* ; same with **Airghly**. See **Airgh**, *tardy*.

Wraik, *revenge, vengeance, anger*. Teut. *wraecke*, vindicta, ultio ; also as a verb, *to inflict, to give vent to*. Teut. *wreken, wreke doen*, vindicare, ulcisci ; ultionem facere ; whence **Wraikful**, *vengeful*.

Wraith, **Wairth**, **Werth**, *ghost, or exact likeness of a person*, supposed by the vulgar to appear *shortly before, or soon after death*. The derivation appearing uncertain, I shall mention a few words which may perhaps have some affinity with it. Sax. *wath*, *vagatio, fluctuatio*. Teut. *waer*, verus, and *raed* or *raet*, consilium. *Wyrð*, fatum ; “ eall thios wandriende wyrð, the we *Wyrð* hatath,” totus hic vagus ordo rerum quem nos fatum vocamus ; *warda*, custodire, curare. Sax. *hwurf*, illusio, error ; *hwyrfan*, redire, convertere, variare, errare, mutare ; *hwurfen bi eft to hame*, reversi sunt postea domum. Sax. *wrath*, adversarius.

Wrak ; same probably with **Frak**, expl. *stock of goods or cargo*. Sax. *fracht*. Teut. *wracht*, vehes, vectio, vectura.

Vran, **Vrain**, *wren* ; still a common pronunciation.

Vrang, *wrong, injury*. **Vrangwis**, *wrongous*. Swed. *wrangwis*, perversus.

Wrappit, *entangled, entwined* ; perversion of *warped*.

Wratacks, expl. *dwarfs* ; authority unknown.

Wreath (of snow), *snow collected into a heap by the wind*.

Wreil, (Bp. Dougl.) expl. *to wriggle or turn about* ; from which, according to Ruddiman, it seems corrupted.

Wrekar, *a revenger* ; from **Wraik**, *to revenge*, &c. ; also written **Wrok**, **Wroik**, both as a verb and substantive.

Wreuch, *wretchedness*. So **Wregh** is used for *wretch* ; merely by corruption.

Wrink, **Wrynk**, *intricacy, difficulty*. **Wrynkis**, *tricks, windings*. Teut. *wronck*, simulas.

Wr. ——— Vy.

- Wrong, *wrung* ; also *contended with violence*. Teut. *wringben*, torquere, premere.
- Wursum, Woursum, *putrid matter* Sax. *worms*, pus, putredo, fanies ; *ge-wurmed*, suppuratus.
- Wy, Wye, *man, person*. Swed. *wig*, adultus, vir potens. Sax. *wiga*, miles, but poetically for cujuscunque conditionis vir. See Wicht, of the same origin.
- Wyfe, Wyif, *woman* (past middle age,) *married or single*. Sax. & Swed. *wif*, mulier, fœmina ; according to Jhrè, from *wif* or *bwif*, calantica, a woman's hood or kerchief ; as in O. Swed. *gyrdel*, cingulum & *linda*, baltheus, are used for *man* and *woman*. So also *batt* and *batta*, pileus & vitta.
- Vylde, *vile*.
- Wylé-cote, Wylie coat, *a flannel or woolly under-vest* ; fortè, says Ruddiman, because by its not being seen, it does as it were cunningly or slyly keep men warm ; signifies also *a short under petticoat*.
- Wynd, *narrow street*. This word, as applied in Edinburgh, has been supposed to mean literally a *way in* (to the city.) See Went, *passage*.
- Wynsch, *wench, maid*. Sax. *wænsel*.
- Wynsick, expl. *prudence, greed, desire of gain*.
- Wyppis, *wreaths, garlands* ; also *to wreath about or entwine*. See Wipp, *to surround*.
- Wyr, *arrow*.
- Wyren, made of wire ; as Trene from *tree*.
- Wyrschip, *manhood, dignity* ; from Goth. *wair*. Lat. *vir*.
- Wys, Wyifs, *guise, manner, form*.
- Wyfe. See Wife, *to incline, put, or introduce*.
- Wysson, Wyfant, Wizzon, *the gullet*.
- Wysure, *wisdom*. Wyssare, *wiser*.
- Vyte, Wyte. See Wite, *to blame*.
- Wytenonfa, expl. *trembling, chattering*.
- Vythoutyne, Withouten, *without* : So Suldén for *should*, and Warren, for *were*.

Y.

UNDER this letter are placed all those words which are commonly found in print with an initial Z instead of the Saxon G, whose power in these instances was uniformly Gb. Year was formerly written gear, pronounced gbear; yellow, gealow or gbealew; Yule, geol or gbeol; yeast, gest or gbest; young, geong or gbeong; yearn, gairn or ghairn; yard, geard or gheard; yield, gild or gbild; yea, gea or gbea; yet, git or gbit, &c. This alteration of orthography from the Saxon character denoting Gb to the vowel Y, (which was thereby converted into a consonant,) could not take place all at once. On the contrary, it is natural to suppose, that in some parts of the country, the G might continue to be used for many years after it had given way to the new consonant Y in the Southern parts of the island. In Scotland particularly, where Norman influence was not so powerful as in England; the Saxon character maintained its ground, down to the seventeenth century. Its figure, however, being nearly the same with a black-letter or manuscript Z; and the printers having no such character in their founts; while at the same time they might consider the conversion of Y into a consonant as an unwarrantable innovation, the letter Z was substituted in its place in many of the early printed books; first, we may suppose, in black letter, and afterwards in white or Roman: Hence, in the sixteenth century, it came to be written in its short form, or without a tail, and at last, in more instances than one, to be pronounced as if it actually had been s or z. This species of orthography, however, although common, was not universal. In some of the most antient MS. copies of *Winton's Chronicle*, and *Barbour's Bruce*, the words year, yearn, young, &c. are written ybear, ybearn, ybing, &c. which ascertains the pronunciation beyond a doubt.

From

From the same kind of resemblance, the printers fell into a similar mistake with respect to the Saxon character denoting *th*; instead of which, they used the letter *Y*, as in *yair* for *thair*, *yame* for *them*, &c. Also before some words, especially verbs and participles, the letter *Y* is found as a separable preposition, corresponding with the Sax. *Ge*, or Teut. *Gbe*. These, when Scottish, are placed under the next letter of the word. They occur more frequently in Gawin Douglas than in any other Scottish poet, but the words are for the most part English. It was probably in these instances that the Saxon *G* first gave way to the letter *Y*; as in *Y-bounden*, for *ge-bounden*; *Y-clepit* for *ge-clepit*; *Y-broken* for *ge-broken*.

Ya, Ye, *yea*, *yes*, *ay*; also for interj. *ha*!

Yaff, *to bark or yelp*; *to prate*. See Yaup.

Yald, Yaldin, *yield*, *did yield*. Sax. *gildan*, *solvere*.

Yald, *active*, *vigorous*; perhaps from Sax. *ield*, *barren*.

Yalloch, Yelloch, *a shout, cry or yelling*; probably from the same origin with *Gale*, *to sing*; viz. Swed. *gala*, *cantare*. Conf. Belg. *gillen*, *stridere*.

Yellow, *yellow*. Sax. *gealew*, *flavus*, *luteus*.

Yame, *them*. See observations on the letter *Y*.

Yammer, *to shriek*, *yell*, *to complain loudly*, and *peevishly*, *to groan*. Germ. *jammeren*, *plangere*; *jammer*, *luctus*, *planctus*. Sax. *geomrian*. Lat. *gemere*.

Yap, Yape, *hungry*; metaphorically, *having a longing desire for any thing, very ready*; probably from *gape*, or at least from the same origin; quasi, *gaping*.

Yar, Yare, *alert*, *ready*. See Gare.

Yarm, *to beg with pertinacious obstinacy*; to “harp upon the same string.” Ill. *jarm*, *ejulatum*.

Yarn, Yharn, Yairn, *to desire eagerly*; used by Gaw. Douglas for *carefully*, *diligently*. Sax. *georn*, *diligens*, *sedulus*, *serius*; *gheornian*. Teut. *gbeeren*. Goth. *gairnan*, *desiderare*, *cupere*.

Yarn-windles, *yarringles*, *a sort of reel from which hanks of yarn are wound into clews*. Sax. *gearn-windel*, *harpedone*, *rhombus*.

Yair, same with Gnarr or Nurr, *to snarle*.

Yate,

Ya. ——— Yh.

Yate, Yett, Yhate, *gate*. Teut. *gāt*. Sax. *geat*, porta ostium, janua. The English have retained the original pronunciation.

Yaup, *to yelp*; more commonly denotes the incessant crying of birds. See Gale, nearly of the same signification from Swed. *gala*, cantare.

Yed, expl. *to contend* or *wrangle*.

Yede, Yeid, Yude, Yheid, Yhude, *went*; preter. of Ga, *to go*; from Teut. *gaen*, ire. Now more commonly pronounced *gade*. Norm-Sax. *gede*, *geden*. Semi-Sax. *iede*, *ieden*. Angl.-Sax. *geode*, *geoden*, *ibat*, *ibant*. Isl. *ood*, *ivi*; *ved*, eo. Lat. *vado*.

Yeild, *age*; also adjectively for *old*. Sax. *eald*, senex, vetus. See Eild.

Yeildans, Yealings, *born in the same year*, co-eval.

Yeld, Eild, *barren*, *that gives no milk*; of the same origin with the preceding.

Yere strene, *the night before last*. So also Yere-faren-year, *the year before last*; Yere-yesterday, &c. from Teut. *are*, prius.

Yerk, *to bind tightly*, as with a small cord. Sax. *gerdan*, cingere, accingere; also used in the same sense, and probably from the same origin with Engl. *jerk*.

Yern-bliitter, expl. the bird called a *snipe*.

Yelk, Yeisk, *to hiccup*, *to belch*. Sax. *geoxa*, *geoxung*, singultus.

Yether, *the mark left by tight binding*, as with a small cord.

Yett, Yet, *to pour out* or *forth*. In-yett, *to pour in*. Teut. *ghieten*, fundere.

Yhald, preter. of the verb *to yield*, sometimes written *yheld*; from Sax. *gildan*. Goth. *gilda*, solvere.

Yfere, *together*. [Sax. *gefera*, socius.]

Yeme, Yim, *to keep*. See Yhemar, *keeper*.

Yhemar, (Barb. Bruce,) *keeper*; from Sax. *gyman*, custodire, curare: *gymene*, *gyming*, cura. Isl. *gauma*, curare, animum attendere; *geima*, custodire. Swed. *goemin*, qui res suas probe custodit. In affinity with these, perhaps may be the O. Engl. *gammer*, q. *over-seer*; also Sc. Hames, *horse-collar*.

Yhemfale,

- Yhemfale, (Wint. Chron.) *keeping, charge, custody*.
 Isl. *geimsla*; from *geyma*, custodire; (subducere, occultare; *goema sig undan*, sese abscondere.)
- Yherne, *eager, keen, earnest*. See Yarn, to desire eagerly.
- Yhit, *yet, moreover*. Sax. *git*.
- Yholdin, *yielded*; præter. of *Ybald*, to yield.
- Yhone, *yon, yonder, those at a distance*. Sax. *gon*.
- Yhouthade, *Youthed, youth*.
- Yhuman, *yeoman*; according to Junius, from Fris. *ga*, or *gae*, pagus, vicus rusticus; *gaeman*, incolæ ejusdem pagi, corresponding with Scot. *portioner*, the owner of a small piece of land.
- Yhyng, Yhing, Ying, *young*. Sax. *geong*.
- Yill, *ale*. Yill-wife, or browster-wife, *a woman who brewed and sold ale*.
- Yistrene, Theistrein, *yesternight*. Teut. *gbiſteren*, hesternò die.
- Yonde, Yhond, Yound, *yonder*. Yont, A-yont, *beyond, behind*.
- Yongling, *a youth*. See Yhyng, *young*.
- Yore, Yare, *ready, acute, sharp, alert*. Sax. *gearwian*, parare. Teut. *ghieren*, avidè petere. See Gare, *solicitous, rapacious*.
- Youk, *itch*. Teut. *ieuckte*. Sax. *gictha*, libido scalpenti; also as a verb. *jeucken*, prurire.
- Yule, Ghule, Yool, *Christmas*, the day on which the nativity of Jesus Christ is celebrated. Sax. *geol*., *geobol*, *geobol dæg*. Swed. *jul*. Dan. *jule*, festum nativitatis domini. The literal meaning of Yule-day seems to be *the festival of the Sun*; from Goth. *uil*, (Mark I. 32.), Armor. & Corn. *bioul* or *biaul*, sol; or, as explained by Bede, conversio Solis in auctum diei, i. e. *the retro-gradation of the Sun*; at which time the Greenlanders still keep a Sun feast to testify their joy at the return of that great luminary to the Northern hemisphere. Bede also informs us, that in Britain, before the introduction of Christianity, the year commenced upon the day which is now called Yule or Christmas; and that, on the preceding evening a great festival was celebrated,
- under

under the name of *Mædre-nack*, (or the night of mothers), "as we imagine," continues he, "ob causam ceremoniarum quas in ea pervigiles agebant." See Abbot of Unreason. In Islandic poetry, the Sun is called *fagra hwel*, pulcra rota, the fair or splendid wheel; in affinity with which may be mentioned the Cambr. Brit. *cbwyl*, versio. Sax. *awylan*, revolvere. Teut. *wylen* or *wellen*, volvere; and the antient custom of painting the idol of the Sun with a wheel on his breast. The learned Hickes, however, inclines rather to derive this Saxon word *geol* or *yule* from the Scandinavian *oel*, cerevisia (& metonymicè) convivium, compotatio. But if this had been the true etymology, the Saxon term would rather have been *geala* from *ealla*, of the same signification with the Scandinavian *æl*. The French call the same day *noël*, which seems not to correspond with either of these, and is accordingly derived, by Menage, from the Lat. *natalis*. The modern terms Solstice and Tropic, tend, however, in some degree, to confirm Bede's explanation.

"Our forefathers," says Bourne, in his *Antiquitates, Vulgares*, "when the common devotions of Christmas Eve were over, and night was coming on, were wont to light up candles, and to lay a log of an uncommon size of wood upon the fire, which they termed a *Yule clog*. These were to illuminate the house, and turn the night into day; which custom, in some measure, is still kept up in the Northern parts; and seems to have been used as an emblem of the return of the Sun, and the lengthening of the days. The continuing of it, after the introduction of Christianity, may have been intended for a symbol of that Light which lightened the Gentiles; which turned them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."





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